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LONDON'S VIEW OF RUSSIA

Belief in a Palace Revolution Against Prince Lobanoff's Ministry.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE GERMANS

The Irish Land Bill Disliked by Both English and Irish Landlords—Mr. Dillon's Incapacity.

THE JAMESON RAIDERS' PUNISHMENTS

Dismal Failure of the International Socialist Congress—The Public Sickened by the Anarchists.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is more than surmised in official quarters here that there has been a sort of palace revolution in Russia and that Prince Lobanoff, if not overthrown has been divested of his unlimited power as Foreign Minister. He has been from the beginning hand in glove with the German Emperor, so much so as amply to justify the original suspicion that his appointment was managed from Berlin. The credit for his defeat is now given to the Czar's mother, who never has forgotten that she is a Danish Princess and who hates all things German. Whether she likes all things English is not so clear. But for the moment at least English statesmen think the way may be opened for a more effective pro-Christian policy in the Levant. It is understood that between his Greek, English, and Danish relatives the young Czar has been brought to know the truth about Armenia and Crete and to say that Russia shall no longer play the monstrous part of the Sultan's supporter in these crimes against civilization. Upon this new basis, I am told, fresh negotiations are now proceeding among the powers, and it is not impossible that Germany may find herself alone, or at best with only Austria's lukewarm assent in the position of backing up Turkish misrule. If all this be true, and there are numerous indications that it is, then at last something can be done to break the shameful dead-lock in the East.

It is known that the Czar's health continues bad and that a distinct anxiety exists lest it may never improve. He and his wife are coming westward about a month hence, visiting Vienna first. Several dates have been announced, but it is said that the exact time is still unsettled. Beyond the understanding that Darmstadt, Copenhagen, Berlin, and London are also on the imperial programme nothing is known. Paris is feverishly excited as to its chances in this list, and it is difficult, certainly, to see how it can with decency be left out. Yet it is also obvious that the Parisians would make a demonstration which would throw the whole or the rest of the journey into the shade. For this reason it is now suggested that the Czar will go to all the other places first, then interpose a period of quiet seaside rest somewhere, perhaps Norway, and then make the French visit a thing by itself.

Nothing is clearer about Nicholas than that he is devoid of military ambitions. His associations are not with soldiers, and he has a strong aversion to the martial element in the ceremonials of Court life. This fact makes it possible to view the organized disturbance in Macedonia with less apprehension than would have been aroused a few years ago. That they are being produced under the auspices of the Macedonian committee which gets its money chiefly from Russian sources is nowhere doubted. There is a feeling, however, that if the Czar lives and maintains even a nominal grip on things these mischief makers will not be allowed to go to the length of provoking a war. Unhappily, there is always a large margin of chance in Russian politics, and if one palace clique can upset Lobanoff another may hoist him to the head of affairs again, and, no matter how pacific the Czar may be, there is a powerful army influence always pulling in the other direction.

The Irish Land bill is said now to be practically certain of getting through the Lords. The Marquis of Lansdowne yesterday, in proposing it in the upper chamber, felicitously likened himself to a tame elephant who was employed luring his wilder fellows into captivity. This most aptly describes the situation. No landlord, whether Irish or English, likes the bill, but the Government is committed to it, and if it is thrown out there is a moral certainty that some other bill still less to their liking will have to be passed later on. Hence, though there may be lots of furious talk, it is not probable that there will be much practical obstruction. Dillon has risen to the full measure of his incapacity in denouncing the measure while reluctantly voting for it. He has neither the ability to comprehend land bills nor the modesty to be guided by those who do, and this latest exhibition of his unfitness is probably about the last that Ireland needs.

If last week's trial of the Jameson raiders was dull to the point of despair, none can complain about the lack of dramatic interest in this week's developments. Lord Russell lifted the affair out of the commonplace rut Monday the moment he began his charge to the jury, which not only made a profound impression on those who heard it, but has already taken a high place among historic lawmaking deliverances from the English bench. It made conviction imperative, and, although there was one juror who fully intended to hang out for disagreement to the bitter end, he found himself committed to a verdict of guilty under Russell's interrogatories before he understood what was going on. The court purposely refrained from making the convicts first-class misdemeanants, no doubt with the intention of thrusting this responsibility upon the Home Office. For one day the Government seemed to shrink from this responsibility and let the prisoners go to an ordinary prison, be clad in convict garb, eat skilly, and sleep on plank beds. Within twenty-four hours, however, the papers had worked up such a general sympathy by printing long accounts of the brutal way in which common convicts were treated that everybody was clamoring for the intervention of the Crown, and when the Home Secretary announced it yesterday the Commons raised a cheer from all sides. It is understood that Kruger intends interceding for the pardon of the raiders, but it is doubtful if this would be acceptable.

This sentimental outburst of the public probably provides a way for the Government out of its difficulty concerning Rhodes. When the conviction of his subordinates was announced there was a sharp demand in all quarters that he should be prosecuted at once, and his own offer to come home immediately and stand trial only made the thing more awkward. There remained, however, the device of a Parliamentary inquiry, and Chamberlain set this promptly in motion. He amazed and delighted the Radicals by accepting all sorts of suggestions of theirs about widening the scope of the inquiry until the work cut out for it may easily be spun out over a couple of years or more. Now they see that the question of prosecuting Rhodes can plausibly be postponed until the inquiry is concluded, and the revulsion of popular feeling in the case of Jameson makes it likely that the whole thing will now blow over. It is obvious, too, that the native war in Rhodesia is growing steadily in importance. There are now no friendlies who can be relied on, and the whites in the disturbed country cannot even hold their own much longer, let alone regain lost ground. News of a great disaster is daily feared.

The temptation to gird at Alfred Austin over the conviction of the raiders whose exploit he celebrated is too strong for human nature, and he has been mercilessly guyed on all sides. In the perversity of inopportuneness, he chose just this time to make a speech on Burns at Irvine, which, as he delivered it, was mere empty twaddle, but, as he wrote it and published it in The Times, contained an attack on the poet's private life which infuriated all Scotland, besides inviting an imputation of cowardice on himself. It is gleefully reported, I know not on what authority, that the Prince of Wales stipulated that the Laureate should write no ode on the marriage of the Princess Maud. Certainly none has appeared.

It is also said that the Queen is in very bitter temper over these public slights to her Laureate. Everything about the Queen now is so carefully shrouded in mystery that it is impossible to judge of the value of any rumors concerning her. It is only known in a general way that she is the victim of increasing melancholia, which does not take gently pensive forms, and that since the recent marriage there have been persistent reports that she has resolved never to appear in public again. Guarded reference to these reports is made to-day by the way of a semi-official statement. It hoped that some means may be found of celebrating her sixtieth coronation anniversary next Summer so that she may be able to take part in it.

Calamity marked the International Socialist Congress for its own from the very outset. The opening demonstration of Sunday, which had promised to be the biggest thing of its kind ever seen, was literally washed out of Hyde Park by a wild deluge of rain. For the following three days the sessions were pandemoniums of shrieking violence, which the papers described at length as the frenzies of lunatics. In reality, they were more grotesque and savage than even the most hostile accounts pictured them. Since the Anarchists were at last thrown out, the proceedings have been more peaceful, but the ridiculous overture quite sickened the public of the whole affair, and no attention is paid now to what they say or do. A resolution that the State should support every scholar while getting an education all the way from the kindergarten to the university is the principal new idea thus far asserted. This was opposed stoutly by Sidney Webb, who, besides being a member of the Fabian Society, is the head of the County Council's Technical Education Board, and who pleaded that over-education among the working classes was a grave danger. His plan was that the State should support only such children as won scholarships, thus showing it to be worth while to further educate them. But Keir-Hardie retorted that scholarships won by competition were unsocialistic, and he carried with him the whole Socialist and most of the trades-union vote, making an immense majority. The polyglot difficulties of the present gathering have been so tremendous that many English members say they will never take part in such a thing again, unless English is made the sole language of debate.

The big naval manoeuvres just finished show results which were quite unlooked for. The slower and weaker fleet, with merely the slight advantage of mist and dirty weather, completely outmanoeuvred the large and fast fleet. In chasing it got away, and did what it liked along the Irish coast. This practical demonstration frightens Englishmen, for the Germans or French might have done it as well as Admiral Seymour, and the result will be renewed agitation for still greater and swifter additions to the navy.

Goldwin Smith, in The Saturday Review of to-day, has a long article on the American political situation, which he views with characteristic gloom. He makes the point that if Canada was in the Union her vote would turn the scale in favor of honest money, and scolds England for continuing to sever the northern fringe of the continent from its natural affiliations, and to attach it to Europe, whereas, if Canada had a voice in the councils of her own hemisphere, she would be helpful to all concerned.

The late Col. North was not unlucky in dying when he did. At a general meeting of the Nitrate Company this week he was openly denounced as a thief, and at a public sale of his great estate of Eltham, the grandiose new castle, which alone cost him $1,500,000 to build, the highest bid was only $250,000, and no sale was made. It is understood that the heirs will drop altogether his scheme of building the grand northern Monte Carlo, to be called Northville, on the Belgian coast, just beyond Ostend.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, for some reason, strenuously objects to going to America, and has accordingly withdrawn from her partial engagement with Beerbohm Tree. She also has rejected all English offers with which she has been dallying, and will take a prolonged rest in the country.

The dramatic season now flickering to a close has been hopelessly undistinguished, so far as the native drama goes. Such plays as have succeeded have been almost invariably continual adaptations, like "For the Crown," "Chili Widow," and "The Queen's Proctor." Almost all the money made has been in the line of fatuous musical comedies, no less than nine of which are now running at the West End theatres.

Possibly because of Mary Anderson's lead, we shall shortly have a flood of reminiscences from the queens of the stage. Ristori's memoirs are to be issued at Milan next month, and Ellen Terry, Bernhardt, and Duse are all reading final proofs of similar works. H. F.

HAVE ROWED ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Herbo and Samuelsen Reach the Scilly Islands Worn Out.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from the signal station on the Scilly Islands states that the rowboat Fox passed there at 11 o'clock this morning after a passage of fifty-five days from New-York. The two occupants of the boat were well but somewhat exhausted from the effects of their long row. The masters of the Norwegian barks Sito and Fugen, both of whom spoke the Fox at sea, examined the boat when they spoke her and gave certificates that oars were the only propelling power used.

The Fox started from New-York for Havre on June 6. The boat was 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide, and carried provisions for sixty days. The distance from New-York to Havre is 3,250 miles. The adventurous oarsmen who have almost successfully completed their task are George Herbo and Frank Samuelsen of Branchport, N. J. They are the first men to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat.

Herbo is a navigator, having studied at a sailor's school in Brevig, Norway, his native town. He went to sea when sixteen years old, and after two years on long voyages came to America. He had since sailed on coasters and fishing vessels, and he held a pilot license for this harbor.

He superintended the construction of the boat in which the voyage across the Atlantic was made. She was built in Branchport and is pointed at both ends. She is not so long as the Whitehall boats used by Battery boatmen, and weighs about 200 pounds. She is built of cedar, with oak timbers and cooper fastenings. She is fitted with air tanks at both ends.

A coat of canvas buttoned over the sides was the only shelter provided for the men when sleeping.

To avoid being carried away from the boat in case of an upset in bad weather, the men had lines looped about their waists and made fast to the seats in which they sat.

They did upset once, as reported by the Sito, and lost a few articles.

The men said when they left that they expected to be forty or forty-five days to the Scilly Islands, and they took 500 pounds of canned goods and 60 gallons of water.

Battery boatmen were greatly surprised yesterday when they learned that the rowers had reached the other side. They had all given best wishes to the adventurers, but predicted to a man that their destination was Davy Jones's locker.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

Not Father Martinelli, but Mgr. Lorenzelli Selected.

The report that Father Martinelli, Prior General of the Augustinians, had been selected by Pope Leo XIII. as successor to Cardinal Satolli as Papal Delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, is declared by The Catholic Herald of this city to be untrue. The Catholic Herald asserts on the authority of private advices from the highest sources that Mgr. Benedict Lorenzelli is to carry on the work which Cardinal Satolli began in this country.

Mgr. Lorenzelli was born in Bologna, about forty-two years ago. He was first instructed in his native diocese, and in the early seventies he went to Rome, where he studied in the Pontifical Roman Seminary. Among the friends whom he won in the college was Mgr. Joseph Pecci, afterward a Cardinal, a brother of the present Pope, who interested himself in him and assisted him in his work.

Soon after he became a priest, Father Lorenzelli was appointed a professor in the College de Propaganda Fide. He was appointed a Monsignor in 1884, and was sent as Ablegate Apostolic to Vienna to take the red beretta to Archbishop Gangelbaur, when the latter was elevated to the Cardinalate. He afterward became rector of the Bohemian College, which the Pope had recently founded in Rome. He also retained his professorship in the Propaganda.

He remained rector of the Bohemian College until 1893, when he was appointed to the highest rank of the Roman prelacy and Internuncio to the Court of Holland and to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. He is considered one of the most scholarly men in the Catholic priesthood.

One of the Silver Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—George O. Fall, a delegate to the Silver Convention lately held in this city, and his eleven-year-old daughter Lulu, were found sleeping in a vacant lot yesterday. They are from Lynn, Mass. The girl will be sent home. Mr. Fall was sent to the City Hospital for examination as to his sanity. During the convention he stopped at Ninth and Pine Streets. When his money gave out he slept in various places, his latest berth being the vacant lot where he was found. His daughter Lulu always accompanied him.

Rumor About Sir Charles Tupper.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Rumor is that news was received here yesterday by cable to the effect that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has been urging upon Premier Salisbury and the rest of his colleagues in the English Cabinet the advisability of offering the Governor Generalship of Canada to Sir Charles Tupper Bart., at the expiration of the term of office of the present Governor General, Lord Aberdeen.

Part of Vienna Flooded.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—A cloudburst occurred here to-day, and several districts of the city were flooded, the residents in a number of houses in the submerged locality being obliged to leave their homes. One dwelling house collapsed, killing one of the inmates and injuring several others. Three persons were drowned. The damage to property is very great.

STEAMSHIPS IN ROUGH WEATHER.

The Paris and the Etruria Boarded by Waves—Little Damage Done.

The steamship Paris of the American Line arrived at her dock yesterday morning from Southampton, after a rough trip of 6 days 22 hours and 31 minutes. She encountered high seas and head winds throughout.

The seas were very rough on Monday, and one exceptionally high wave swept over the bridge. Another wave broke down the iron doors of the steerage companionway and wet the steerage, but nobody was hurt.

The Paris steamed into a thick fog on Friday and was compelled to slow down for nine and a half hours.

Among the saloon passengers were Bourke Cockran, who has been taking the German bath cure for his leg, injured by a fall from his bicycle in Central Park, and George Paget, who comes to enter his yacht Rosemary in some of the thirty-footer races. The yacht, with Capt. Vincent, who will command her, and a crew of two men, is on the Wilson Liner Ontario, now due.

Mr. Cockran was in a hurry to get ashore and was one of the first to leave the Paris. He left his valet to take care of his baggage and drove up town in a cab, after declining to discuss politics.

William C. Whitney was at the pier to meet Mr. Paget, who is a brother of Almeric Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney.

Other passengers on the Paris were C. W. Bonynge of California, William C. Bryant, Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn; Frank Bowles, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Chapin, Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Lieut. M. E. Hall, United States Navy; W. M. Lanning, C. C. Paulding, and Miss Agnes P. Black.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria arrived yesterday morning. She encountered the same heavy weather reported by the Paris. One large wave boarded her at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning and washed her decks fore and aft.

The volume of water was so great that when the steamship's bow plowed into it there was a shaking that aroused some of the passengers. The force of the green water that came over the bow was such that several wooden screen stanchions were broken from their sockets.

Capt. John Ferguson said yesterday that they ran into bad weather on Monday. There was a westerly gale that piled up big seas, but it was nothing uncommon, he said, and no damage had been done.

Among the passengers on the Etruria were Cecil Baring, G. L. Batcheider, Thomas La Boutillier, Rowland Backstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. Choate, Miss Minnie Dupree, and Miss Grace Kimball of the Lyceum company; Major and Mrs. W. Campbell Macdonald, Bruce McRae, and Frank D. Somers.

FOR A SOUND-MONEY CANDIDATE.

State Democracy's Committee to Act with Other Democrats.

Francis M. Scott, as Chairman of the meeting of the State Democracy that was held July 15, has appointed the committee of seven provided for by a resolution adopted at that meeting. The resolution was introduced by John De Witt Warner. It directed the Chairman to appoint a committee of seven "to represent the organization in co-operation with others like minded with us in this and other States."

This resolution followed one offered by Mr. Scott repudiating and condemning the platform adopted at Chicago, and favoring a sound money campaign by sound-money Democrats.

Mr. Scott appointed the committee of seven yesterday, as named in the following letter, which Henry H. Sherman, Secretary of the State Democracy, sent to the men selected:

Dear Sir: You are hereby notified that, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy on the 15th day of July last, the following gentlemen have been duly appointed by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Vice Chairman, and the Chairman of the meeting, a committee for the purpose of co-operating in the nomination of representative Democrats for President and Vice President: John De Witt Warner, William L. Turner, Robert G. Monroe, John Fennel, Thomas F. Keating, George Walton Green, and Edward McCue. Respectfully yours,

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1896.

Mr. Warner, the Chairman, is also a member of the committee of seven appointed by the State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization, which has in view the same object as the above committee of the State Democracy. This committee will also be represented at the sound-money Democratic conference, to be held in Indianapolis Aug. 7.

CROWD FELL FIFTEEN FEET.

Three Women Badly Hurt in the Collapse of a Boardwalk.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—While a crowd of people were standing on the boardwalk at the foot of Missouri Avenue this afternoon watching efforts being made to revive a man who had been nearly drowned while bathing, the rail of the boardwalk gave way, and about thirty persons were precipitated fifteen feet to the sand below. Three persons were seriously hurt and a number were severely bruised. Those badly hurt were:

FISHER, Miss MAMIE, Philadelphia; shoulder dislocated.

SCHERMER, Miss BELLE, Philadelphia; leg broken.

SPENCER, Miss LIZZIE; head cut.

Robert Hart, aged twenty-two, of 116 East Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, ventured beyond his depth while bathing at the foot of Missouri Avenue, and was rescued in an unconscious condition by Life Guards Noel and Loder. The rescue was witnessed by a crowd from the boardwalk, and when Hart was lifted out of the boat and stretched out on the sand to be revived the onlookers pushed and jostled each other in the effort to see the man.

The pressure of the crowd upon the temporary wooden rail proved too heavy, and the board broke, throwing thirty men and women to the sand. The shrieks of the injured and frightened people created a momentary panic on the boardwalk, and the crowd broke and fled in fear that the whole structure was about to fall. Confidence was speedily restored, and it was soon found that only the three women were badly hurt, although several other persons were bruised and shaken up.

The women were taken to the already overcrowded Sanitarium, where their injuries were attended to. Hart recovered after about forty minutes' work.

HOW BRYAN HELPS LABOR.

Michigan Mines Closed on Account of the Silver Agitation.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Aug. 1.—The officials of the Tilden Mine, at Bessemer, received instructions from New-York yesterday to close down the mine.

President Rand gave as the reason for closing that it was impossible to make sales on account of the free-silver scare in the East.

The Tilden Mine employs about 600 men. The Newport Mine has reduced its force from 300 to 50 men.

Wheelman Gets a $100 Verdict.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 1.—The case of Joseph Murphy, son of Thomas J. Murphy, a Summer resident of Bayport, against Thomas Hawkins, a farmer of East Islip, to recover damages resulting from the breaking of his wheel, was tried before Justice Stollworthy here to-day. The farmer having been greatly annoyed by bicyclists, dug several ditches in the road. Murphy rode into one of them, was badly injured, and had his bicycle wrecked. He sued for the full value of his wheel. The testimony of Mr. Murphy showed how he fell into the hole, and the jury found a verdict in his favor for $100. There will be an appeal taken.

THE COUNTRY IS AROUSED

SUCCESS OF THE THIRD TICKET MOVEMENT FULLY ASSURED.

At Least Thirty-six States Will Be Represented by National Committeemen at the Indianapolis Conference—Encouraging Reports Received at the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money Democracy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—According to the reports received by the provisional National Executive Committee of the anti-free-silver Democrats, thirty-six States will be represented at the Indianapolis meeting of National Committeemen by persons instructed to sign and join in the issue of a call for a National Nominating Convention.

The Executive Committee met at the Palmer House headquarters to-day, and the members were gratified to hear the report of the work of the sub-committee, ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indiana and Henry S. Robbins of Illinois, which has been in communication with the States in sympathy with the movement. In addition to the foregoing members there were present Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, Chairman; Col. J. O. Broadhead of Missouri, and W. B. Haldeman of Kentucky, so that the full committee was present.

It was found that the sound-money men of nineteen States already had organized and named their Committeemen, with instructions to attend the Indianapolis meeting. Those reported, with names of Committeemen, are as follows:

Alabama—J. M. Falkner, Montgomery.
California—E. B. Pond, San Francisco.
Illinois—John M. Palmer, Springfield.
Indiana—John R. Wilson, Indianapolis.
Kansas—Eugene Hagen, Topeka.
Kentucky—Richard T. Tyler, Hickman.
Massachusetts—Ex-Mayor N. Matthews, Boston.
Minnesota—F. W. M. Kutcheon, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Edgar S. Wilson, Jackson.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.
Nebraska—Euclid Martin, Omaha.
New-Hampshire—Gordon Woodbury, Manchester.
New-York—Charles Tracey, Albany; alternate, George Foster Peabody, Brooklyn.
Pennsylvania—Joseph C. Bullett, Philadelphia; alternate, George F. Baer.
South Carolina—T. F. Tolty, Anderson.
West Virginia—H. S. Simms, Huntington; alternate, R. Stallmaker.
Wisconsin—Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.
Oregon—C. E. S. Wood, Portland.

Maryland reported an organization perfected with H. A. Parr President, and a committeeman chosen, but gave no name. Ohio and Texas reported that conferences had been called for to-day to name representatives. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Vermont, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington were heard from, to the effect that meetings had been called for early next week to appoint representatives. This practically added ten to the list.

After the committee meeting a telegram was received from Charles H. Baker, Seattle, stating that a conference there to-day had chosen Judge Thomas Burke to represent Washington.

The committee was advised that in the following States action was being taken which would result in naming committeemen: Colorado, New-Jersey, Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota. The committee feels sure of the participation of at least thirty-six States in the convention call.

New-Mexico and Oklahoma asked to be represented at Indianapolis, but the committee did not feel authorized to accept committeemen from the Territories. An invitation to be present, however, was extended.

In addition to those already named, prominent Democrats have declared their intention of being present at the Indianapolis meeting, and the committee is assured of a large outside attendance. It was decided to hold the conference in the clubroom of the Dennison Hotel.

While the committee was in session, numerous dispatches were received favorable to the movement. Among them was one from ex-Gov. Stone and Judge Calhoun of Jackson, Miss., announcing the selection of their committeemen.

STATE CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.

Sound-Money Democrats Bent on Vigorous Fighting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Sound-Money Democracy of Illinois will hold a State Convention. This was decided to-day by the State Executive Committee.

Chairman Ewing was directed to prepare a call for the convention, to be held in Chicago, Aug. 25, to nominate a full State ticket and elect delegates to the Anti-Free-Silver National Convention. There is considerable talk among Democrats that Chairman Hinrichsen of the Democratic State Committee will exercise his authority as Secretary of State to prevent the gold Democrats using the name "Democratic" on the ballots with any attachment.

NO BOLTER, BUT NOT FOR BRYAN.

Judge Charles Levi Woodbury Stands Up for True Democracy.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Judge Charles Levi Woodbury attended the meeting of the gold-money Democrats Friday, and while there made a brief statement of his position. To a reporter who called upon him this afternoon at his office to ask for a fuller statement, he said:

"I do not care to be interviewed. It is not my intention to go into a point-by-point declaration."

"Your position, then, in politics may be regarded as one of a bolter?"

"I do not know what you call a bolter," the Judge replied. "I am where I have always been. There are things in the Democratic platform that I have been fighting against all my life. I cannot support such a platform. I have not been struck by lightning. My end of the schooner is anchored, and it is not my intention to follow in the footsteps of the men who are trying to place this patent medicine. I don't think it will effect a cure.

"I am where I was on January last, and on the twelve months previous, and even as far back as when I was a boy in 1834."

A Clerical Sound-Money Man.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Sound money has a distinguished champion in Mgr. Zeininger, Vicar General of the Milwaukee Archdiocese of the Catholic Church. Mgr. Zeininger says careful study has convinced him that the free coinage of silver would ruin the country.

Ohio Sound-Money Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 1.—A number of gold Democrats of Ohio met this afternoon at the Neil House and arranged for representation at the Indianapolis conference. Among those present were S. H. Holding of Cleveland, Judge A. E. Merrill and D. A. Saddler of Sandusky, Frank Huffman of The Dayton Times, John D. Brannon and Gustavus Wald of Cincinnati, and T. P. Linn and W. W. Marcy of this city. A letter was read from W. D. Bynum of Indiana, urging the Ohio sound-money Democrats to join the movement for the nomination of a sound-money Democrat.

The sentiment of the meeting was favorable to a third Presidential ticket, but not to making a sound-money State ticket.

ALABAMA CAMPAIGN CLOSED.

Probable the Democratic State Ticket Will Be Elected.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—The Alabama State campaign closed to-day with speeches in almost every town. Capt. Joseph Johnston, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was in Winston County; Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, the Populist-Republican candidate, was in Limestone County; Congressman Bankhead was in Franklin County, and Gov. William C. Oates was in Henry County. The State Campaign Committees of both parties, whose headquarters are in this city, claim that they will win on Monday.

N. L. Miller, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, says: "I feel certain that Capt. Johnston will carry the State by at least 40,000 majority, and probably 60,000. The Democrats also will make at least six gains in the Legislature, and perhaps ten. Last time we had 64 out of the 100 representatives. I feel sure that we will have at least 70 in the next House, which will give us a Democratic successor to Senator Pugh this Fall."

A friend of Capt. Johnston's quoted him this morning as saying: "I shall carry the State by about 50,000, and we shall make gains in the Legislature."

J. A. Bingham, Acting Chairman of the Populist State Committee, said to-day: "We shall carry Alabama for Goodwyn by from 25,000 to 50,000 majority. We shall carry all the white counties, with the possible exception of three, and go to the black belt with majorities that will overcome any majority that can be counted up by the Democrats. We will have the Legislature by a handsome majority."

William Vaughan, Republican State Chairman, said: "The Republicans will give Goodwyn loyal support. The negroes will stand solidly by him. The report that Republicans are not loyal to Mr. Goodwyn is absolutely false."

No one doubts that the face of the returns will declare Capt. Johnston the nominee. There are many predictions as to what the Populists will do under their claim of fraud, which already has been made. Many think that they will fuse with the Republicans in November.

FIGHTING LONGSHOREMEN DROWN

While Struggling They Fall into the North River.

Two longshoremen, James Murphy and Stephen Garrey, were drowned in the North River, between Piers 25 and 26, last night.

The men, who were both under the influence of liquor, were fighting near the bulkhead and fell overboard.

Neither of them could swim, and they sank at once.

A number of longshoremen saw them as they fell into the river, and one of them jumped in to save the drowning men. He was assisted by those on shore, and when the men rose they were finally hauled up to the pier.

A policeman sent a hurry ambulance call to Hudson Street Hospital, but when Surgeon Brown arrived the men were unconscious.

Garrey died two minutes later, and the surgeon then bent his efforts toward resuscitating Murphy, but without avail, for he also died within ten minutes.

Both of the men were employed by the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

CRASHED TOGETHER ON A CURVE.

Two Persons Killed and Seven Hurt Through Heedlessness.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—A wreck occurred this morning on a curve near Birkbeck, six miles north of Clinton, on the Gilman Branch of the Illinois Central Railway. The north and south bound mail and passenger trains came together in collision. Two persons were killed and seven injured, some of them seriously. The dead are:

BIRCHNECK, CHARLES, of Clinton, engineer.
BAKER, WILLIAM, mail agent, of Springfield.

The injured are Conductor Perkins of the south-bound train, Miss Louise Martin of Kankakee, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Baker, Walter Evans, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. McAyer. Most of them are from Springfield, Ill.

The two engines were wrecked, the mail car was splintered, and two baggage cars were totally destroyed. The accident was caused by a disregard of orders on the part of the crew of the north-bound train.

Big Check for Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A certified check for $1,572,000, given for the $1,500,000 of Essex County Park bonds, sold at a premium, was brought to this city to-day by County Counsel Mann. The check was drawn on the National Park Bank of New-York, was made payable to the Essex County Board of Freeholders, and was signed J. W. Seligman & Co.

Mexico's Corn Duty Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Consul General Crittenden, at Mexico City, telegraphs the State Department that on and after the 1st of August the import duty on corn into Mexico is made $1 per cargo of 300 pounds—a reduction of 40 cents on the cargo.

Eighteen Deaths from Sunstroke.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Eighteen deaths are reported to have occurred at Königsberg on July 30 and 31 as the result of sunstroke.

A Record of Midsummer Frost.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 1.—The first frost of the season was seen here this morning. It was slight and the damage was small.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Herbert B. Spencer, the young man whose strange loss of memory has puzzled the physicians of Philadelphia since last March, and whose identity was accidentally discovered at the hospital two weeks ago, arrived home, at Lawrence, Kan., on Friday. The old homestead seemed familiar to him. He is in the best of health, and his mental faculties are active and unimpaired, but he has no recollection back of March last.

—The State Board of Health is determined to abate the nuisance complained of against the fat-rendering factory of Williams & Landers, at Greenburg, Westchester County. The local Board of Health had ordered the firm to get rid of the nuisance by proper methods and improved machinery. The State Board, at its meeting at Jamestown on Tuesday, ordered the Greenburg health authorities to close the factory.

—Fred Whitney, or Harry White, committed suicide yesterday at Baltimore, Md., by leaping from the third story window of the Maryland Penitentiary. Whitney and John R. Williams robbed ex-City Councilman Walter R. Swindell of $2,500 in broad daylight on March 23, 1895. The men were each sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

—Two factions favoring rival candidates for School Treasurer at Wichita, Kan., clashed when the result of the election was made known yesterday, and in the riot that ensued a score of men were more or less seriously injured. The opposing candidates were John Cooley and Arthur Sullivan. Cooley was declared elected by three votes.

—The life-saving stations along the New-Jersey coast were opened for the season at noon yesterday. The men are going on duty this year one month earlier than heretofore. Until Dec. 1 the crews in each of the forty-odd stations in New-Jersey will constitute six men and a Captain. After Dec. 1 the seventh man will be added.

—William Mastick of Plattsburg, N. Y., was instantly killed yesterday and his wife and daughter were fatally injured. He was driving across the Delaware and Hudson Railroad crossing, when an extra train, running at a high rate of speed, struck the vehicle.

—Cornelius C. Conda of Schenectady has been appointed a Deputy Factory Inspector at a salary of $1,200 per year. George A. McKay of New-York and John Jordan of Brooklyn, Deputy Factory Inspectors, have been removed by Chief Factory Inspector O'Leary.

—Thomas Colch, master of the tug Charles S. Many, was found dead in the pilothouse of the tug at Greenbush yesterday. His skull and neck were fractured. It is thought that the Captain, who was subject to fits, fell while dressing.

TIGER'S "BLACK FRIDAY"

DISASTER IN LOCAL POLITICS INVITED BY TAMMANY HALL.

Its Indorsement of the Bryan Ticket the Worst Political Action It Has Ever Taken—The Organization Apparently Headless, Nerveless, and Helpless—Richard Croker's Sound-Money Teachings and True Democracy Cast Aside.

In all its long existence Tammany Hall has never before made so stupid and inexcusable a political blunder as the one made on Friday afternoon by its Executive Committee, which then indorsed the Bryan and Sewall ticket, and pledged to it the hearty and loyal support of the organization.

Friday, July 31, will probably go down in the history of the organization as "Tammany's Black Friday," the day on which the Wigwam abandoned its Democratic principles and threw political caution and sound judgment to the winds.

From the point of view of mere practical politics, Tammany Hall appears to have made the gravest of blunders. This organization has traded long, and with remarkable success, on its affiliation with the Democratic Party in the State and Nation. The abuses of which it has frequently been guilty after its successes have been so disgraceful and repulsive to the people that, from time to time, the people of this city have driven the organization from power. These abuses were largely the work of individual members who so manipulated matters as to reap large fortunes from the barter and sale of influence that was due to the success of the organization.

Tweed, by capturing the organization many years ago, came very near wrecking the City of New-York. With the power that he derived from Tammany Hall he and his associates committed upon the Municipal Treasury such depredations as they wished. Without the aid of Tammany Hall these depredations could not have been so successful or assumed such mammoth proportions.

In later years Tammany Hall, having complete control of the City Government, could have wiped out the most corrupt police force that ever existed on the face of the earth, but the force was permitted to remain in luxurious corruption. Men got rich in much the same way as bank robbers do.

But Tammany Hall, as an organization, has always declared that these abuses of power and opportunity were chargeable to individuals, and not to the organization. If certain members sold their political influence for enormous fortunes, the organization declared that it was an individual matter, for which the entire body could not justly be held responsible. The leaders have pointed out that in the records of Tammany Hall it will be found that the organization has always been loyal and ardent in its support of the Democratic Party, and that no plan or project which could bring dishonor or discredit upon the country has ever received the indorsement of the Wigwam. While they have deplored the frailties of the members of the Hall, these leaders persistently defended the regularity and so-called purity of the organization itself.

By the action taken on Friday, however, the organization itself is committed to a programme of National discredit and dishonor. At a period in the country's history when its financial integrity is assailed by revolutionary and Anarchistic leaders, Tammany Hall indorses the policy of repudiation and casts aside all real Democracy.

The present home of Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth Street, was dedicated in 1868 to the cause of Democracy by the Democratic National Convention of that year, which was held in the new Wigwam. It was there that Horatio Seymour was nominated for President. It is not a pleasant reflection that true Democratic doctrines have just been repudiated in the same hall that witnessed that splendid Democratic ceremonial, and which by that memorable event was consecrated to the highest and best spirit of Democracy.

The argument has been made by John C. Sheehan and some of the other leaders of Tammany Hall that it was necessary to indorse the Bryan and Sewall ticket because "the people" throughout the various city districts were demanding it. The assertion and the manner in which it is made are preposterous. Any one who knows anything of local politics knows that in the past Tammany Hall has been led by its managers, who have themselves determined the policy of the organization, irrespective of what "the people" of the various districts may have thought. It is a new thing in Tammany Hall history to consider the people as leading or influencing the organization.

It may be said, on the contrary, that had the wishes of the people of this city been consulted in the slightest degree the Chicago ticket and platform would not have been indorsed. "The people" are very convenient at times when politicians wish to relieve themselves of the blame and responsibility for foolish and blundering acts.

There was in 1892 in the lower stratum of Tammany Hall a very large defection from Grover Cleveland, even after he had been nominated for the Presidency. The people in this lower stratum protested against him because he did not give them all the offices they wanted during his first term as President, but Richard Croker came back to the city from the Chicago Convention of that year, and, without getting his views from these discontented ones, he immediately called a meeting of Tammany Hall's Executive Committee, and offered a resolution which gave to Mr. Cleveland a rousing indorsement. This resolution was unanimously adopted, Tammany Hall cracked the party whip, and its followers fell into line, as they always do. The result was that Cleveland received a plurality of 78,300 votes in this city over Gen. Harrison, the largest ever received by any Presidential candidate.

This was because Mr. Cleveland stood for real Democracy, and because the convention which nominated him was a Democratic Convention, and adopted a platform that was thoroughly Democratic.

The excuse that the people demanded the indorsement of Bryan

probably 90 per cent., are opposed to the Bryan and Sewall ticket and to the Chicago platform, because each means depreciation of values and a further loss in prosperity; and yet Tammany Hall paid no attention to this very apparent fact.

There never was a time in the history of Tammany Hall when more caution and wisdom were needed in the shaping of its policy than at present. It is conceded on all sides that in making its platform the Chicago Convention departed absolutely from Democratic doctrines, and there was therefore no necessity for any indorsement of the platform on the ground of Democracy. Good politics would have dictated great caution on the part of the organization, so that it might not place itself in a disadvantageous position for the municipal fight next year.

Its action on Friday, however, has placed the Wigwam in the very worst position that was possible. The silver craze, like all feverish political nightmares, will have passed away long before the local campaign of 1897 opens. By that time, and long before it, Tammany Hall will be wondering how it could ever have been prevailed upon to adopt the garb of Populism. Not only will the German-American voters be against it, but before this campaign is over the sound-money Democrats of the State will have a large organization which will certainly be maintained for action against Tammany Hall next year.

On the other hand, had Tammany Hall waited until the State Convention had declared its position, and the third ticket been nominated, all that it would have suffered would have been the loss of a few rabid silver voters. These voters will probably go into an organization of their own, which will dissipate rapidly after the Henry George organization did in 1886. As has already been stated in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the same sentiment that was behind Henry George in that year, and which rapidly disappeared after the election, has been knocking at Tammany Hall's doors and demanding that the organization yield itself to the worship of the silver calf and the Anarchistic isms.

Had Tammany taken the right stand this year, it would have been practically unopposed next year. It would have had the certain support of the German-American voters, or, at least, a large and determining majority of them, and it would have had no rival Democratic organization to interfere with its plans, for all self-respecting Democrats would have taken sides with Tammany Hall if it had taken a decent and honorable course in this crisis. Its defeat in the local election next year was made sure by its own action on Friday.

Defeat next year, when probably the first election of Greater New-York will be held, will mean the effacement of Tammany Hall for some time to come. The importance of success in the local elections of 1897 will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that there are to be elected a Mayor, a Controller, a District Attorney, a Register, a County Clerk, a Sheriff, and two or three Judges. It is very certain that the people of this city will then turn over the entire Municipal Government, with all its vast responsibilities and powers, to an organization that favors repudiation of honest debts and the cessation of the National currency. If ever in its history the Wigwam needed to be on its best behavior, this is the time. The effect of corruption, misgovernment, and malfeasance in office in 1894 has been such that it needed the performance of some great service to restore the Hall fully in the confidence of the people. It had a magnificent opportunity of rendering such service, but it has failed lamentably to make use of it.

Up to this time the organization has kept itself generally right on National questions. It remained for the present leaders to debauch it and turn it to the supporters of revolution and repudiation. Its failure to defeat the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 made its standing in this city rather uncertain for some time, but it fell into line in September, and thus gave a fair vote for the Democratic ticket. The vote it gave to Mr. Cleveland in 1888 indicated that it would be true to the principles of the party, the more so as there was a great temptation for bartering votes that year.

As already indicated, pressure in Tammany Hall is exerted by the leaders and not by the people. The managers could have refused to permit the organization to be made the mere tool of Populists and repudiators, just as easily as they could in any previous Presidential year have prevented the Wigwam from indorsing the Prohibition ticket, had such a thing been suggested.

By refusing to indorse Bryan this year, Tammany Hall would have regained some of the ground it has lost in the last few years. It has gone quite the other way, and will forfeit the support of all Democrats above the level of its present managers.

Who should the council of such men as Hugh J. Grant, who has done much for the organization, be ignored this year? Why should Tammany Hall neglect the suggestions of such men as Recorder Smyth, by whose sage advice it has so often been guided; of Henry D. Hotchkiss, J. H. Pattrick, and J. Sergeant Cram, who have been honored by election as Sachems of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order? Tammany Hall seems to have become headless, nerveless, and helpless at the very time when it needed nerve, brain, and cool judgment.

Why should Tammany Hall disregard its own record, and take position against sound money this year? The organization, as it stands to-day, was built up by Richard Croker, who is now absent in Europe. Mr. Croker has been for years past an ardent and sincere advocate of sound money.

In the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, in 1891, Mr. Croker used his utmost endeavors to defeat the adoption of a silver plank in the platform and to secure the substitution of a sound-money plank. The financial policy, as agreed upon, after discussion by the committee, was very strong. It was almost as strong as it could be made, but Mr. Croker insisted that it should be so strong, so clear, so plain, that there could not possibly be any doubt as to what it meant. He revised it and made it an absolute and uncompromising declaration for sound money. As it came from his supervision and as adopted by that convention, the financial clause of the plank is as follows:

"We steadfastly adhere to principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States.

Richard Croker is hastening home, but he will reach here too late to prevent the overthrow of the splendid work he did for Tammany Hall and the country five years ago.

PERMANENTLY INJURED ITSELF.

L. J. Callanan's Views on Tammany Hall's Indorsement of Bryan.

Lawrence J. Callanan of 41 Vesey Street said yesterday that the indorsement of Bryan by Tammany Hall on Friday was the worst thing that organization had ever done, so far as local politics was concerned.

"It has struck a fatal blow at its own supremacy in this city," he said, "and it will have no influence in the election of 1897.

"The Tammany Hall men who indorse the ticket, and, of course, the platform, have before declared themselves that the principles adopted at Chicago are un-Democratic, and if carried out would involve this country in revolution and disaster. The platform proposes not only to revolutionize our financial system, but threatens to degrade the Supreme Court, the highest and, supposed to be, the purest power in our Government. It does not stop here, but denounces Federal interference in riots and disorders in the individual States. This would mean that until a State Government invited Federal troops across its borders, the most destructive riots could be carried on, if the State could not suppress them or did not wish to interfere. An insurrection could, if favored by a State Government, get under such headway that it would cost millions of money and thousands of lives to put it down.

"This is the kind of platform that Tammany Hall is supporting. Certainly, business men in this city will no longer have any confidence in an organization that indorses such doctrines. What is more, business men can never again have confidence in that faction of the Democratic Party which favors the debasement of our National currency by the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

"In my opinion, Tammany Hall has permanently injured itself in New-York, and will have no appreciable influence upon public affairs for some time to come."

A GREAT POLITICAL BLUNDER.

Comments of H. D. Hotchkiss on Tammany Hall's Indorsement of Bryan.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Henry D. Hotchkiss, one of the Sachems of the Tammany Society, who is spending the Summer at the Oakrander cottage, in Grace Church Street, said this evening that the action of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall in indorsing the Bryan and Sewall ticket was a very great political blunder, because it necessarily indorses the platform, though there is entire silence in the resolution about the platform itself.

"Tammany Hall has won its successes in the past," he said, "not simply from floating and unthinking voters, but because it had the support of the conservative element among the people of New-York City. This conservative element can never be brought over to free silver, nor does it think enough of party regularity to violate its principles. The consequence will be that Tammany Hall will fail to get the support of more than a small portion of those who usually act with it. All this will be the case if the Tammany Hall General Committee ratifies the action of the Executive Committee. I am hopeful, however, before the General Committee meets that sound counsels will prevail, and that Bryan and his double-headed associate will be repudiated."

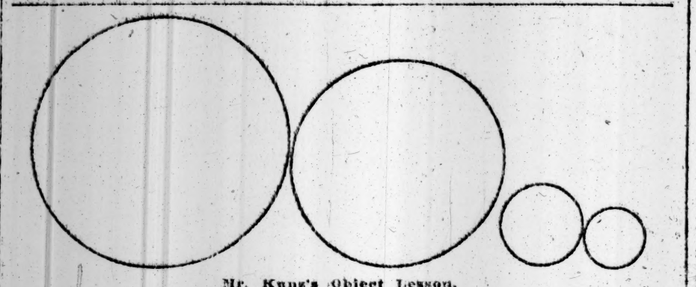
OBJECT LESSONS IN FREE SILVER.

Disks Made by Tiffany to Show What a Silver Dollar Really Is.

Tiffany & Co. have prepared four disks to illustrate the silver question. Two of the disks represent respectively a hundred-cent silver dollar and a fifty-three-cent silver dollar, and the other two a hundred-cent gold dollar and a fifty-three-cent gold dollar. The gold disks have a plain surface with no inscription, but the hundred-cent silver disk has the following inscription on one side:

750 grains silver, 900 fine.
Value one dollar.
June 29, 1896.

The disks were prepared by Mr. George F. Kunz, the mineralogist of Tiffany & Co., who first conceived the idea while he was discussing the silver question with Mr. W. H. Clarke. It is contemplated to have these disks made and exhibited freely over the country.



Mr. Kunz's Object Lesson.

The First Circle Represents a Disk Containing 100 Cents' Worth of Silver, the Second a Standard Silver Dollar, the Third a Standard Gold Dollar, and the Fourth a Disk Containing 53 Cents' Worth of Gold.

Mr. Clarke, who is very much interested in the question, hopes that the attention of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and of banks and other institutions will be drawn to the subject, so that a fund can be raised to have a large quantity of the disks struck off and distributed over the country. A practical example of this kind would be, of great utility to the cause of sound money, he thinks.

The disks will be on exhibition in Tiffany's this week.

BUILDERS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

Mayor Quincy of Boston to Prosecute Violators of the Laws.

From The American Architect.

There is a prospect of serious trouble in the building world of Boston. Every member of that world knows that buildings are often erected in violation of the building laws, by the simple process of making the plans and specifications to conform to the law, taking out a permit in pursuance of them, and then carrying out the structure without regard to the approved plans, or making such alterations as to constitute violations of the law.

The force of inspectors in the city is very small, and no vigilance on their part can wholly prevent this sort of evasion of the statutes, although the department, which is quite aware of the evil, is particularly strict in looking after such cases. After the building is finished, the owners generally think themselves safe from harm, but Mayor Quincy, who is a firm believer in the doctrine that laws are made to be executed, is said to have determined to prosecute violations of the statute in completed buildings, and, with the assistance of the inspectors of the Building Department, who have reported something like 150 cases of the kind, to be preparing for energetic proceedings.

The principal difficulty about the matter is that the worst offenders are irresponsible speculators, who engage in extensive building operations on a very small capital, borrowing the necessary money on first, second, and often third mortgages, at rates of interest proportionate to the risk. As their chance of profit lies in building cheaply, their interest is to evade the law wherever obedience to it is more expensive than disobedience. In any case, ordinarily, there is very small. A certain builder is said to have bought land, and put up houses, in one operation, to the value of something like $400,000, on a capital of $500. To such a man, the loss of his share of the investment is not very serious.

The builders of this class, if complaint is made against them for violation of the law, usually transfer their title to some friend, and then exploit that, having sold the property, they have no further liability in connection with it. If the complaint should be pressed, and the alteration of the building to comply with the law enforced, the owner, if the alteration promises to be too expensive for his means, has simply to abandon the property to the mortgagees, go through bankruptcy, and start on a fresh speculation, while the holders of the junior mortgages may find themselves confronted with the alternative of spending a large amount of money, on which they are unlikely to get any return, or of losing their investment entirely.

For this reason, it is proposed by people interested in lending money for the improvement of real estate, to have their mortgages drawn in future with a clause providing that the buildings to be erected with their money shall comply with the law, and making non-compliance a breach of the mortgage agreement. This would enable the mortgagee to refuse to make payments until it should be definitely ascertained that the work complied with the statute, and would entitle him to foreclose at once on proof of non-compliance.

Whisky Saves a Snake-Bitten Horse.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen, July 29.

One of Frank Corbett's horses while grazing in a field on his farm, north of New-Augustine, yesterday afternoon, was bitten by a large rattlesnake. No one knew of the accident until late in the afternoon, when the animal walked up to the barn with a badly swollen head. Mr. Corbett made an examination, and discovered the imprints of the fangs of the snake in the horse's nose. The bite indicated that the snake was a very large one, as the marks of the fangs were more than one inch apart. Mr. Corbett's stock of liquor consisted of four quarts of whisky, and one of brandy. This was speedily transferred to the stomach of the suffering animal. It was impossible to check the poison, owing to the peculiar location of the bite, and the only method of saving the animal's life was in keeping the blood in circulation by means of stimulants. Before night the head of the horse had swollen to twice its normal size, but before midnight the effects of the whisky and brandy were apparent, the swelling was reduced, and the horse was either relieved of pain or was too much intoxicated to feel it. By morning the animal was entirely out of danger, but its appearance was quite comical. Its expression indicated that it had been on a decided spree, for its eyes were lifeless and half closed, and its head had not returned to its normal size. A search was made for the snake, but it could not be found.

The Rejected Article.

From Chambers's Journal.

I have often wondered if there lives a man who can truthfully say that the first article that he wrote—his maiden effort—was accepted by the first editor to whom it was submitted, and printed, without modification, as written. I am, of course, referring only to an outside contribution, and not to an article written to order. If so, I should like to meet him, to grasp him by the hand, and, on behalf of my brother tyros, ask him "how it's done." Probably I should privately entertain, at the same time, very strong doubts of that young man's veracity, as evident in St. Louis that Major McKinley had been nominated, Mr. Platt got up in his seat in the New-York delegation and, after moving to make the nomination unanimous, he declared that New-York State Republicans would use their utmost effort to secure Major McKinley's election.

Within a day or two after the convention had adjourned Mr. Hanna was made Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and ever since that machine Republicans in this State have been wondering how and when Messrs. Hanna and Platt would meet.

On Friday F. S. Witherbee, acting for Mr. Hanna, invited Mr. Platt to call on Mr. Hanna. Mr. Platt, as told in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, suggested that Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee and Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee should meet Mr. Hanna at the same time.

This was agreed to, and invitations were at once sent to Messrs. Lauterbach and Hackett. It was then agreed that the meeting should take place at the Republican National Headquarters at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Promptly at that hour Mr. Platt, Mr. Hackett, and Mr. Lauterbach, all wearing white soft hats with black bands about them, walked over to the National headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Garret A. Hobart, the Republican candidate for Vice President, was waiting for them. He welcomed them very warmly, and almost immediately led them into Mr. Hanna's room.

Mr. Hanna was also waiting to receive the managers of the local machine. He welcomed Platt, Lauterbach, and Hackett as bosom friends. His welcome could have been no more cordial if the trio had, prior to the St. Louis Convention, been working night and day for the nomination of McKinley. He clapped them on the back and said nice things to them. They remained in close conference for nearly an hour, and old politicians recalled, as they waited outside for news of the result, the famous conference which Platt attended in 1880 at Mentor after the nomination of Garfield. Mr. Hobart remained in Mr. Hanna's room during the greater part of the conference.

These things were decided at the conference:

1. That sound money should be the paramount issue in the State of New-York.

2. That the campaign should be conducted in the State and city by the organizations controlled by Mr. Platt.

That was eminently satisfactory to Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and Mr. Hackett. Messrs. Hackett and Lauterbach were delighted.

"Why," said Mr. Lauterbach, in describing the interview, "it seems as though Mr. Platt, Mr. Hackett, and myself just sat down to talk matters over."

Mr. Platt said after he came out of the conference: "Everything is very satisfactory. It has all been arranged that the organization is to go right on with the campaign."

"Will you call at the National Headquarters again?"

"Why, I will call there very frequently, of course."

Mr. Hanna, when asked what the result of the conference was, said:

"We met and talked over the situation thoroughly and arranged for the plan of campaign in this State. This campaign will be made under the direction of the State organization and the County Committee, supplemented by the National Executive Committee."

"When will the active campaign here begin?"

"Whenever the State Committee gives the word, which will be very soon."

It had been suggested that ex-President Harrison should speak at the first meeting in this city. Mr. Hanna said that the ex-President had been consulted.

"His voice," he said, "will not only be powerful in the State, but in the Nation."

The first big meeting in this city probably will be held next week, but the ex-President's first speech probably will be made later. Mr. Hanna said that he would leave early next week for the West. He left the city last night, and spend Sunday with his sister, Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, in Englewood, N. J. Mr. Hanna probably will conclude his political business in this city for the present to-morrow. He will make frequent visits here from time to time. Mr. Platt, having reached a definite understanding with the manager of the National campaign, has ordered that the work in the State and city be pushed along without delay.

Voltaire Ridiculous.

From New Letters of Edward Gibbon.

It should be mentioned that in 1757-8, when Voltaire was settled at Monrepos, Gibbon had seen him act in his tragedies of "Zaire Alzire," "Zulime," and his sentimental comedy, "L'Enfant Prodigue."

After a life passed in courts and capitals, the great Voltaire is now become a mere country gentleman, and even (for the honor of the profession) something of a farmer. He says he never enjoyed so much true happiness. He has got rid of the most of his infirmities, and though very old and lean, enjoys a much better state of health than he did twenty years ago. His playhouse is very neat and well contrived, situated just by his chapel, which is far inferior to it, though, he says himself, "que son Christ est du meilleur faiseur de tout le pays de Gex." The play they acted was my favorite "Orphan of China." Voltaire himself acted Gengis, and Mme. Denys Idame; but I do not know how it happened, either my taste is improved or Voltaire's talents are impaired since I last saw him. He appeared to me now a very ranting, unnatural performer, or, perhaps, indeed, as I was come from Paris, I rather judged him by an unfair comparison than by his own independent value. Perhaps, too, I was too much struck with the ridiculous figure of Voltaire at seventy acting a Tartar Conqueror with a hollow, broken voice, and making love to a very ugly niece of fifty.

The play began at 8 in the evening and ended (entertainment and all) about half an hour after 11. The whole company was asked to stay and set down about 12 to a very elegant supper of 100 covers. The supper ended about 2, the company danced till 4, when we broke up, got into our coaches, and came back to Geneva just as the gates were opened. Show me in history or fable a famous poet of seventy who has acted in his own plays, and has closed the scene with a supper and ball for 100 people. I think the last is the more extraordinary of the two.

HANNA AND PLATT MEET

SOUND MONEY THE ISSUE—MR. PLATT TO RUN THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Everything Harmonious Between the National and State Machines—Candidate Hobart Ushers the Tioga Statesman into Mr. Hanna's Presence—Chairmen Hackett of the State and Lauterbach of the County Committee Present.

Thomas C. Platt and Mark Hanna shook hands yesterday in the most cordial manner, and they both declared afterward that everything was harmonious and delightful between the Republican National organization and the Republican State organization.

The meeting of the leaders of the National organization and of the State machine was reserved for the end of Mr. Hanna's first week in New-York City, and it made an elaborate finale for the opening days of Mr. Hanna's campaign in this vicinity.

Mr. Platt's opposition to Major McKinley's nomination prior to the St. Louis Convention was as bitter as ever was made against any aspirant for the favor of a Republican National Convention. After it was

WAITING FOR STATE CONVENTION.

Business Men's Democratic Association Will Then Take Action.

There was to have been a special meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association last Wednesday evening for the purpose of taking action in relation to the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention and the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall, but to the surprise of a great many of the members of the association who were anxious to place the association in the ranks of the sound-money Democrats the notices for the meeting were not issued.

The idea of having a meeting of the association was originated by ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, its President, who wrote and had published a letter to Julius D. Mahr, the Secretary of the association, requesting him to send notices to the members asking them to attend a special meeting of the association with the avowed object of repudiating the Chicago platform and the nominees of the convention. In this letter Mr. Myers took very strong ground against the free-silver principles enunciated in the platform, and virtually repudiated the nominees of the convention. He also announced that if the association should pronounce for a debased currency he would not hold the office of President any longer.

On receiving this letter Secretary Mahr consulted with Mr. Myers as to the date for the meeting, and it was determined that the meeting should be held last Wednesday evening. Before the notices were to have been sent out, however, Mr. Mahr received a telephone message from Mr. Myers calling the meeting off.

When Mr. Myers was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday why the meeting had been abandoned, he was not much inclined to discuss the subject. He said, however, that a number of the members of the association called upon him after his intention to call the meeting was published and advised him not to hold the meeting at the present time, as so many members are out of town. They thought the time inopportune, and suggested that it would be better to wait until after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. As he had already made public his position in favor of sound money and against the Chicago platform and its nominees, Mr. Myers acquiesed in the suggestion and decided to abandon the meeting.

Julius D. Mahr, the Secretary of the association, yesterday said that in notifying him not to call the special meeting, Mr. Myers had not given him any reason for his action in abandoning the project.

"So far as the association is concerned," said Mr. Mahr, "it has already pronounced for the gold standard. This was done at a meeting held May 18, and also during the holding of the convention, when a communication was sent to William C. Whitney to the effect that the association was fully in accord with him in his efforts to secure a sound-money platform. As far as I am individually concerned, I am a sound-money Democrat. I will not vote for Bryan, but I am in favor of a third candidate, a sound-money Democrat, for whom all Democrats who are opposed to a debased currency can vote.

"There are many true Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for McKinley. It is too bitter a pill for them to swallow, but they would gladly vote for a sound-money Democrat to express their disapproval of the free-silver heresy. While there is no hope of the election of such a candidate, it would, in my opinion, materially help to defeat Bryan."

"KING OF BLOCK ISLAND" DEAD.

Nicholas Ball Survived His Wealthy Housekeeper a Few Days.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—Nicholas Ball, the "King of Block Island" for forty years, died to-day at his Ocean View Hotel. He leaves a fortune, the nucleus of which was gathered at "Rattlesnake Bar," on the north fork of the American River, in the years 1849-51. Mr. Ball started out when nine years old to seek his fortune. He ran away to sea, circled the world, and then went around the Horn in 1849 to the Golden Gate on a voyage that lasted 161 days. In 1852 he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and he held his seat until 1873, when he went into the hotel business on Block Island. He is survived by a family. He wrote a book of his life and travels.

Mr. Ball's death is coincidental with that of Delia McGrenn, a Nova Scotian who had been for years the housekeeper at the Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, and at the Hamilton, in Washington, D. C. She died a few days ago, leaving a fortune of $25,000 stowed away in an old wire bustle, after death was caused by paralysis, and she was stricken when she went to call at the apartments of Mr. Ball. Both deaths occurred in the same hotel on the island.

Miss McGrenn has relatives with whom she corresponded frequently, but they are unknown to the hotel people, and her remains have been placed in a receiving tomb awaiting a claimant.

The most peculiar feature in the discovery of the bank notes, bank books, and securities tucked away in the bustle is that the bustle was cast away in a lot of rubbish and by the merest chance an inquisitive servant pulled it to pieces.

LEGACY OF 1869 CLAIMED NOW.

Church in White Valley, Vt., Seeks $10,000 in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Edward P. Marsh died in Plainfield in 1869, leaving his cousins, Daniel and Leonard Marsh, executors of his will and residuary legatees after $10,000 had been realized from the sale of specified parcels of land in this city. The $10,000 was an endowment for the Congregational Church in White River Village, Vt.

The executors divided the lands into lots and sold them, appropriating the proceeds, seemingly, for the Trustees of the church in question have come forward now with the allegation that not a dollar has been paid.

The Trustees purpose to proceed against the present occupiers of the lots, about fifty altogether, and have engaged McClaster, Williamson & McCarter of Newark, while the defendants have united their cases and retained Lawyer P. Powers of this city.

The bill was filed in the Court of Chancery this morning.

Wagner as a Hero.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Never was there a sorrier hero than Wagner; this selfish voluptuary who was content to gratify his luxurious tastes at the expense of his friends, but was too independent to feel grateful for their sacrifices; whose self-indulgence was so much of a disease that he smoked in order not to miss a sensation which others enjoyed, and was capable of driving his host into the streets in the small hours of the morning to replenish his snuffbox; and of whom his ardent champion, the late Ferdinand Praeger, has to confess that while he was ready enough to enter into a quarrel, he "always moved away when it looked like coming to blows." Wagner's callous neglect of his first wife, who had been his slave through years of penury qualified by prodigality, provoked the remonstrances of his friends, and forced Mr. Praeger to say, "I can testify that Wagner suffered severely from thoughtlessness." No shabbier letter was ever penned than the one he wrote to Mr. Praeger when he found that the long-suffering woman had confided her troubles to their common friend. "How could she have expected," he plaintively asks, "that I was to be shackled and fettered as any ordinary, common, cold mortal? My inspirations carried me into a sphere where she could not follow, and then the exuberance of my heated enthusiasm was met by cold douche."

The familiar plea that there should be one law for genius and another for the "common mortal" is not intolerable when urged by the apologetic hero-worshipper; from the hero himself it comes with but ill grace. "I liked every luxury—she fettered me there," he bleats of the woman who had striven so hard to save him from the ruin threatened by his colossal extravagance.

Convention of Jersey Socialists.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The State Convention of the Socialistic Labor Party was held here to-day, and the National ticket and platform were adopted. Henry Conless of Newark was Chairman. The Congressional nominations in the First and Fourth Districts were left to the State Committee. In the Second District, George Yardley was named; to the Fifth, Patrick Henry, and the Fifth was left to Passaic County. In the Sixth, James E. Billing was nominated. In the Seventh, Frank Campbell was chosen, and in the Eighth William J. Campbell was selected.

Tom Reed

Says "A sick man had better take medicine, but he had better be careful what medicine he takes." That people are careful what kind of medicine they take is proved by the enormous sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this care is wise is proved by the unprecedented cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CONTRACTORS VOTE TO FIGHT.

The Striking Tailors Say that They Will Keep It Up All Summer.

The association of contractors in the tailoring trade had a meeting at Pacific Hall, 200 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and voted to reopen all their shops to-day, and to accept non-union as well as union tailors. President Griesen of the association announced after the meeting that the association had decided to fight the striking Brotherhood of Tailors as long as the latter can afford to remain out, even if it be until the Jewish holidays, in September. He said that the association enrolled forty-three new members yesterday, and was compelled to take this action, as they could not come to any terms with the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Leader Schoenfeld, when told of the action of the Contractors' Association, stated that the strikers were determined to win, even if they had to remain out until the middle of September. Up to last night, he said, they had signed agreements with seventy-two contractors, who will begin work to-day, and employ 1,500 men. Pickets will guard the entrances of all the association contractors' shops, to see that no union tailors enter or go to work.

Yesterday the association contractors had agents working among the strikers, trying to persuade them to start to work to-day. Many of these were roughly handled by the crowd of strikers, and if it had not been for the police several would have been seriously injured.

Simon Davis, Treasurer of the Contractors' Association, offered yesterday to pay $100 to Meyer Schoenfeld if the latter could show that a sweating contractor who had been three or more years in the business had yielded to the strikers. Schoenfeld accepted the challenge, on condition that Mr. Davis deposit the money in the hands of an approved third party.

The strikers have engaged the Windsor Theatre, near Hester Street, on the Bowery, for a mass meeting, to be held this evening, at which Joseph Barondess, Leader Schoenfeld, and others will speak.

The strikers had a band and listened to music in Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon. The men also held a mass meeting in the same place and listened to speeches by Meyer Schoenfeld, Joseph Barondess, and others. Barondess seems to have lost his old-time grip on the east side workmen, for his speeches no longer arouse enthusiasm and are now generally simply tolerated.

It was reported that Contractor L. Witkowski would open his shop with non-union men at 153 Suffolk Street. Pickets were sent out, and they reported that Mr. Witkowski could not induce any non-union men to enter the shop.

Some of the strikers said that the contractors would hire a lot of men who knew nothing of tailoring, simply to make a show of work in their shops, and thus cause a stampede among the strikers. Should this attempt fail they said there would be a stampede among the contractors themselves.

The striking tailors will hold a mass meeting on Tuesday evening at Cooper Union, and will listen to an address by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

As the contractors declared that they would open their shops, a special force of policemen will be sent into the clothing manufacturing district to prevent encounters between tailors and non-union men.

The striking childrens' jacket makers held a mass meeting at New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, near Norfolk Street, and Walking Delegate Louis Smith said that 100 contractors had already signed the agreement with the union.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" SYLVAN-SET.

Successful Presentation of the Forest Idyl at Deal Lake.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The presentation of Shakespeare's great play of "As You Like It" by an all-star cast, before an audience of 1,000 persons, here to-night, marked the most brilliant histrionic performance ever given on the Jersey coast, and was the even of the season in theatrical circles everywhere.

The scene of the play was the well-known Crow's Nest Woods, on the south bank of Deal Lake. No more charming and fitting spot could be found anywhere for a presentation of the beautiful forest idyl. The picturesque sylvan surroundings formed an admirable setting for the bright galaxy of stars who so ably interpreted the charming play.

The audience was composed of the beauty, wealth, and fashion not only of Asbury Park, but of Long Branch, West End, Elberon, and Seabright, from the north, and Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant from the south. In tally-hos, drags, and other handsome turnouts the fashionable assembly of spectators thronged to the open-air theatre.

The cast included Thomas Q. Seabrooke as Touchstone, who scored a great success; Marie Wainwright played the part of Rosalind very creditably. Her scene with Orlando was particularly good. Robert Mantell as Orlando gave every satisfaction in the leading role.

The other parts were distributed as follows:

Jacques	Edward R. Mawson
Charles the Wrestler	William Muldoon
William	James T. Powers
Celia	Isabelle Everson
Audrey	Minnie Seligman-Cushing
Phoebe	Bijou Fernandez
Banished Duke	Thomas J. Coleman
Adam	Verner Clarges

In the forest scene in the second act a chorus of church choir singers sang glees. The performance did not conclude until nearly midnight.

In the audience were Oscar Hammerstein, David Belasco, and other well-known theatrical men.

To the proverbial good nature of the ladies and gentlemen of the cast is solely due the success of the performance, as the management failed utterly to meet either the expectations of the large audience or its promises to the performers.

The Prime Minister.

From Chambers's Journal.

The Prime Minister is the head of the Government, but as such he receives no salary, for his position is unknown to and unrecognized by statute law. Some State office with nominal duties, such as the office of First Lord of the Treasury, is accordingly held by the Premier. Lord Salisbury, however, departed from the almost invariable practice by associating the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most arduous and responsible office in the Government, with the Premiership in his own person.

The First Lord of the Treasury, or, as he is more fully described, "First Commissioner for executing the office of the Lord High Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer," has associated with him the Chancellor of the Exchequer and three Junior Lords of the Treasury in the control of her Majesty's Exchequer; but the post is now a sinecure in the departmental sense, and carries with it a salary of £5,000 per annum. The famous house, 10 Downing Street, in which Cabinet meetings are held, is the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

Hat Factory at Newark Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The three-story frame hat factory of David Wolf and William Bellingham, on Wickliffe Street, was burned to-night. Damage, $10,000; partially insured.

ALL THE DEAD IDENTIFIED

PATIENTS IN ATLANTIC CITY HOSPITAL MAY RECOVER.

Many Spectators at the Scene of the Terrible Wreck—Crowds Viewing Bodies in the Improvised Morgue—Why Engineer Farr is Blamed—Arrangements for the Inquest—Talk of a Subscription Fund for Families of the Dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—No more persons have died from injuries received in the railroad accident on the meadows on Thursday evening, when the Reading express train ran into the West Jersey excursion train.

The fatalities and injured in Thursday's railroad accident are now definitely known. The dead number forty-four, and forty-three persons were seriously enough hurt to be taken to the hospital.

Of those in the hospital twenty-eight were so far recovered to-day as to be able to go to their homes. Of the fifteen persons remaining in the hospital several are suffering from terrible injuries, the nature of which makes their recovery doubtful.

The uncertainty as to the exact number killed arose from the confusion and excitement following the accident and the mutilated condition of some of the bodies which were dismembered. Further, several bodies were at first wrongly identified, and this added to the confusion of identification. One case was that of a body of a man who was positively identified as Samuel Murphy of Bridgeton.

Murphy turned up alive at his home, and the body remained unknown until to-day, when it was identified as that of Patrick Feighan, a retired liquor dealer of Philadelphia. All the bodies were fully identified to-day, and the unknown woman in the hospital, who was unconscious, was recognized as Miss Lizzie Brannan of Bridgeton.

The tension of the past few days under which all classes of people here have been is relaxing and the place is taking on again its normal air of gayety. Whether the accident has made people timid, or for some other cause, there are comparatively few people here for a Saturday night in midseason in Atlantic City.

Revised List of the Dead.

Following is a revised and complete list of the dead:

BATEMAN, JAMES M., Bridgeton.
BATEMAN, Mrs. LIZZIE, wife of James M. Bateman.
BELL, H. F., Bridgeton.
BELL, Mrs. H. F., wife of H. F. Bell.
BOOY, CHARLES W., Bridgeton.
BOOY, CHARLES S., son of Charles W.
BURROUGHS, CHARLES D., Bridgeton.
CARL, Mrs. LYDIA, Hancock's Bridge.
CARR, WILLIAM, Bridgeton.
CHENEY, FREDERICK, Bridgeton.
CHENEY, JOSEPH, boy, Bridgeton.
CHENEY, MINNIE, Bridgeton.
DUBOIS, FRANKLIN, Woodruff.
EARNEST, Joshua, Bridgeton.
FACKLER, CHARLES, Salem.
FARR, ED., engineer Reading train, Atlantic City.
FREAS, Mrs. KATIE, Yorketown.
FREAS, ANNA, girl, daughter of Mrs. FREAS.
FREAS, Mrs. SALLIE, aunt of Anna, Bridgeton.
FEIGHAN, PATRICK, 1820 Thompson Street, Philadelphia.
GOLDSMITH, P. H., Bridgeton.
GOLDSMITH, Mrs. NELLIE, wife of P. H. Goldsmith.
GREINER, JOHN, Sr., Bridgeton.
HUGHES, HARVEY, boy, Bridgeton.
JOHNSON, J. S., Bridgeton.
LEEDS, Miss LILLIE, Bridgeton.
LOPER, WILLIAM C., Bridgeton.
LOPER, Mrs. HATTIE, Bridgeton.
LOPER, EEBA, girl, Yorketown.
MAY, Mrs. ELLEN, Palatine.
MAY, MIZEAL, boy, son of Mrs. May, Bridgeton.
McGEAR, CHARLES P., Bridgeton.
MUTA, CHARLES, Bridgeton.
MUTA, PEARL, girl, Bridgeton.
PETERS, JOSEPH, Bridgeton.
PETERS, MORRIS, son of Joseph.
PRICKETT, WILLIAM, Bridgeton.
SPAULDING, WILLIAM, transfer agent, Philadelphia.
THORN, SAMUEL, baggage agent Reading Railroad, Atlantic City.
TRENCHARD, RICHARD, Bridgeton.
TRENCHARD, Mrs. RICHARD,
WOOD, BENJAMIN F., Bridgeton.
WENTZELL, Mrs. MARY, Alloway.
WENTZELL, ELMER, son of Mrs. Wentzell.

Another crowd visited the scene of the accident to-day. After looking over the spot where the wreck occurred the visitors went to the different undertaking establishments to view the bodies of the dead. Representing that they were looking for friends, the curiosity seekers had no trouble in obtaining admission to the places where the bodies were. Many of the visitors, who came here for recreation, have for the present given up all thought of pleasure, and are helping in the care of the injured.

Some of the persons killed in the accident constituted entire families, and it is said that the advisability of starting a subscription fund to defray the funeral expenses is being considered. The old amusement pier, at the foot of Mississippi Avenue, where many festive entertainments were formerly held, and which was turned into a temporary morgue after the accident, has been cleared of its victims.

The Coroner will open the inquest in the case Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It is his intention to make a searching investigation and fix the responsibility where it belongs.

On account of the immense crowd which it is thought the inquest will attract, the sessions will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

"There are many here who blame the dead engineer, Edward Farr, of the Reading express, for the collision. The signals were found to have been against him, and showed that the West Jersey train had the right of way. A theory is advanced that Farr did not slow up in time to prevent the collision. It is alleged that two weeks ago he was laid off for not making good time, and this is advanced as one of the reasons why he ran his train on.

The principal witness at the inquest will probably be Fireman O'Houlahan of the Reading express, who saved his life by jumping from the cab before the engine plowed into the West Jersey train. Train Dispatcher George F. Houser and Engineer John Kreiner of the West Jersey train will also be important witnesses who will tell the fury which is composed of six Atlantic City influential residents, all they know about the accident.

BRIDGETON ALL IN MOURNING.

Business Practically Suspended Until After the Funerals.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 1.—This city today was one of mourning. Business in all the stores was suspended, and everything is at a standstill.

The arrangements for the funerals of the victims have nearly all been completed. To-morrow promises to be a day that will long be remembered in this city for funerals. Men have been employed in the different cemeteries all day preparing the graves for the bodies of the victims.

Some of the funerals will occur to-morrow morning, others will take place in the afternoon, while many will have to be postponed until Monday on account of the lack of accommodation to bear the bodies and the mourners to the graves.

The scenes that occurred yesterday were repeated to-day. Men, women, and children, who were fortunate enough to stay at home and not go on the ill-fated excursion, passed from door to door where the bodies of the dead lay, off

CAREER OF "TOM" WATSON

EVOLUTION OF THE POPULIST CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Abandoned a Quiet Practice of the Law in a Small Georgia Town to Become a Leader of the "Common People"—His First Opportunity Came in the Formation of the Farmers' Alliance—An Advocate of Extreme Measures.

Thomas E. Watson, or "Tom" Watson, as he preferred to be called when he was seeking popularity among the Georgia farmers, has reached in the nomination for Vice President the utmost goal of his expectations. His ambition and hope do not stop here, for he is as sanguine and as avaricious of honors as Cromwell, but as an astute politician he knows that he has gone as far for the present as a Southern political leader may reasonably aspire. He is too shrewd to be the dupe even of his own hopes.

The price of the "leader of the common people" of Georgia will rest momentarily content in the Summer sea of glory upon which he has been so suddenly and so surprisingly launched. He has overtopped all his adversaries, who had triumphed over him in the smaller field of local politics. Henceforth he is to take conspicuous part in the great campaign of National parties. His ambition has grown beyond the confines of Congressional districts, and even of States, and he must contemplate with swellings of the heart the path that he made for himself alone through the tangle of county and district politics, up to the House of Representatives and to a place on the Presidential ticket.

"Tom" Watson may well be studied among America's types of public men who have risen from the undistinguished mass of the people. He stands in the same class, but, of course, infinitely below Lincoln and Jackson. The same qualities that enabled them to assume leadership over the common people, whom God has made so abundant, as Lincoln said, have aided Watson in his ambitious career. He has tireless energy, indomitable pluck, a never-failing spring of homely wisdom, an incisive, clear, and plain manner of stating common truths, so that they make new impressions on the hearts of the people, and he possesses in a large degree that facility of getting down to and into the very bosoms of his hearers. Joined to this is a certain quality of eloquence, without which leadership is almost impossible in the South, where the oratory of politics has found its widow's cruse of oil.

A few years ago "Tom" Watson was quietly practicing law in the small village of Thomson, McDuffie County, Ga. He was engaged sometimes by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company to defend its suits. He was recognized as a young lawyer of ability and promise. He was not thought to be eloquent or brilliant, but he won success at the bar, especially in pleadings before the juries of farmers, whose convictions he always seemed able to reach and control. He acquired a comfortable fortune for a country village, and lived in a pleasant home, where he had collected a small library and many of the comforts and a few of the luxuries of life. He had a small farm, and this proved to be the first string to bind him—first to the Farmers' Alliance, and afterward to Populism.

He was born too poor to complete his education at Mercer University, where he had begun a collegiate course, he had been obliged to depend upon himself for guidance in the study of modern questions of economy and finance, instead of leading and directing the current of popular sentiment, as he was well able to do, he somewhat fell in behind the leaders, drifting with the tide until he should be in position to assume control of it. This seemed to him the easier course for his ambition. Here was a popular movement already begun. It had unofficial leaders, who knew not how to make the most of their opportunity. It was easier to go with the current than to stem it or to master it. And so the ambitious country lawyer, throwing aside his books and briefs, and ignoring the traditions of his profession, which in such times is generally found opposed to popular explosions, joined the Farmers' Alliance movement, then drifting fast toward political organization and Populism, and soon became a leader in the councils and battles of the order.

His rise in the political world was due to a timely revolution from the Democratic party. When the farmers' Alliance was organized, it was the purpose of its founders to keep it out of politics. It was to be an order that would exert an influence upon politics, but it was to be guarded from all demoralizing contact with political matters. Its policy was purely theoretical, and it was supposed that the only way in which influence could be exerted on political affairs was through ballots, instead of resolutions. The entire order, from West to South, was thus slowly gravitating toward political organization.

It was at this juncture that "Tom" Watson crossed the Rubicon and appeared on the hither bank as one of the leaders of the new force in politics. As lawyers were then not admitted into the Alliance, Watson disremembered himself of his legal associations, abandoned the practice of the law, "cut every string to the past," and simple farmer was somewhat more noteworthy than his ability. He was thin to cadaverousness, weighing hardly more than 120 pounds. His bath, a fiery red, hung in a direct line over his cheekbones. His face was one freckly blotch that looked like the "before taking" advertisement of some bleaching cosmetic. His whole figure was bony, wiry, angular, and struck one as being as tough and strong as rawhide. From the constant expression of his grayish-blue eyes one knew him to be a man who would fight to the death for his rights or his convictions.

In most of those personal and mental characteristics he strongly resembles Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, before ill health was wrecked him. Watson resembles Stephens also in his career and in the temper and force of his mind; but Watson is Stephens in miniature, and falls short of greatness and power of intellect. The two men lived near to each other—the dying giant and the man-mortal who was soon to sit in the giant's seat—and he a reproduction in little of the mind and body of greatness.

It was a very interesting and somewhat exciting occasion when Watson made his first Alliance speech in his home village of Thomson. He had burned his bridges behind him. His theme was settled. It was against trusts and monopolies, and for the best assistance of the farmers by a paternal Government in Washington. The declaration of war was promulgated in the Court House, at the noon recess, and made a fine impression upon the Alliance people who gathered to listen to the orator to their ranks, and was received with a feeling of impending danger by the Democrats, who recognized that if the Alliance would soon convert matters with them at the polls. There was nothing new in the speech. Watson seldom says a new thing, but he puts old things in a fresh and dramatic light. The old cries of the farmers seemed to be heard for the first time, and their grievances, real and fancied, seemed to have found sudden voice and power.

After the speech he invited a number of friends and acquaintances to dinner and showed them his pleasant little home and gave them a genuine Georgia country dinner, served with courtesy and hospitality that have almost become a tradition. He showed his books, taking special pride in the ones on evolutionary science—Haeckel and Darwin—and on political economy. A glance at the latter showed how he had worked among their pages, gleaning here and there a sheafy phrase or sentence that could be put into his service.

Such was the beginning of the real political career of "Tom" Watson. He soon passed his way to the front. More of more wisdom but less volubility fell behind him. The Alliance was waging a war of words, and it needed a leader who could talk. At this time it was still loudly protesting that it was not in politics. It sent Livingston and Winn to Congress and put Northen in the Executive chair of the State—not as a political body, but as working within the lines of the Democratic Party. The subterfuge was believed even by many Democrats who had not become Alliance men.

It now put "Tom" Watson in Congress under the same specious declaration. He had served in the Georgia Legislature for two terms, (1882-3), and while conspicuous by reason of his personal appearance and trenchant manner in debate, he had by no means won any solid reputation. A little earlier than this, in a Democratic State Convention of 1880, he had leaped into brief meteoric fame by a fiery but vacuous speech against yielding to the majority of the delegates. He preferred to go down in the shadow of the ship, whatever that might mean, and quoted Holmes's "Old Ironsides," offering to give the ship of state "to the god of storms, the lightning, and the gale" rather than surrender when surrender would be unmanly. This airy reputation soon passed, and "Tom" Watson was not heard of again for several years.

It was in the campaign of 1890, when Watson was the candidate of the Democracy, but really of the Alliance, which had practically become an active political organization, and was known as the Third Party, that he began the career of public speaking along Populistic lines, which secured for him the leadership of his district, and has so recently won the Vice Presidential nomination. The real Democratic Party, helpless in the grasp of the Alliance, had quietly acquiesced in his nomination, and he was unopposed, except by a Republican, who got only 600 votes out of 6,000. Throughout the campaign for nomination and election Watson advocated the extremest measures that the Alliance was organized, it was the purpose of its founders to keep it out of politics. It was to be an order that would exert an influence upon politics, but it was to be guarded from all demoralizing contact with political matters. Its policy was purely theoretical, and it was supposed that the only way in which influence could be exerted on political affairs was through ballots, instead of resolutions. The entire order, from West to South, was thus slowly gravitating toward political organization.

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It was a very interesting and somewhat exciting occasion when Watson made his first Alliance speech in his home village of Thomson. He had burned his bridges behind him. His theme was settled. It was against trusts and monopolies, and for the best assistance of the farmers by a paternal Government in Washington. The declaration of war was promulgated in the Court House, at the noon recess, and made a fine impression upon the Alliance people who gathered to listen to the orator to their ranks, and was received with a feeling of impending danger by the Democrats, who recognized that if the Alliance would soon convert matters with them at the polls. There was nothing new in the speech. Watson seldom says a new thing, but he puts old things in a fresh and dramatic light. The old cries of the farmers seemed to be heard for the first time, and their grievances, real and fancied, seemed to have found sudden voice and power.

After the speech he invited a number of friends and acquaintances to dinner and showed them his pleasant little home and gave them a genuine Georgia country dinner, served with courtesy and hospitality that have almost become a tradition. He showed his books, taking special pride in the ones on evolutionary science—Haeckel and Darwin—and on political economy. A glance at the latter showed how he had worked among their pages, gleaning here and there a sheafy phrase or sentence that could be put into his service.

Such was the beginning of the real political career of "Tom" Watson. He soon passed his way to the front. More of more wisdom but less volubility fell behind him. The Alliance was waging a war of words, and it needed a leader who could talk. At this time it was still loudly protesting that it was not in politics. It sent Livingston and Winn to Congress and put Northen in the Executive chair of the State—not as a political body, but as working within the lines of the Democratic Party. The subterfuge was believed even by many Democrats who had not become Alliance men.

It now put "Tom" Watson in Congress under the same specious declaration. He had served in the Georgia Legislature for two terms, (1882-3), and while conspicuous by reason of his personal appearance and trenchant manner in debate, he had by no means won any solid reputation. A little earlier than this, in a Democratic State

THEY COULDN'T KILL ALL

THEIR FIRST VICTIMS BLOOD SICKENED MURDEROUS SAILORS.

A Thrilling Tale of the Sea Recalled by the Recent Murders on the Barkentine Herbert E. Fuller—Sailors Plot to Murder the Officers of the Bark Hesper, but Desist After Killing One Because Their "Stomachs Turn Sick."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Since the discovery of the horrible murders committed on the barkentine Herbert E. Fuller, which lately put into Halifax towing a boat containing the bodies of the Captain, his wife, and the second mate, the subject of foul play on shipboard has received much attention. Were it not that sailors generally are superstitious and have a wholesome dread of the law, the lives of shipmasters might be placed in greater jeopardy than they now are through forecastle plots. Some skippers are so cruel and permit their officers such license in their treatment of their crews that it is a wonder that the record of crimes on the high seas is not fuller. The one fact that every ship must sooner or later seek a port undoubtedly saves many a sea Captain from a tragic fate. The court records of the big seaports of the world show, however, that despite the almost certain punishment that awaits ocean malefactors mutinies and attempts at mutiny are of frequent occurrence. Some of the most appalling deeds often may be traced to the evil influence of some member of a crew. Once in a while a ship reaches port with a story that smacks of the startling scenes in "Treasure Island" or "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," but oftener the tale is restricted to an account of cold-blooded murder.

There is on file at the Department of Justice, in this city, the record of a case which resembles in many particulars that of the crime on the barkentine Fuller. The story is that of a plot to murder the Captain and first and second mates of the bark Hesper. The plot was based on the idea of an ignorant sailor that the bark carried a large amount of specie. He proposed that after the officers were put out of the way the crew should steer the bark for the coast of Chile, burn her when within easy distance of the shore, and then take to the long boat after dividing the "swag." The conspirators butchered the second mate in the most shocking manner, but grew faint-hearted at the sight of his blood, and the remainder of their murderous plan was not carried out. Two of them were hanged for their crime, but the third, who richly deserved death, escaped the gallows by a technicality.

The Hesper, commanded by Capt. F. Sodergren, was making a voyage from Australia to Honolulu. She left Newcastle Dec. 20, with a crew consisting of fourteen persons. She had a miscellaneous cargo. Her deck was loaded with coal to the height of ten or twelve feet. The top of the coal was covered over with some hard wood, and on that a temporary deck was laid. Henry Lucas was the first mate, and Morris Fitzgerald second mate. The latter had charge of the starboard watch. So far as can be learned from the records, the Captain was a man of action, but without much learning. He was of foreign extraction, and most of the crew were Scandinavians. The Hesper, however, carried the American flag. The Captain's wife was on board.

The bark had fair winds, and made a good course through the lower parallels. On the night of Jan. 18, 1895, the starboard watch was on duty from 8 until 12 o'clock. It consisted of Mate Fitzgerald and Seamen Thomas St. Clair, Herman Sparf, Hans Hansen, and Edwin Larsen. The port watch was made up of Mate Lucas and Seamen Thomas Green, Jans Olsen, Henry Westerlind, and Pandy Segaria. Lucas was routed out of his bunk about twelve minutes to midnight by Herman Sparf. He dressed leisurely, and as he was going on deck eight bells struck for 12 o'clock. Lucas went to the wheel and asked for the second mate. The man at the wheel said he did not know where Fitzgerald was. Lucas called the mate's name, but received no answer. He asked several members of the watch if they had seen the second mate. They gave evasive answers. Lucas took a light and went forward, but without discovering any trace of the second mate. Then he became suspicious of foul play and called the Captain.

Capt. Sodergren appears to have had both courage and presence of mind. He called the starboard watch on deck again and asked each member if he had seen the second mate. The replies were conflicting. One man said Fitzgerald on the deck-load. Another had seen him going forward shortly before eight bells were struck. The Captain caused lights to be brought and made a thorough search of the vessel. Very soon his suspicion that the mate had been murdered was confirmed. Near the mainmast he found a great pool of blood. He had ordered the starboard watch to remain on deck, and now he ordered the men into his cabin. The scene must have been thrilling. There was a fresh breeze blowing, and the Hesper was smoking through the waters of the South Pacific at the rate of seven knots an hour. The little cabin was dimly lighted by an oil lamp suspended from the ceiling. The Captain stood behind a table on which lay the logbook of the bark. Before him were grouped the sailors, at least three of whom showed evidences of great excitement. Herman Sparf, a big Scandinavian, stood nearest the table. As the Captain rested his eyes upon him, he saw a long, deep streak of blood on Sparf's cheek.

One by one the men were questioned. All said that they could not account for the blood on the deck, and that they had seen nothing unusual during their watch. Sparf declared that he had seen the second mate ascend the fore rigging, but had not seen him come down. "Perhaps he fell and cut himself, and then walked overboard," volunteered the big Scandinavian. Larsen, another member of the starboard watch, testified that he believed Thomas St. Clair at the wheel at 10 o'clock. The second mate was then close by the wheel. St. Clair went forward and soon returned, telling the mate that something had carried away. Fitzgerald walked forward, and St. Clair followed him. A few minutes later Larsen heard the ship's dog bark, and sounds like a human being in distress. At this Capt. Sodergren remembered that he and his wife also had heard the dog bark and a man cry out. The Captain did not attach any importance to these sounds at the time.

Although the Captain learned nothing touching more directly the disappearance of the second mate, he decided to place St. Clair, Sparf, and Hansen in irons as a precautionary measure. The men did not resist. Soon after daybreak the Captain, pursuing the investigation, found a piece of human hair with blood adhering to it. The hair was black, tinged with gray, and was recognized as that of the missing mate. Close to this gruesome object was a broom covered with blood and a heavy wooden bludgeon. Going into the forecastle, the Captain found a bloody hatchet under the bunk of Thomas St. Clair.

In spite of the accumulated evidence that Fitzgerald had been murdered and thrown overboard, the members of the starboard watch remained silent. The bark was kept on her course, the Captain and first mate standing watch and watch. Each carried a revolver and kept constantly on the alert. In due time the bark dropped anchor at Chile, and then the Captain rowed ashore and acquainted the United States Consul with the facts in his possession relating to the crime. The three prisoners were taken ashore and subsequently sent to San Francisco for trial. The other members of the starboard watch and the Captain and mate then were obliged to go to the American port.

Before the arraignment of the prisoners the facts connected with the disappearance of Fitzgerald came to the surface. The desire to escape punishment led Sparf and Hansen to reveal the picture of the plot to secure possession of the bark and incriminate each other and St. Clair. Thomas Green also forged links in the chain of evidence incriminating Sparf, St. Clair, and Hansen. The chief criminal was St. Clair. He told Sparf, Hansen, and Green that it was the custom for ships returning to California from Australia to carry a portion of their freight in money, and that there undoubtedly was $12,000 or $15,000 in the Hesper's hold which might be divided among the crew if the Captain and his officers could be put out of the way. Gradually he worked upon the cupidity of Sparf and Hansen until they were ripe for murdering the officers and taking possession of the crew. The evidence does not allude to the Captain's wife, but there is no doubt in view of the bloodthirsty proposition of St. Clair, that she would have been murdered, or subjected to a worse fate if the plot had succeeded. St. Clair it was who suggested that the ship be carried to the Chilean coast and abandoned. If W. Clark Russell had constructed this plot he undoubtedly would have made provision for a navigator, in which case Mate Lucas would perhaps have been spared, inasmuch as there was no passenger on board capable of navigating a ship. The fact that St. Clair, able seaman though he was, advocated taking the ship to Chile leads to the belief that he knew something about navigation. Be this as it may, he was an accomplished butcher. Green testified that on the night of Fitzgerald's disappearance Sparf aroused him and said something which he could not understand. Green went on deck in his underclothing. As he was walking toward the cabin with the starboard side he saw Hansen with a broom in his hand. When he reached the top of the deckload he found St. Clair, Hansen, and Sparf standing there. He said to St. Clair, "What's the matter? What's the news?" St. Clair replied, "We want you to give us a hand to throw the old man overboard," meaning the Captain. "How are you going to get him on deck?" replied Green, whose degree of culpability will have to be figured out by the reader, the court record being silent on the subject.

"One of us will let go the peak halyards and one of us will go to the wheel, and when he comes on deck, then will be the time to do away with him," was the reply.

"Where is the second mate?" asked Green.

"He has gone overboard; can't you see the blood on the deck?" replied St. Clair, who then added: "What do you say?"

"Wait until I go and put a pair of trousers on," replied Green, who then went below and remained there, through fear of the consequences of St. Clair's act. Jens Olsen also testified that he had been invited to help throw the Captain overboard, which invitation he refused. Invitations in this line appear to have been general. St. Clair, who had murdered the mate, desired to carry out the original plan, and exterminate all on board having authority, but Sparf and Hansen had lost their nerve. Although St. Clair asked several to help him kill the Captain and mate, he did not offer to do the deed alone. It looks as if he, too, had sickened of the bloody work. Hansen, in San Francisco, told how Fitzgerald was butchered. Sparf let go the peak halyards, and then St. Clair told the mate that something was wrong forward. The mate went into the bow. St. Clair was close at his heels with an axe. He struck the mate at least a dozen times with the sharp weapon. Fitzgerald died hard. After the first blow was struck he attempted to cross the deck on his hands and knees. The murderer rained blow after blow upon him. Hansen said he struck him at least twelve times. When Hansen started to examine the body, after Fitzgerald had ceased to struggle, St. Clair said: "Oh, let him alone. Let us go aft and murder the old man." Thoroughly scared, Hansen begged the now blood-mad St. Clair to desist. "We have had enough of murder for one night," he said. "Let us wait to finish the job."

"You have got me started, and now you won't help me," replied St. Clair. Later St. Clair asked Sparf to go down and cut the first mate's throat, but he did not say much when Sparf declined. As Hansen expressed the feelings of the murderers, their "stomachs turned sick," and they were no longer fit to carry out the details of the fiendish plan.

All the blood-curdling particulars came out on the trial. St. Clair and Hansen were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. They were executed Oct. 18, 1895. Sparf got clear last May, largely, it is alleged, because of his testimony against the other two.

NEWPORT'S CLAMBAKE CLUB.

Gay Time at Easton's Point—Entertainments, Arrivals, and Events.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Clambake Club had a gay time at its rendezvous at Easton's Point to-day. It was its second bake of the season and nearly every member was present. Center Hitchcock, the President, was on hand, he having recently returned from Europe, and took charge of the proceedings.

Among those present were:

Hermann Oelrichs, O. H. P. Belmont, Prescott Lawrence, Andrew C. Dulles, T. A. Havemeyer, John S. Tooker, Harper Pennington, H. F. Sheridge, W. S. Andrews, Max Agassiz, Edward H. Bulkley, J. H. Beekman, E. J. Berwind, J. M. Howard, Frank M. Ware, Edward M. Neill, Hollis H. Hunnewell, David H. King, Jr., Gustave E. Kissam, P. H. Burgess, Thomas McCalleb, C. C. Moore, William H. Osgood, Frederic H. Paine, Louis Q. Jones, and Roland King.

Comic souvenir menu cards were distributed.

Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained to-day aboard the yacht Xara, and John Nicholas Brown gave a luncheon on the Ballymena. The Misses Gilbert and Robert L. Gerry entertained at luncheon to-day, and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer gave dinner parties at the cottages this evening.

Prominent arrivals to-day include:

J. W. Weed, E. E. Hull, H. L. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Keep, John L. Fisher, E. L. Simpson, R. L. McCook, R. R. Kittredge, Miss L. R. MacCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. George Leask, P. H. Hutchins, Harry Atkins of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Moore of Memphis, Mrs. M. De Silva of Cuba, A. N. Betts of Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cannon of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. James Parrish of Nashville, George E. Brown of Louisville, F. F. Maguire, George L. Tillinghast, Miss M. Gardiner of Providence; Miss Mabel Silverthorn, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Littlefield of South Gadge, Mass.; John Thayer of Worcester, Dr. W. B. Ewing of Pittsburg, John W. Wick, W. Scott Brownell of Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens came up from Hempstead, L. I., to-day and took rooms at the New Cliffs Hotel for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer of Boston arrived at the Train villa, Bellevue Avenue, to-day, for the Summer.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Hamilton W. Cary, Miss Trever, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, Miss Rook, and H. K. Vingut of New-York, and Count Hadik. The Marquis de Souy d'Arsay of Paris arrived to-day, and is the guest of Mr. Perry Belmont. Later the Marquis will visit Baron Sellière.

Among the arrivals at the cottages from New-York are Mrs. William Wakeman, to visit Mrs. William I. Mortimer; McDougall Hawkes, to visit Mrs. N. D. Clapp; Thatcher Adams, to visit Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin; J. A. Bush, to visit William S. Wells; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burland, and H. G. Ward, to visit Henry G. Marquand. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck of Paris arrived to visit Mrs. Francis O. French. Almeric Hugh Paget, Philip Hiss, F. W. Stevens, and Richard Hone returned to their cottages from New-York to-night. Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Philadelphia is at her cottage for a few days.

The cups which the Kat Bote Klub has offered for prizes for its regatta are only an inch and a half high. They are loving cups.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were:

Miss H. C. Watson, Mrs. B. S. Fiske, Miss Caroline Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Williams, Charles E. T. Ijams, A. H. Brown, J. T. Ijams, Frank Adams of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Barbe, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wright, Miss Alice Morgan Wright of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Morton Maule, J. Walter Steele, David F. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Rowland, Mrs. Warrington Rulon, Mrs. Rowland G. Allan of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wellington J. Addamantown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sperry Kane of Brooklyn, Albert W. Taylor, of Plainfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Knapp of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Monroe of Cambridge, Thomas R. Gill, Charles H. Bailey, James H. Wear of St. Louis.

The story in a New-York morning newspaper of to-day to the effect that Miss Virginia Fair had seriously injured herself while diving from a raft at Bailey's Beach Friday is a pure fabrication. Miss Fair had no such accident whatever, and was one of the most charming girls at the Casino dance that evening. The story is very much regretted by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

The schooner yacht Columbia, Dr. Jenkins, arrived to-day. Yachts arriving are steamers Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, and Enterprise, A. J. Cassatt, and sloop Fredonia, Dwight Braman.

The new polo field at the Country Club was tried to-day and proved a flat failure. The contractor says he did not have sufficient time to get the ground ready for use. Up to date $17,000 has been spent on the field. The turf proved variable in character and in spots it was so soft as to be dangerous to ponies. A field of eleven men tried the turf for half an hour and agreed that it was not satisfactory, and left for the old ground, where they had a rattling practice game. The players out were William K. Thorn, George Von L. Meyer, F. H. Allen, W. G. Eustis, C. R. Duval, Reginald Brooks, Stanley Mortimer, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Albert Stevens, Harry Havemeyer, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr. An effort will be made to get the field ready for next season.

Negroes for Sound Money.

The negroes are awakening to the importance of the present campaign for sound money. An association called the Afro-American Associated Press has been organized in this city, with offices at 108 Fulton Street, for the purpose of supplying that race with "comprehensive and newsy discussion of the monetary and tariff issues."

Tried to Commit Suicide in a Cell.

James Wilson, a baker, who refused to give his address, tried to commit suicide in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night by hanging himself with his handkerchief to a cell door. He had been arrested for disorderly conduct. He was cut down before any harm was done.

OPPOSED TO ANTITOXINE

DR. LENNOX BROWNE SEES NOTHING TO RELIEVE DIPHTHERIA.

An F. R. C. S. Tied to Classical Remedies—Proof that Antitoxine Does Cure Diphtheria—American Statistics—Dr. Lennox Browne Puts No Faith in Any Other than London Statistics — The American Pediatric Society.

On the 5th of July, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a carefully considered article was presented which showed in detail the value of antitoxine for the cure of diphtheria, and the report of a special committee of the American Pediatric Society was fully given. A grand total of 5,794 cases of diphtheria had been studied, in which the mortality was 12.3 per cent., and then some of the patients were probably moribund when the antitoxine was injected. As it was, the percentage of mortality was below 12.3 per cent. One portion of the report was of special value, as it related to 1,468 cases in Chicago, where better results were arrived at than in New-York, due to a more careful and prompt surveillance, because the antitoxine, having been administered at the earliest stages of the disease, the mortality was lower.

An examination of this article, entitled "The Value of Antitoxine," ought to convince even the most skeptical whether doctors or laymen, of the great saving of life brought about by the use of serum. There are individual cases cited, when experienced physicians had given up all hope, when an injection of antitoxine acted almost miraculously. The writer of this article knows of just such a case. A child of three, suffering from diphtheria, was at its last gasp. A second doctor was called in, and as a final resort he used an injection of antitoxine, believing that if it could do no good, such was the desperate condition of the child, that it could do no harm. In an incredibly short time the child, in a condition of absolute collapse, was suddenly found to be better, and in a brief period revived, and that child is well and hearty to-day.

Dr. Lennox Browne, in The Contemporary Review for July, has an article entitled "The Antitoxine Treatment of Diphtheria," and in his study of the subject this authority does not favor antitoxine. In 1895 Dr. Lennox Browne wrote an essay entitled, "Diphtheria and Its Associates," in which the serum treatment was considered, and, referring to that in the present article, he declares that, "although the drug had been enthusiastically advocated and adopted by many authorities on the Continent, it was still on trial, so far as this country (England) is concerned, and I did not feel, therefore, justified in giving it a position as an integral portion of our therapeutic resources, alongside of the older, well-tried, and well-established methods of the classical treatment of diphtheria."

Dr. Lennox Browne declares that it is impossible to make comparisons between the mortality from diphtheria in large European centres and English ones, but exactly why does not seem clear. Irrespective of the character of the disease, it is rather of a slur on those having in charge the morality of Berlin or of Munich, for Dr. Lennox Browne is declared that their figures are wrong, because from diphtheria the total of deaths has amounted "to figures far in excess of those which had for some years been obtained in this country (England.) In former years, mortality in Buda-Pesth from diphtheria was 60 per cent.; that in Paris, 51; in Dublin 42, in Berlin 41. In 11,598 cases, treated by the Metropolitan Asylum Boards Hospitals during the seven years, (1888-94,) the average mortality was only 30 per cent., and in individual hospitals for two or three years it has been less than 27 per cent. Dr. Lennox Browne says that these figures are comparable with "those of New-York and Boston, where before the use of antitoxine the percentage had been reduced from 47 to 30 per cent. Then, argues our authority, the number of deaths at the beginning arose from failure in knowledge of hygiene in the medical and nursing departments, or "possibly there was a difference in the type of the disease."

We must confess that it is exceedingly difficult to follow Dr. Lennox Browne's arguments. In one paragraph he says: "London ranks as the healthiest of European cities," and that Buda-Pesth is "one of the most absolutely the worst reputation in this respect." Then immediately afterward he quotes Prof. Kassowitz, who comes to the conclusion that the mortality from diphtheria, in proportion to population, is lower in Paris, Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Munich than in London. Then Dr. Lennox Browne finds ness to the belief that the discrepancies must arise from "a laxer system of notification of infectious diseases and of death returns." In other words, the author of the article in The Contemporary Review, thinks that all sources of error have been eliminated from the statistics published by the English medical service. This certainly is an assumption savoring of arrogance.

Here, however, are conditions which can be better understood. About a year ago Dr. Lennox Browne undertook a comparative study of 100 cases of diphtheria, to be treated with serum supplied by the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and there were 100 other cases which had been treated a year before, without serum. Comparisons could then be made because both of the series of diphtheritic patients had been actually treated in isolation hospitals and "under the same hygienic conditions, and supervised by the same medical officer." Dr. Lennox Browne says that the deaths under the antitoxine treatment were slightly in excess of those that had been under what he designates as "classical remedies." Taking, later on, another class, not under the supervision of Dr. Lennox Browne, but studied by the head of another hospital, the mortality was slightly diminished among those patients to whom the serum treatment had been administered. The advantages of the antitoxine Dr. Browne will not, however, even then allow, because in the last class of 100 there were fewer children, and it is well known that at an early age there is less power to resist diphtheria.

Dr. Lennox Browne is hardly fair when he asks these questions: "Why does not antitoxine do everything? If it counteracts diphtheria, and destroys, as you say, the membrane which suffocates, why will you keep on using sprays, alkaline, and or administering copper sublimate? If your vaunted antitoxine is so powerful, then abandon everything else and trust to your serum alone." The reply to this would be: "Why not give up everything in the sick room and no longer administer febrifuges or anything else, and abandon ventilation, diet, and every other hygienic help? It is asking too much, even if antitoxine is the preventive of diphtheria, for it to carry out its work entirely alone and unaided.

Referring to the general report of the London Metropolitan Asylums Board of March 25, 1896, which embodies the results obtained in six hospitals which treated diphtheria in 1895, there were 3,823 admissions. Of these 2,182, or say three-fifths, were treated with antitoxine, and of these 615 died, representing a mortality of 28 per cent. In 1894 the mortality from diphtheria was 29½ per cent. We grant that 1½ per cent. is not a great deal to the good, but the figures just require to be closely studied before Dr. Lennox Browne gives them, for, using his own argument, the increase or decrease of mortality might arise from there being more children in one year and less in another.

This report of the Asylums Board claims more, however, than Dr. Browne will allow—a reduction during the year of not less than 7 per cent., and that the whole credit of diminished mortality must be assigned to antitoxine. What does Dr. Browne expect—entire immunity from death? He is forced to acknowledge that it may be 5½ per cent. of improvement, but sticks at the other 1½ per cent.

If not decidedly advocating the old classical method, Dr. Browne still believes that, no matter what is the improvement, there are less deaths from diphtheria, due simply to "greater medical vigilance and nursing care," and to this statement all doctors and laymen will in some small measure agree.

That there is danger in badly prepared serum is evident, and so there is in unhealthy vaccine virus. Dr. Lennox Browne's article is not exactly in the character of a polemic directed against antitoxine, for he knows too much for that, but he tries to give it a black eye by implication. Just about the same things were said when Jenner began his inoculations, and when, later, Pasteur succeeded in preventing rabies. And there will still be found clever men, with brains fairly well lighted, who always will have a dark cell which declines being illuminated. Then our authority does not believe in antitoxine for purposes of prevention, and concludes what is certainly a specious argument by a recommendation that we should

> Rather bear those ills we have
> Than fly to others that we know not of,

and that old precept of the past is the precise one which has blocked human progress.

No sane man, scientific or not scientific, believes that with the use of antitoxine all diphtheritic suffering will be at once cured. Unquestionably in many cases tracheotomy will be necessary, but that there is a lessened mortality by the use of antitoxine, and an important diminution, is an absolute, undisputable fact. There is, then, no necessity for adherence to the "classic treatment" which Dr. Lennox Browne reverses. If the writer of the article, as it appears in The Contemporary Review, insists that antitoxine has not been effective in London hospitals or in England generally, for the sake of humanity, then, let English doctors come to the United States, look at the manner of treatment, and if they find American or Canadian statements in the least exaggerated, a great public service will have been done. It is the utter ignoring of all treatment by antitoxin, other than that which Dr. Lennox Browne has himself tried, which is so provoking.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Brynn's Grand Picnic.

"I'm not sure what I shall do," a young man said to me yesterday, "but I'm inclined to vote for Bryan."

"How's that?" I demanded. "You are a wage earner, are you not?"

"Oh, yes, I work for my living."

"Wages satisfactory?"

"Yes; I guess they pay me what my work is worth to them."

"Have any trouble keeping yourself and family comfortable?"

"No. We don't live like millionaires, but we have enough to eat and drink and wear, and on the whole get along pretty well."

"That being the case, why are you inclined to vote for Bryan? What is the idea that moves you that way? Do you feel that the money you draw every week is too good for you; goes further than money ought to go, buys too much? Do you want dollars with less purchasing power? Do you think you would be better off if, instead of getting your pay in the sort of dollars we have now you should get dollars worth about half as much?"

"Not at all. That's not the view I'm taking. I don't regard this silver question as of any importance. If the majority of the people of this country want a silver standard, I'm willing to take it. I'm willing to abide by the voice of the people. But what draws me to the Bryan ticket is the thought that it represents the generous feeling of the country toward the masses of our people. I'm something of a Socialist. I sympathize with the masses rather than with the millionaires."

"Well," I answered, after a moment's reflection, "the thing for you to do is to study the silver question. Just drop your Socialism for ten days and give your attention exclusively to the money question. When a man tells me that he doesn't consider the silver question of much importance I make up my mind that he knows nothing about the question. I also say of him that he has no right to throw his influence on the side of free silver in his present state of ignorance.

"Take your case for example. From what you say I draw the conclusion that you rate yourself something of a political philosopher. You call yourself a Socialist, but I reckon you are not much more of a Socialist than I am. All good people accept the underlying principle of Socialism. But, be that as it may, you have no business being led round by the nose by every demagogue who stands in public places and makes profession that his heart bleeds for the 'downtrodden masses.' Before you follow a man like that find out where he proposes to take you.

"A dear friend of mine became insane a few years ago. The doctors said his insanity was due to a drug which he had used excessively while endeavoring to cure himself of a disease contracted in the army. They took him to an asylum, and occasionally I visited him. Invariably he talked to me of a picnic he had planned for the inmates of the asylum.

"He proposed to take the entire outfit off for a good time, leaving the doctors at home to have care of the buildings and guard them against fire and burglary. The picnic ground was a veritable paradise, the loveliest spot in the country. He owned it, and had had it arranged for the particular festival that he was talking about.

"'God bless them! I'll make them happy for once, the poor fellow used to say. 'Everybody shall have a good time, do just what he likes, eat what he wants, drink what he wants. I'll just turn them all loose and tell them they own the place.'

"How far away is the picnic ground?' I asked my friend the first time he talked to me of his scheme.

"'Just a jump,' he answered. 'No long, tedious journey on the cars or in jolting wagons. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go with me. Then Dr. Lennox Browne, if not he, will go

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 255 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	57	65	69
6 A. M.	57	64	67
9 A. M.	64	69	71
12 M.	70	70	75
3 P. M.	71	71	73
6 P. M.	69	68	74
9 P. M.	67	68	74
12 P. M.	65	69	70

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 71.87
Weather Bureau 68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....64.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Rain, followed by Clearing Weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 2, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

DIVIDE TAMMANY ON THE SILVER ISSUE.

The pretense of SHEEHAN and the other Tammany leaders that the organization demanded the indorsement of the Chicago nominations and that the Executive Committee had to yield to the pressure would bring a smile to the lips of a graven image. In Tammany Hall the pressure is from above, not from below. The chiefs lead their hosts, not merely in a physical sense, but shape their sentiments and opinions. Naturally there are exceptions. This year the exceptions may be unusually numerous. But it is substantially true that this year, as in all other years, the organization would have obeyed its leaders if they had determined upon a bolt.

But assuming that the organization had demanded a ratifying resolution from the leaders, what was the leaders' duty? In their place good and patriotic citizens would have striven to convince the rank and file of Tammany that the nomination of BRYAN was un-Democratic, that he did not hold to the principles of the party, and that his election on the crazy Chicago platform would bring disaster to the country and loss and misery to its people. The mass of the Tammany voters are workingmen. Any set of leaders who have the privilege to address and the opportunity to influence for right things 100,000 American workingmen in this year of crisis and peril and who refuse to make use of the privilege and opportunity must, in truth, be denounced as cowardly, unpatriotic, and not fit to hold or wield political power.

It was the plain duty of Mr. SHEEHAN and his associates to begin at once a stirring campaign of education in Tammany Hall. The campaign ought to be carried on just the same, even though they declined to lead it. The motive of their action is to be found in their own selfish political interests. They have too little intelligence, too little foresight, to perceive that the indorsement of BRYAN by the greatest Democratic organization in the State of New-York is a blunder. The extent of the blunder can be made clear to them by an organized campaign of enlightenment which shall educate their followers up to the point of discarding their leadership. No class of the American people have a more direct personal interest in the maintenance of sound money than the workingmen. If the workingmen who make up the bulk of Tammany Hall can be made to see that wretchedness for them and their families will be the sure result of free coinage, they will repudiate the counsels of SHEEHAN and the candidacy of BRYAN.

The nomination of a sound-money candidate, for which preparations are now going on, will afford an opportunity to appeal to the Democrats of Tammany Hall to vote for a Democrat of the true faith, for a Democrat who does not preach Socialism, for a Democrat who does not stand upon a platform demanding the repudiation of contracts and the dishonoring of the Nation. We have not the slightest doubt that thousands of Mr. SHEEHAN'S followers can be taken out of his control and marshaled to the support of the candidate of genuine Democracy. The future political consequences of the division of Tammany on this National issue cannot fail to be of great advantage to the cause of good government in this city.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

The appointment of Father MARTINELLI to succeed Archbishop SATOLLI as Papal Delegate to the United States seems now to be completed by the reluctant acceptance of the appointee. The A. P. A. will, of course, see in this fresh proof of the dark and deadly designs of the Pope upon our liberties. To people who are not run away with by zealotry it seems not only a sensible but a necessary step. An official whose utterances upon matters of faith and morals are decisive must take account of the opinion of the members of his own communion, and indeed of public opinion outside of his communion. Even if he is prepared to defy it, he must know what it is. Of course, this is not the theory of Papal infallibility, but it is the fact. Before promulgating a new dogma even the Pope may properly bear in mind the anecdote of the American who rejected the doctrine of eternal damnation: "Why, Sir, our people won't stand it."

It is thus very necessary for the Pope to know both what American Catholic opinion is and what American non-Catholic opinion is. There is no way for him to ascertain except by the appointment of a trusted and impartial emissary. Otherwise he is beset with conflicting statements which he cannot sift for himself. Judging by the results, we should say that he has been extremely well informed by Archbishop SATOLLI, whose own decisions, moreover, have been marked by much sagacity and have had a distinct tendency to strengthen the position of the Church in this country. He has, however, been at great disadvantage by reason of his ignorance of the English language. His successor has an advantage over him in this respect, and if he is as competent in other respects it is unlikely that any deliverances will be made from the Vatican dining his term of service which "our people" will not "stand."

HOTELS AND HOTELS.

The State Excise Department, the city Police Department, the Vigilance League, and sundry other law-enforcing agencies have been calling upon the Building Department of the city to help them out in the matter of preventing the evasion, real or alleged, of the Raines law on the part of persons who sell liquor on Sunday under the pretense of keeping hotels. The Superintendent of Buildings has shown an obliging disposition in the matter and has talked about enforcing certain building requirements applicable to hotels in the case of all premises called hotels for the purposes of the Raines law.

We have no desire to encourage evaders of the law, but we really do not see what the Superintendent of Buildings has to do with any part of that enactment or with liquor selling on Sunday or any other day. We do not find any specific definition of a hotel in the building law, but its requirements in regard to them have reference to their safety from fire and other dangers, and some of them depend upon the height of the building used for hotel purposes. It is presumably for the Superintendent to determine in the first instance whether a building is used for hotel purposes, within the meaning and intent of the law which requires him to enforce certain safeguards in its construction.

On the other hand, the provision of the Raines law in regard to liquor selling on Sunday does contain a specific definition of a hotel and limits its meaning to "the term hotel as used in this act." It may vary from the meaning of the term within the intent of the building law, and it does not follow of necessity that the "building or place" in which the Raines law permits the selling of liquor on Sunday is a hotel in the sense that it requires the special safeguards prescribed in the building law, for the purposes of the two statutes are quite distinct and have no sort of relation to each other. We suspect that the State Excise Department and the city Building Department may keep clear of complications and legal difficulties by each attending to its own business, under the terms of the law prescribing its duties and with reference to the objects of that law. Their possible litigations will be simpler if they are kept apart.

INTERMINABLE CITY BONDS.

A radical proposition touching the bonded debt of the City of New-York, after the consolidation for which the new charter is to provide, is put forth by the committee making the preliminary draft, for the apparent purpose of eliciting discussion, since it is presented as an alternative to the present provision of law in regard to refunding city bonds in "consolidated stock." Its ultimate purpose seems to be to refund and consolidate the entire bonded indebtedness of the enlarged city in a single class of obligations, of which the principal would be "payable at an interminable period of time" and redeemable only by purchase "at periods and in amounts to be fixed by ordinance," money for the purpose being raised "in the taxes annually levied upon the city," to such extent as the Municipal Assembly may authorize with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The plan fully carried out would do away with the Sinking Fund system for redemption of the city debt.

This is such a novel and radical departure from the present methods that it is doubtful whether it will meet with favor, but it is worthy of being considered. The existing Sinking Fund system is cumbrous and in some respects it seems absurd, but every effort to have it simplified or done away with has failed, and it is some years now since it has been brought into serious discussion. We have various issues of bonds redeemable at different dates, and to meet them we have a Sinking Fund, into which a variety of revenues are paid. The fund is not used directly to extinguish debt, but it furnishes the means for redeeming bonds when their term expires and they have to be paid. We are constantly adding to the issue of bonds terminating in from twenty to fifty years, and as constantly adding to the Sinking Fund. We have the anomaly of a Sinking Fund which never sinks, but which grows about as fast as the debt, and amounts now to some $60,000,000, containing many of the city bonds for whose redemption it is provided, but which it does not redeem until their time comes.

Some simpler system for dealing with the redemption of city bonds is desirable, and it is hard to see why the gross debt could not be cut down to within a reasonable margin of the net debt by a direct application of the accumulated resources of the Sinking Fund, which should afterward keep direct pace with the requirements of redemption; but whether the absolute simplicity of an interminable bond issue with more or less redemption each year by purchase from the proceeds of taxation, at the discretion of certain public authorities, would work well, may be doubted.

If such a system were in operation, with all the terminable bonds refunded and the Sinking Fund wiped out, what would the effect be likely to be? Of course, the Constitutional debt limit of 10 per cent. of real estate valuation would have to be observed, but would there not be a temptation to go pretty well up to that limit without providing for any redemption by adding to the yearly tax rate? If that limit were a fixed one, and was once substantially attained, bonds could only be issued after purchasing an equivalent amount of outstanding bonds, and there would be no advantage in that process over meeting all expenses by yearly taxation. But the limit would be advanced by increased valuations of real estate, and the temptation would continue of keeping on the process of incurring debt without paying it. On the theory that a public debt is a public blessing, this would be all right, and we should be blessed with a perpetual debt of interminable bonds up to the Constitutional limit. But really a public debt is not a desirable thing in itself, and is justified only by the necessity of making larger provision for the future than the present is bound to pay for. A public debt is a thing to be reduced and got rid of as fast and as soon as practicable, and "pay as you go" is the true policy for cities and States, as well as for individuals. Terminable bonds, with definite provision for redemption, always face toward this policy, however far off its consummation may be. Interminable bonds would look the other way.

SOCIALISM AND POPULISM.

The accounts of the Socialist Congress in London read very much like the proceedings of our own Populists, whether at Chicago or at St. Louis. The English variety of Socialism is upon the whole a much milder type than the varieties which flourish upon the Continent, and these in turn differ among themselves. The most conspicuous of the English Socialists are men whose benevolence has outrun their sense of what is practicable "for such a creature as man in such a world as the present." It is not possible to conceive of the amiable and now venerable WILLIAM MORRIS as engaged in exploding a bomb or erecting a barricade. Such Socialists as he make Socialism amiable, even if they do not make it valuable. But this class of Socialist is conspicuous in the congress by its absence. It is a Socialist Trade Congress, and its British representative is the Socialist of the Keir Hardie stripe. This is not a nice kind, as we on this side have had occasion to know from a disgusted inspection of KEIR HARDIE himself. He might have been expected to appear, as he has appeared, as an advocate of the admission of the Anarchists.

The proceedings of the congress bear a particular resemblance to the proceedings at Chicago, with this difference, that the Populists at Chicago undoubtedly formed a majority of the convention. They were not a working majority, according to Democratic usage, until they had stolen a State or two, which they did in the most open and unashamed way. It does not appear that the Anarchists were anywhere near a majority of the London congress. But they were noisy enough and impudent enough to prevent the congress from doing any business. They undertook to capture the convention as ALTGELD captures delegations in Illinois, and they succeeded so far that after they were formally excluded they were powerful enough to paralyze the body. The congress has succeeded in doing nothing at all, whereas the convention succeeded in doing an irreparable deal of mischief.

It is true that the congress labored under special disadvantages, insomuch that the delegates were mutually unintelligible. About every language and dialect in Europe seems to have been in process of being shouted at once at the critical stages of procedure. Not since the building of Babel probably has there been such a confusion of tongues. At Chicago this was not the case. There were varieties of dialect, from the broken English of the Anarchistic Populists of Illinois and the high-pitched utterance of what certain of their own poets have called the "one-gallus men" of Kansas to the plaintive drawl of the Southern cracker. But at least the delegates were able to understand each other.

Nevertheless the more or less Anarchistic assemblages at Chicago, St. Louis, and London strongly resembled each other. The moral that they all pointed was the essential crankiness of cranks and the impossibility of getting any political action out of them. The 16-to-1 plank is absolutely the only plank upon which all of our cranks can agree to stand. This is the common delusion, and it is under cover of this that an individual crank, if he be importunate enough, can get his own special mania made into a party doctrine. It is quite absurd, for example, to suppose that the majority at Chicago was really in favor of the free-riot plank or the plank which declares that Federal Judgeship ought to be held subject to the vagrant fancy of the lower House. These are crank planks pure and simple which any commonplace but sane politician would have had the sense to leave out and with which the silver craze has been quite wantonly loaded. This is an illustration, as in the London congress, of the way in which the crank behaves in politics and of the reason why it is impossible that he should ever be permanently formidable in politics. The Sewall-Watson business is another equally vivid illustration. A permanent party of chronic cranks is unthinkable, because it is of the essence of the crank not to work harmoniously even with other cranks and not to be willing to subordinate his personal whims to a common cause.

SAVINGS-BANK MONEY.

A Denver newspaper (silver, of course,) asks the following questions: "If free coinage would enable the savings banks to pay their $1,350,000,000 of deposits in fifty-three-cent dollars and thereby make a profit of $634,500,000, why is it that the heads of those banks, who are in business to make money, are so bitterly opposed to free coinage? Don't they want to make all that profit?"

These inquiries indicate neither honesty nor intelligence on the part of the questioner. So far as honesty is concerned, the people of Colorado are not fairly represented by a repudiator who cannot understand why the "heads of savings banks" holding $1,350,000,000 in deposits (the total is really $1,810,000,000) should hesitate to rob nearly 5,000,000 depositors of $634,500,000 for their own benefit. According to the Government's reports, Colorado has no savings banks. But if there were a score in that State, we are confident that the "heads" of them would not take advantage of any opportunity to rob depositors of half their savings.

This Denver paper appears to believe that the money deposited in the savings banks of the country is locked up in the bank safes, where it can be handled every day by the officers, and that these officers are mere speculators. If a prominent newspaper in the capital of Colorado has such ideas about savings banks, a great many people in the Western and Southern States where such banks are rarely found may be equally ignorant.

We suppose it is true that very many persons need to be informed as to the manner in which the money of savings-bank depositors is used and the character of savings-bank management. They do not know that the great bulk of the deposited money is invested with the utmost care in mortgages on real estate and in first-class bonds and similar securities, the list of permitted investments being carefully limited in some States for the protection of the depositor. They do not know that the active officers receive only moderate salaries, and that the banks are controlled by large Boards of Trustees, composed of prominent men who receive no pay and are forbidden by law to borrow from the bank funds. The best savings banks are thus managed with strict economy for the benefit of the depositors, a great majority of whom are poor persons. If the silver standard should be adopted, the money invested by the banks would come back to them eventually, principal and interest, in fifty-three-cent dollars, and such dollars would be paid to the depositors.

No voter should need to be informed as to such elementary facts as these, but a great many voters of more than average intelligence have no knowledge of them. If there were not so many such persons ignorant or misled with respect to the simple theory and practice of savings-bank business, the Populists and Silverites would not be so numerous.

USE OF MISSION FUNDS.

The decision of the committee appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly to decide the question of the Presbyterian House in this city was just what was to be expected. No one who has been at all conversant with the history of the case thought for a moment that a company of reasonable men, removed from the reach of local prejudice, would do anything else than indorse the action of the Boards of Missions and confirm them in the possession of their offices. Now that the decision is made, it is to be hoped that the few people who have been agitating the matter for the last two years will acquiesce, and thus remove one bone of contention from the Church.

On the other hand, the officers and members of the boards will do well if they realize that the agitation has not been entirely due to the few who have led in the discussion. There is a very widespread feeling throughout the country, not confined to any one church or class of people, that those who are intrusted with the management of benevolent funds are not as careful as they should be. Even where there is no suspicion of dishonesty or of great extravagance, there is a feeling that an undue proportion of the income of such boards is spent in their administration. It is pretty hard to convince a poor member of a country church that the boards are in really very great need when he sees the splendid building in the most expensive quarter of the city. The answer is undoubtedly correct that the location and style of building enable them to rent the rooms unused for offices at a higher rate, but to this will come another question, which was, indeed, put at the Saratoga meeting—Why should they not rent the rooms they occupy and themselves take less expensive ones? There is an answer to this as correct as the other, but it is not altogether easy for the poor members to appreciate its force.

Their feelings are facts, and most potent ones, too, and they must be faced. More than that, they must be recognized as reasonable. Men who go to the churches with requests for money for benevolent use must acknowledge that those who give have a right of supervision over what they give. The situation in this regard is better than it has been in the past, but there is room for improvement. There should be the most careful, even rigid, economy in the use of funds, and also the utmost clearness and fullness of financial statement. The Nation demands the completest accounts from the Government, and scrutinizes in the most careful way the estimates. Those who give for benevolent purposes have the same rights, and they will be sure to exercise them. The discussion as to the Presbyterian Building will not have been without good result if it impresses this fact even more forcibly, not only upon the Presbyterian Boards, but upon all benevolent enterprises which depend upon contributions for their support. Especially is this pertinent at the present time. There are many indications that the approaching Winter is to be one of stringency. There will be constant and earnest appeals for every form of church work. Those will meet with the readiest response which are accompanied with such statements of the use of funds as will most commend themselves to people accustomed to careful expenditure and close economy.

HOKE SMITH AND HIS PAPER.

Mr. Cabaniss, the Business Manager, Issues an Explanation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—The Atlanta Journal publishes a statement by its business manager, Mr. Cabaniss, in regard to its proposed anti-free-silver movement, in the course of which Mr. Cabaniss says:

"Recent publications made in newspapers in Georgia and in New-York City make it necessary for me to state a few facts with regard to a New-York supplement which The Atlanta Journal had contemplated publishing.

"I desire to state that the contract and all negotiations and correspondence connected with it were made and had by me, as business manager of The Journal, and, if any errors have been committed, or acts justifying adverse criticism, the blame lies with me.

"Secretary Smith never heard of the proposed supplement until Mr. Nicholls (the person employed to canvass for advertisements) was in Atlanta with the material for publication, and his connection with the matter from that time on has been simply to say, as President of The Journal Company, that not one line should be published, the object of which was in any respect to influence political opinion or which was not obtained upon a strictly business basis.

"The supplement has not yet appeared, and whether it will or not depends upon whether it can do so in an entirely legitimate manner, consistent with the letter and spirit of the contract, and freed from every suspicion of improper motive in procuring matter to be inserted.

"I have investigated the matter to my entire satisfaction and reached the conclusion that, in several instances, it was true that certain of the canvassers of Mr. Nicholls had used the political course of The Journal to obtain patronage of advertisers, and that in a few instances, certainly, representations had been made to the effect that the subscriptions were intended to aid The Journal in conducting a fight for sound currency."

MR. CLEVELAND'S FISHING TRIP.

He and His Party Have the Only Hotel in Remote Mashpee.

MASHPEE, Mass., Aug. 1.—The President and his party are having fine weather for their two days' bass fishing here.

The place is rather isolated, being nearly eight miles from the nearest railroad station and telegraph office, and the party have the only hotel in the town all to themselves. There were many of the villagers about last evening, when it became known that the President was in town, anxious to catch a glimpse of him.

Richard Watson Gilder joined the party at Mashpee.

A Poor Oxford Scholar.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

A fortunate accident, the discovery of an undergraduate's account book for the year 1682-8, enables us to trace in comparatively minute detail the expenses and in some measure the life of an Oxford student of no great means at the close of the seventeenth century. The undergraduate in question, one James Wilding, seems to have been a servitor of St. Mary's Hall, and afterward became a member of Merton College. The total cost of his degree, or rather his total expenses up to the end of the term in which he took his degree, were something less than £57, a sum which might represent in modern values about three times as much. But even such an expenditure was large compared with such cases as that of Whitfield, whose popularity as a servitor, gained by his previous experience as a tapster, enabled him to take his degree in 1735 at a cost to his friends of less than £24; and Bishop Wordsworth has recorded instances where the entire outlay was even less than that.

Board and lodging, as we have said, were extremely cheap. Though James Wilding seems to have lived in Oxford the whole year round, his total expenses for chamber rent and food were no more than £10 for nearly five years. His combined payments were on a similarly modest scale. Ten shillings a term was his tutor's fee; half a crown to the barber, 4s. or 5s. to his bedmaker and laundress, an occasional largess of sixpence to the buttery boy and the cook, seem to have included all of what we may term his fixed charges. His matriculation cost him 5s. and his B.A. degree at Merton, when he migrated to that college, 8s., and the fees upon taking his degree something over £3.

Land Laws and Irrigation.

From The North American Review.

The homestead law is a misnomer in the arid region. It bids the citizen to go out and maintain himself for a certain period on land which, in spite of its incomparable fertility, can scarcely maintain a prairie dog or a rabbit until it has been artificially watered. The desert land law is even more cruel and grotesque, because it not only bids the citizen to make a home, but to turn the course of a river, and so furnish himself with a complete system of irrigation before he can acquire title. The first law assumes that the new settler can live on climate and sage brush. The second law assumes that he possesses a cash capital sufficient to start a National bank. Both laws would be jokes if they were not calamities. It is unquestionably true that this legislation was enacted in good faith, and supposedly in the interest of the settler, by the large majority of those whose votes put it upon the statute book. But it was born of ignorance, and the time has come when it should die of enlightenment.

The arid region is now needed as an outlet for a redundant and increasing population. Its potentialities have been demonstrated in a hundred valleys, and there is no longer excuse for delaying the formulation of a policy adapted to the peculiar condition of nearly one-half of the continent and quite one-third of the United States. The fact that some progress has been made under present laws is due to the supreme attractions of the arid region and to the absolute necessity of a little agriculture to feed other industries. But there can be no great development until the whole system of legislation and administration, as applied to Western resources, is radically reformed. The land laws and they stand to-day make perjury and fraud almost indispensable conditions of progress, or they prohibit progress altogether.

The Greeks in Egypt.

From The Academy.

In every village and town the Greeks settle, living by usury and the vending of poisonous spirits. Every day their grip on the lower classes becomes tighter. Very little can be said in their favor. They work hard enough, but their labors are evil. They are vicious, shifty, heartless. Some day their horrible influence will be realized by the governing powers and the problem that will face the dilatory politicians is unpleasant and dangerous.

The fellahin have suffered considerably in times past, their backs sore from the lash, their feet weary from forced labor; Turkish Pashas in the provinces and extravagant Princes in Cairo have stolen their piasters, seized their crops, sold their daughters and their wives. The peasantry of no country has a sadder history. For a time they have been unmolested and happy. But tyranny more terrible than any they or their fathers knew threatens their children, if the army of tavern keepers and money lenders is not speedily defeated.

PLATT MEN BEATEN IN GENEVA.

Try Unsuccessfully to Prevent Indorsement of Saxton.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Platt and the anti-Platt factions here locked horns in caucus to-day. The Platt men had control of the organization and undertook to run the caucus by arbitrary rulings.

This precipitated a row, and for a time the meeting was in disorder. A rush was made for a hat containing ballots, which was on a table, and in the melée the table was smashed and the hat stolen.

The caucus started business again with the police present to preserve order, and balloting was resumed, on a motion to indorse Saxton for Governor, Steele for Assembly, and Backenstose for Judge. In all, 650 votes were cast. The Platt men endeavored to defeat this convention by having a number of votes thrown out, but were unsuccessful. The Steele ticket was indorsed by 36 majority.

Gen. Ketchum for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 1.—As a result of the strife between the Cuykendall and Hasbrouck factions in the Republican Party in Ulster County, Congressman Jacob Lefevre no longer is a candidate for renomination in the Eighteenth District. In a letter to The Poughkeepsie Courier he says:

Not wishing to be a party to the political differences now existing in certain portions of this Congressional district, I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Eighteenth Congressional District. I do this with full deliberation and after being assured of the united support of the delegates of the entire district.

The situation is interesting, as only a few days ago Gen. John Henry Ketchum of Dutchess County refused to be considered as a candidate for Congress, if there was going to be a contest. Mr. Lefevre's withdrawal leaves the field open for Gen. Ketchum.

First Steuben District.

ADDISON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Steuben County was held here this afternoon. James S. Harrison of Addison was nominated for member of the Assembly by acclamation. The delegates to the State Convention are J. F. Parkhurst of Hato, D. W. Pratt of Corning, Monroe Wheeler of Hammondsport, Arthur Hodge of Bradford, Amos Roberts of Addison, and G. T. Confine of Prattsburg. The alternates are C. E. Adams, E. D. Cross, G. D. Wilbur, E. J. Easterbrooks, George Dewolfe, and A. J. Switzer.

The delegates are uninstructed but probably will vote for Aldridge for Governor.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention are instructed for Charles W. Gillett of Addison for Congressman.

First Orange District.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Orange County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., William G. Taggart, Joseph M. Dickey, Assemblyman Louis F. Goodsell, Ingham Stubley, Irving H. Loughran, and Michael H. Hirschberg. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of McKinley and Hobart, and regretting the decision of Congressman Odell, on account of private business responsibilities, not to continue as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Chautauqua Caucuses.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Republican caucuses held in Chautauqua County to-day resulted in the assurance of the nomination of Warren B. Hooker for Representative in Congress, Jerome B. Fisher for County Judge, and Frederick R. Peterson and S. F. Nixon for members of Assembly.

NAVAL RESERVES' SHAM BATTLE.

Two More Divisions Go to Camp at Port Washington.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—The First and Third Divisions of the First Naval Battalion, comprising fifty men, under command of Lieut. Commander George E. Kent, arrived at Sands Point to-day to join the Second and Fourth Divisions in the camp. The tug E. S. Atwood brought the tars to their destination. On the run with Lieut. Kent were Lieut. W. De V. Dimock, Lieut. Roberts, Ensigns Mellvaine and E. B. Brown, and Chief Quartermaster Wetmore. The rest of the Naval Reserves went into camp June 28, and will remain until the 1st of September.

Lieut. Commander Kent, commanding the battalion, prepared an elaborate programme for to-day, the main feature of which was a sham battle this evening at 8 o'clock. The attacking force, consisting of four boats manned by officers and men of the Fourth Division, under command of Lieut. Stayton. The defending party was made up of the Second Division and boats from the First and Third Divisions under command of Lieut. Dimock. The uniform of the attacking party was white, that of the defending party was blue.

The referee, who was appointed by the commanding officer, watched the advance and retreat of the rival forces, and when the order to cease firing was issued and "retreat" sounded by the bugle, it was stated that the battle was practically a draw.

The reserves arrived at the camp about 10 o'clock and in a short time began small-calibre practice with one-pound Hotchkiss guns. The targets fired at were on piers off the west shore of the camp site, and the work done was good.

Dinner was served at noon and at 1 o'clock the reserves got into the eight thirty-foot cutters, schooner rigged. Then followed their drill, which was by signals from the flagship, which was the steam launch, Inspecting Officer H. L. Satterlee, Naval Captain on Gov. Morton's staff, reviewed the boats, and at 3 o'clock the recall from the boat drill was sounded. Immediately after the crews returned to camp they took off their white suits and put on their blue ones and watch caps and leggins.

A reception was given to Capt. Satterlee at 3.30 P. M., and at 6.30 supper was served.

Russia and Persia.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Russia has throughout the century missed no opportunity, either in time of peace or war, of increasing her own possessions at the expense of Persia, and the larger part of her Transcaucasian Provinces has been so acquired. She is accustomed, ivylike, to grow fat on decaying organisms. Persia, Turkey, and China furnish but different illustrations of her consistent policy. Her evident abandonment of the Armenians to destruction because she did not choose to allow any European power to interfere with her chosen prey is the most shameless scandal of contemporary politics, and Persia will do well to take the lesson to heart. For Persia to become strong and independent would cause Russia infinite annoyance, and her jealousy is directly aroused when she sees any hand approach the Shah which she has determined to gather. All concessions proposed to be granted by the Persian Government to other powers she opposes, and if she cannot cancel them she insists on a still larger concession being given to herself.

The development of the industrial resources of Persia she does not desire, further than to divert all foreign commerce to routes where it may pay heavy toll to her own Custom Houses. Imagination at misgovernment and corruption in Persia she can hardly be expected to feel, for corruption in Russia is probably as high placed and universal as for mental and intellectual progress, there is to-day in poor, ignorant Persia more real freedom of speech and action, more religious toleration, more practical acknowledgment of the dignity and equality of man than in all the wide dominions of the Czar. There is no doubt that the Persian, who belongs to the purest Aryan type, is far more highly developed than the Russian Slav, who has never shown himself to be possessed of any high intellectual capacity.

To Perpetuate St. Anthony.

From Cumberland Journal.

An eccentric uncle bequeathed all his property to six nephews and six nieces on the condition that "every one of the nephews marries a woman named Antonie, and that every one of the nieces marries a man named Anton." They are further required to give the Christian name Antonie or Anton to each first-born child, according as it happens to be a boy or a girl. The marriage of each nephew and niece is to be celebrated on one of the St. Anthony's Days, either Jan. 17, May 10, or June 13, and if, in any instance, this last provision is not complied with before July, 18[illegible] the legacy is in that case thereby forfeited.

SPAIN WOULD BUY MURPHY

LAURADA'S COMMANDER RECEIVES THE $10,000 OFFER.

Sent to Him Direct, the Captain Says, from the Philadelphia Spanish Consulate, and the Note He Makes Public is Signed by Consul Jose Congosto—The Matter Will Be Brought to Secretary of State Olney's Attention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Capt. Murphy, commander of the Laurada, has received the following letter from the Spanish Consul Jose Congosto:

[Original in Spanish as Philadelphia.]

Such financial desires will be used by the undersigned, at his office in Philadelphia, Penn., for information leading to the capture with Spanish writers of any vessel, tug, boat, dispatch, or any vessel engaged in carrying men and ammunition to the Isle of Cuba, certain inhabitants of which are now in insurrection against the Government of Spain.

This offer carries with it a promise of immunity from criminal prosecution to any person or persons who shall give such information as is mentioned above, also as to such person or persons are participating in such expedition.

JOSE CONGOSTO,
Consul for Spain.

July 29, 1896.

The letter was delivered to Capt. Murphy, he says, by an attaché of the Spanish Consulate, who said that he had been sent by Dr. Congosto, Consul Murphy, in speaking of the letter, said:

"Only in the most kindly spirit do I say that it is an attempt to bribe me. I wish to assure him that I am not in the business of surrendering secrets which I do not possess, and I say to him frankly, if it were ten times $10,000 he could not induce me to betray informers.

"I do not feel insulted by the action of the Spanish Consul, but I do believe that a man serving as he does should be capable enough to have a little appreciation of the patriotism of an American citizen than to attempt to purchase him for such. Evidently he is only following out the instructions of his Government, and I am trying to carry out the orders of my employers."

Capt. Murphy handed the communication to Capt. W. W. Kerr, counsel for the J. D. Hart Company, who will forward it with a Protest to Secretary of State Olney. Capt. Kerr in speaking of the affair said:

"It is an extreme act, and an insult to American citizenship. It is a usurpation of authority on his part to assume that those who visit or trade with the colonial ports of the United States will receive immunity if they surrender certain information, even though they be a participants in the expedition. This is a dangerous declaration for a man to make who represents a friendly power.

"Ten thousand dollars is a big inducement for some foreigners to steal secretly into a vessel, for instance, lying in the Philadelphia port bound for Cuba, and place munitions of war upon such a vessel on board. Then the final could inform the Spanish Government and the vessel would be seized the moment she entered within the Cuban three-mile limit. I shall call the attention of Secretary Olney to the letter."

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBAN PORTS.

That Has Small Place Filling Spanish Military Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following reports of yellow fever and of smallpox in Cuban ports have been received at the Marine Hospital Service:

Under date of July 11 the United States Consul at Cardenas reports that during the two weeks ended June 27 there were twenty-two cases of yellow fever and nine deaths therefrom in that city.

The United States Consul at Cienfuegos reports twelve deaths from yellow fever and fifty-six deaths from smallpox in Cienfuegos during the week ended July 10.

The United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana reports that there were twenty-four deaths in that city from yellow fever during the week ended July 25.

The United States Consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended July 15 there was one fatal case of smallpox in Matanzas and more than 100 cases of yellow fever, with 20 deaths. Cattle from that district are not allowed to land in Havana, but are confined to the Spanish troops in cases in the military hospitals overcrowded."

July 18 the United States Consul at Sagua la Grande reports 121 cases and fifteen deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended July 15.

Dr. Cumming, sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital Service, writes that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 18 has by no means improved, the total number of deaths reaching 118. Of these 25 were from yellow fever and 20 from smallpox.

Yellow fever, he says, is becoming very frequent among the troops, and there are now more than 100 cases under treatment at the Military Hospital. The disease has taken a most malignant type, and death is the almost invariable result. Smallpox is also increasing, and the sign together with yellow fever within the last few weeks seems according to the development of the disease.

RARE DEFEATS A SPANISH FORCE.

The Government Suppresses Details of Losses and Claims Victory.

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According to the Government report, the troops won a victory after inflicting heavy losses upon the rebels, themselves escaping with slight losses.

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Dr. Shove in the Cuban Army.

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—The Norwegian brig Hamlet, Capt. Killingated, from Sheet Harbor, N. S., which parted her moorings and broke her back at Llanelly Wales, has been condemned and will be sold at auction.

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Mamma—Well, Tommy is a good boy.

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HARD WORK FOR M'KINLEY.

Senator Shoup Tells What Is Being Done Out in Idaho.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, who is a member of the National Republican Executive Committee attached to the New-York headquarters, called at National headquarters to-day, with United States Senator Shoup of Idaho. The Idaho Senator, who refused to bolt, will remain here until Monday, when he will return home to renew his fight for McKinley and the organization of the Republican Party in his State. Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Topeka, Kan., also was a visitor at headquarters on his way to New-York.

Gen. Clayton reported a growing gold sentiment among the Arkansas Democrats, and said he expected to see three or four Congressional districts of his State go Republican as a result of the Democratic revolt against free silver.

Senator Shoup had an interesting story to tell about the situation in Idaho. He said:

"The letters, both Senator Dubois and elected by Mart Pattee, Chairman of the State Committee, and the Secretary are making desperate and questionable efforts to break up the Republican Party in Idaho, and they have boasted in circular letters sent to every part of the State that they will control the State Convention.

"A majority of the State Committee, eleven of the twenty-one members, petitioned Chairman Pattee to convene the committee Aug. 3, to fix the qualifications of the Presidential Electors to fill two vacancies on the committee, and to fix the qualification of voters at the primaries. The Chairman complied with the petition, but changed the date to Aug. 8, which is the day fixed for holding the primaries throughout the State.

"I propose that straight Republican conventions, county and State, shall be held. The latter proposes to allow Democrats and Populists to vote at the primaries and to choose as Presidential Electors, so that McKinley cannot get Idaho's vote.

"Chairman Pattee has assumed to call the State Convention Aug. 26 and the county conventions Aug. 15. I am going to see that the interests and their tools do not control the State Convention. I have opened headquarters in Boise City, distributed literature and letters among the Republicans of the State, and my work is bearing fruit.

"I have organized McKinley clubs in every city, and the one in Boise City has 400 members. I am confident the people of my State, if they have a fair chance, will give a majority for the McKinley Electors. I believe the whole Scandinavian vote will go with us. The bolters are planning to elect a new Legislature, which will send Dubois to the Senate for another term next January. There are scoundrelly Democrats in Idaho, too, who intend to use the Chicago platform.

"Gov. Osborn said the situation in Kansas looked better every day for the Republicans. There was a strong drift toward McKinley, and he was satisfied the party would not lose any Republican votes on account of the silver issue but would gain from the Democrats who repudiated the Chicago platform.

SILVER A STEP TOWARD ANARCHY.

Charles Dudley Warner So Regards It and Fears Disorder.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Charles Dudley Warner spent last night and to-day in Chicago, on his way from New-York to the Yellowstone Park for rest and recreation. An afternoon paper publishes an interview in which he is quoted as saying:

"I regard the silver agitation as a step toward anarchy. What I fear is that the result of the discovery that the adoption of the silver standard will not better existing social and political conditions with the masses of workingmen but on employment would mean a revolution and rioting in our great cities.

"When I say that silver is a step toward anarchy, I mean to make the point that the success of the movement would certainly bring about conditions that would lead to disorganization, riot, and ruin. On the other hand, I believe that sound money will be sustained by the conservative, intelligent voters.

"I look with confidence to the Germans, the Jews, and the power of the Catholic Church for support of the gold standard."

SOME NEW NAMES IN OUR POLITICS.

Recent Picturesque Additions to Party Nomenclature in This Country.

From The Boston Transcript.

The American people doubtless take more liberties with the language of their country than any other nation in the world. When events get too big for the vocabulary as it has been expected up to date, they make such additions or combinations as may be necessary to express their feelings and fit the situation as they regard it. However much the lexicographers may protest or resist, the people eventually conquer, and compel their free and unlimited coinages to be accepted at a parity with the unquestioned verbal values that have passed current for centuries. There is no question but that some of the new words and phrases strike us as clever adaptations to new situations. Thus, the word "skedaddle," which came into being during the war, and has maintained a footing ever since, might without violence have been derived from the Greek word signifying to hasten. But for the purpose required it was more expressive that any word the dictionary authorized us to use. It means a panicky retreat, and when, as troops in the field of on the march frequently act without formal authority, they adopted the term and lived on to it.

Our political contests, however, are the loons in which is fabricated the largest amount of fresh and fantastic vesture for our thoughts. It always has been so, but the process never before seemed so active or so responsible as at present. The dictionaries now allow "doughface," though, as in the case of a number of other words, they affix a sign in brackets, to indicate that those who use it are talking United States, and not English. "Copperhead," which in later years has come to stay, and it is as ugly as it seems. It really means a man who wants to be a traitor, but hasn't the courage. "Mugwump" is an adaptation from the Indian, but it has been invested with new meaning. Like "Yankee Doodle," conferred at first in derision, it has come to be worn with more or less pride by those to whom the name is applied. The differentiation in New-York local politics last year could only be expressed to the satisfaction of those most interested by the terms "Goo-Goos," "Gazoos," and Garcos."

The present campaign has certainly started out full of promise for further enlargement. Already we have several additions among them "Popocrat" and the "Middle of the Roads." The last name, applied to the straight-out Populists, as distinguished from the fusionists, has such a wild Western flavor that it would hardly be a surprise to learn that Hain-In-The-Face, Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses were among the delegates. Truly, when the irrepressible American gets desperate, with ideas too big for utterance, he acts upon the old Latin phrase, with a variation: Invenlam verbum aut faciam.

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Diseased Mines Filled with Culm.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Messrs. Van Horn and Wagner, practical miners of Wilkesbarre, will drive a ten-inch hole into the abandoned workings of the York Farm Colliery, near Yorktown, Schuylkill County. The hole will be sunk nearly 400 feet. The object of the hole is to wash culm into the interior of the disused portion of the colliery. There is so much culm constantly on hand that it cannot be disposed of on the dirt bank, so this scheme has been devised by the colliery officials to get rid of a big portion of it. The culm will be run into the abandoned workings in a wet condition, and will harden there, making the surface above safe from all cave-ins which might be likely to occur. This is an innovation in coal mining, and, it is believed, it will be copied by all mine operators in the anthracite region.

Man and Wife Die the Same Day.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Thomas Maillalieu and his wife, an aged couple, died at Millington, Md., July 30. They were the oldest married couple in Kent County. Mrs. Maillalieu, aged eighty-seven years, died at 10 o'clock in the morning, and her husband, aged eighty-five years, followed at 6 P. M.

LOUISIANA IS DOUBTFUL

FAIR CHANCE THAT IT MAY GIVE ITS VOTE TO McKINLEY.

Republicans Stronger in the State than Ever Before—Ex-Confederates and Lifelong Democrats Wearing the McKinley Emblem—Gov. Foster and Senator Caffery Against the Chicago Ticket—Only Ask for a Fair Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The general interest in the Fall elections promises to equal that in the State elections this Spring. The breaking up of old party ties, commenced in the Spring, is continuing. The convention of the National Republican faction here Thursday was one of the most respectable in point of numbers and morals held in the State since the war. Men who fought for the Confederacy and lifelong Democrats are now wearing the McKinley emblem, making speeches, and working hard for the Republican cause.

As the political situation in this State now stands, it is impossible to predict the result, and Louisiana certainly must be placed in the doubtful column.

In New-Orleans the white population is divided nearly equally between the two big parties. As the black vote, numbering 15,000, will be cast solid for McKinley, his majority in New-Orleans should be substantial.

Nearly every one of the South Louisiana parishes is in the possession of the sugar planters, and will give the Republican ticket a very heavy majority. McKinley ought to get to the Red River with 40,000 majority.

In North Louisiana heavy Democratic majorities always have been returned, but this year it may be different. The returning machinery is entirely in the hands of Gov. Foster and he is known to be for sound money. Mr. Foster's cousin, Senator Caffery, has declared he will not support Bryan, and will fight free silver. Without Gov. Foster's active co-operation, the usual big majorities from the black parishes could not be given. If Gov. Foster keeps his hands off the State will certainly go for McKinley by 15,000 majority. The number of registered voters in this State is a few thousand more than the white vote. As fully one-third of the white vote is now Republican, an immense vote must be suppressed in order for Bryan to win. This cannot be done unless Gov. Foster sides with the free-silver element, and it generally is believed he will not do so.

The Populist strength in North Louisiana also is very great, and if a Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket shall be put up by the Populists it will, win whatever chances the silver Democrats have of carrying the State.

The whole matter hinges on an honest count, and, with the Governor opposed to fraud, a Republican nominee, it is believed the chances for a correct count this year are brighter than ever before. In addition to this, the Republican organization is controlled by the most influential white men in the State, and has vastly more prestige than formerly.

Nothing has developed in the Congressional fights. It is conceded generally that the Republicans will carry the First, Second, and Third Districts; the Populists the Fifth; the Fourth and Sixth Districts probably will remain Democratic.

SCHEME OF FUSION.

Populist Proposition Submitted to Candidate Bryan.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 1.—Samuel W. Williams of this city has prepared and forwarded to William J. Bryan a draft of an agreement to be submitted to the Populist and Democratic conference committees which throws light on the inside workings and undertakings of the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Williams was the originator of the idea of nominating the Vice-President first. He was Chairman of the sub-committee of the Populist National Convention which was selected to formulate the order of business of the convention.

The "Middle of the Road" element's scheme seems to contradict the popular notion that the Populists desire Sewall's removal from the Democratic ticket.

The text of the proposed agreement is as follows:

Memorandum of agreement between the People's Party and the Democratic Party made on behalf of said parties by the respective National Committees and to be by them submitted to the United States and by their State Committees be ratified and approved. This agreement relates to the selection of Presidential Electors in the several States where this agreement is in force and to the making up and transmitting of lists to said States and the casting of the votes in the Electoral College of the Bryan Electors elected in States. It is understood that William J. Bryan is the People's Party nominee for President and Thomas E. Watson is the People's Party nominee for Vice Presidelt.

It is understood that said William J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee for President and Arthur Sewall is the Democratic nominee for Vice President. It is agreed that in each State bound by this contract each of said political parties shall have its own full National ticket in column under its own party emblem and full list of candidates for Presidential Electors.

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SILVER A STEP TOWARD ANARCHY.

Charles Dudley Warner So Regards It and Fears Disorder.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Charles Dudley Warner spent last night and to-day in Chicago, on his way from New-York to the Yellowstone Park for rest and recreation. An afternoon paper publishes an interview in which he is quoted as saying:

"I regard the silver agitation as a step toward anarchy. What I fear is that the result of the discovery that the adoption of the silver standard will not better existing social and political conditions with the masses of workingmen but of employment would mean a revolution and rioting in our great cities.

"When I say that silver is a step toward anarchy, I mean to make the point that the success of the movement would certainly bring about conditions that would lead to disorganization, riot, and ruin. On the other hand, I believe that sound money will be sustained by the conservative, intelligent voters.

"I look with confidence to the Germans, the Jews, and the power of the Catholic Church for support of the gold standard."

SOME NEW NAMES IN OUR POLITICS.

Recent Picturesque Additions to Party Nomenclature in This Country.

From The Boston Transcript.

The American people doubtless take more liberties with the language of their country than any other nation in the world. When events get too big for the vocabulary as it has been expected up to date, they make such additions or combinations as may be necessary to express their feelings and fit the situation as they regard it. However much the lexicographers may protest or resist, the people eventually conquer, and compel their free and unlimited coinages to be accepted at a parity with the unquestioned verbal values that have passed current for centuries. There is no question but that some of the new words and phrases strike us as clever adaptations to new situations. Thus, the word "skedaddle," which came into being during the war, and has maintained a footing ever since, might without violence have been derived from the Greek word signifying to hasten. But for the purpose required it was more expressive that any word the dictionary authorized us to use. It means a panicky retreat, and when, as troops in the field of on the march frequently act without formal authority, they adopted the term and lived on to it.

Our political contests, however, are the loons in which is fabricated the largest amount of fresh and fantastic vesture for our thoughts. It always has been so, but the process never before seemed so active or so responsible as at present. The dictionaries now allow "doughface," though, as in the case of a number of other words, they affix a sign in brackets, to indicate that those who use it are talking United States, and not English. "Copperhead," which in later years has come to stay, and it is as ugly as it seems. It really means a man who wants to be a traitor, but hasn't the courage. "Mugwump" is an adaptation from the Indian, but it has been invested with new meaning. Like "Yankee Doodle," conferred at first in derision, it has come to be worn with more or less pride by those to whom the name is applied. The differentiation in New-York local politics last year could only be expressed to the satisfaction of those most interested by the terms "Goo-Goos," "Gazoos," and Garcos."

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From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Messrs. Van Horn and Wagner, practical miners of Wilkesbarre, will drive a ten-inch hole into the abandoned workings of the York Farm Colliery, near Yorktown, Schuylkill County. The hole will be sunk nearly 400 feet. The object of the hole is to wash culm into the interior of the disused portion of the colliery. There is so much culm constantly on hand that it cannot be disposed of on the dirt bank, so this scheme has been devised by the colliery officials to get rid of a big portion of it. The culm will be run into the abandoned workings in a wet condition, and will harden there, making the surface above safe from all cave-ins which might be likely to occur. This is an innovation in coal mining, and, it is believed, it will be copied by all mine operators in the anthracite region.

Man and Wife Die the Same Day.

From The Baltimore American.

Mr. Thomas Maillalieu and his wife, an aged couple, died at Millington, Md., July 30. They were the oldest married couple in Kent County. Mrs. Maillalieu, aged eighty-seven years, died at 10 o'clock in the morning, and her husband, aged eighty-five years, followed at 6 P. M.

LOUISIANA IS DOUBTFUL

FAIR CHANCE THAT IT MAY GIVE ITS VOTE TO McKINLEY.

Republicans Stronger in the State than Ever Before—Ex-Confederates and Lifelong Democrats Wearing the McKinley Emblem—Gov. Foster and Senator Caffery Against the Chicago Ticket—Only Ask for a Fair Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The general interest in the Fall elections promises to equal that in the State elections this Spring. The breaking up of old party ties, commenced in the Spring, is continuing. The convention of the National Republican faction here Thursday was one of the most respectable in point of numbers and morals held in the State since the war. Men who fought for the Confederacy and lifelong Democrats are now wearing the McKinley emblem, making speeches, and working hard for the Republican cause.

As the political situation in this State now stands, it is impossible to predict the result, and Louisiana certainly must be placed in the doubtful column.

In New-Orleans the white population is divided nearly equally between the two big parties. As the black vote, numbering 15,000, will be cast solid for McKinley, his majority in New-Orleans should be substantial.

Nearly every one of the South Louisiana parishes is in the possession of the sugar planters, and will give the Republican ticket a very heavy majority. McKinley ought to get to the Red River with 40,000 majority.

In North Louisiana heavy Democratic majorities always have been returned, but this year it may be different. The returning machinery is entirely in the hands of Gov. Foster and he is known to be for sound money. Mr. Foster's cousin, Senator Caffery, has declared he will not support Bryan, and will fight free silver. Without Gov. Foster's active co-operation, the usual big majorities from the black parishes could not be given. If Gov. Foster keeps his hands off the State will certainly go for McKinley by 15,000 majority. The number of registered voters in this State is a few thousand more than the white vote. As fully one-third of the white vote is now Republican, an immense vote must be suppressed in order for Bryan to win. This cannot be done unless Gov. Foster sides with the free-silver element, and it generally is believed he will not do so.

The Populist strength in North Louisiana also is very great, and if a Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket shall be put up by the Populists it will, win whatever chances the silver Democrats have of carrying the State.

The whole matter hinges on an honest count, and, with the Governor opposed to fraud, a Republican nominee, it is believed the chances for a correct count this year are brighter than ever before. In addition to this, the Republican organization is controlled by the most influential white men in the State, and has vastly more prestige than formerly.

Nothing has developed in the Congressional fights. It is conceded generally that the Republicans will carry the First, Second, and Third Districts; the Populists the Fifth; the Fourth and Sixth Districts probably will remain Democratic.

SCHEME OF FUSION.

Populist Proposition Submitted to Candidate Bryan.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 1.—Samuel W. Williams of this city has prepared and forwarded to William J. Bryan a draft of an agreement to be submitted to the Populist and Democratic conference committees which throws light on the inside workings and undertakings of the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. Williams was the originator of the idea of nominating the Vice-President first. He was Chairman of the sub-committee of the Populist National Convention which was selected to formulate the order of business of the convention.

The "Middle of the Road" element's scheme seems to contradict the popular notion that the Populists desire Sewall's removal from the Democratic ticket.

The text of the proposed agreement is as follows:

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Democratic Committee to Meet Aug. 11 Here—Headquarters Not Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Senator Faulkner last night received a telegram from Chairman Jones of the National Committee, in which he said it would be impossible for him to reach this city before late Monday night or Tuesday morning. Until he arrives no positive information will be at hand concerning the probable location of the National Democratic Headquarters, although there appear to be very good grounds for the general impression that the Chairman has decided upon this city and the old Wormley Hotel as the best possible location.

HOPE, Ark., Aug. 1.—A call for a meeting of the full committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, Aug. 11, was given out here to-day by Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He requests a meeting to notify W. P. St. John, Treasurer of the committee, at New-York of their expected attendance, either in person or by proxy.

Missouri Populist Ticket.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—The Populist State Convention last night made the following nominations: For Governor—O. D. Jones of Knox County; Lieutenant Governor—James H. Hillis, Gentry County; Secretary of State—Thomas H. Day, Henry County; Auditor—George W. Williams, Humansville; Treasurer—George Wilson, Lexington; Attorney General—Frank E. Ritchey, St. Louis; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—E. F. Cowan, Christian County; Supreme Court Judge—John W. Voorhees, Chillicothe.

Ohio Silver Republican.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 1.—A letter from A. S. McClure, the Republican nominee for Congress of the Seventeenth District, to his constituents says that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and does not propose to obtain a single vote by evasion or duplicity on the money question.

Bay State Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Convention will be held in Music Hall, Boston, Sept. 26. The date of the convention was previously set for Sept. 24, but the hall had been engaged for that date.

Indorsed Bryan and Platform.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Democratic County Committee of Chautauqua County held a special meeting at Mayville to-day and a resolution was adopted indorsing the Democratic National ticket and platform.

MRS. VAN BRAMER CONTRADICTED

Her Husband's Death Not Due to Conspiracy, Says Mrs. F. J. Speidel.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Alonzo Van Bramer of 114 Wall Street has asked the police of New-York and Brooklyn to help her investigate the mystery that surrounds her husband's death.

Mrs. Van Bramer to-night said, to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "My husband died at 11 West Sixty-fifth Street, in New-York City, on Nov. 20, 1895, under strange and peculiar circumstances. He was done to death by a fiend in human form by means of poisonous drinks and enormous quantities of liquor, which he was induced to drink, in order that he might soon kill himself by his over-indulgence in liquor, and thus enable the plotters to secure a five-thousand-dollar life insurance which one of them held on his life."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called last night on Mrs. Frederick J. Speidel, who is janitress of the apartment house at 11 West Sixty-fifth Street. She says Mr. Van Bramer was ordered to New-York after an unsuccessful operation at Kingston for kidney disease. Her husband had known him since his boyhood, and they cared for him in their rooms from Nov. 13 until he died. He was under the care of Dr. Hofheimer until his death. The day before his death Mrs. Van Bramer visited her home with a detective from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and raised a disturbance in the presence of her dying husband. Mr. Van Bramer told her to go away and leave him in peace, and she went away.

By the direction of Daniel L. Hulse, a broker at 66 Broadway, who had known Mr. Van Bramer for many years, and had defrayed all the expenses incurred during his illness in this city, the body was embalmed, and, after funeral services, it was taken to Mrs. Van Bramer's home, in Kingston, by Mr. Hulse and Mr. Speidel. The burial took place the next day.

Mrs. Speidel said the charge that Mr. Van Bramer was plied with liquor while in her care was untrue. Dr. Hofheimer directed that he should have a milk punch two or three times a day, made with a tablespoonful of brandy in each punch, and that was all the liquor the man had. Mrs. Speidel said that she knew nothing about any insurance on the man's life. His condition was such when he came to her house that no insurance could have been effected on his life, because he was then in a dying condition.

Mr. Van Bramer was sixty-one years old and was a widower when he married Mrs. Margaret Cole three years ago. Her sons objected to the marriage.

JOHN LEONARD'S SKULL FRACTURED

Knocked Down by John Connor While Beating His Wife.

John Leonard, a flagman employed by the New-York Central Railroad, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering with a fracture of the base of the skull, and John Connor is a prisoner in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station on a charge of feloniously assaulting him.

Leonard's home is at 544 West Thirty-eighth Street. He has been in the habit of getting drunk every Saturday night, it is said, and neglecting to go home with his weekly wages. Mrs. Leonard followed him from saloon to saloon last night, begging him to give her his wages, so that she might pay the rent and feed her children. While opposite the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station at 11 o'clock P. M., Leonard and his wife had a dispute, which resulted in the woman being knocked down.

John Connor, a young clerk, who lives at 435 West Thirty-seventh Street, saw the assault, jumped out of his hallway to protect the woman, whom he did not know, and struck Leonard a violent blow in the face, knocking him to the cobblestones. Leonard struck on the back of his head. Connor was at once arrested.

Leonard's unconscious form was taken into the station house, and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. He was bleeding copiously from the ears and nose. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon remarked that Leonard had a fracture at the base of the skull, and would

GOOD SPORT AT BRIGHTON

VOTER AND PEEP O' DAY WON THE TWO STAKE EVENTS.

Four Favorites, Two Second Choices, and One Outsider Got the Money—Sloane Suspended for Five Days—Taral Rode Two of the Winners—Four Horses Went Down in the Steeplechase, but No One Was Badly Injured.

It came close to being a record-breaking attendance at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, the half-holiday people and the Sunday visitors to the Coney Island hotels being out in force and packing the big grand stand to its utmost capacity. All seemed to have a pleasant day's outing of it, and all but the regulars, who will not bet on and have no interest in a steeplechase, remained until the last race was run. The races were run off with such commendable promptness that all were able to leave the track before 5:30, so that there was ample time to get wherever one wanted to for dinner or for the other pleasures of the late afternoon and evening.

That the visitors did not get all the money at the track was evidenced by the remark of one of them as he wended his way to the train. Turning to a companion in misery, he said:

"Well, Tom, I guess we will have beef stew and onions for dinner to-night instead of a hot bird and a cold bottle, as we did last Saturday. But it's all right; the bookies have a right to a square meal once in a while."

Three favorites, two second choices, and but one outsider, Voter, had won, which was the reason for the lugubrious remark, as the holiday visitors to the tracks are not as a rule, backers of the favorites. They prefer a shy at the long shots and a chance to win a lot of cash rather than a little sure coin. It is a bird and a bottle with them or else the regular home fare.

Two stakes were on the card for decision, but as has been the case with most of the same events at all the tracks this year, these two features called out small fields. The first of these decided was the Winged Foot handicap for two-year-olds, at six furlongs. It was run as the third race, and brought out but three starters, and another downfall for one of the batch of horses that Mike" Dwyer picked up in the West. This was the filly Cleopatra, the first of Mr. Dwyer's purchases, a filly that was thought to be about the best of her sex in the division of the youngsters. It was noised about that Mr. Dwyer had no great liking for his horse, as he did not know how she would perform on her first appearance on the track. For this reason Lithos, who had been doing well in his races early in the season, was made an even favorite with Cleopatra. It was a 7 to 5 and 4 to 5 affair, with Taral and Griffin as the jockey riders between the pair, with Voter the other starter, at 7 to 2. It was a pretty race all the way, though Voter was practically in front all through the journey. On the turn Clayton allowed Voter to get a lead on the Dwyer filly of a length, and that lead he retained to the end. Cleopatra stuck to it gamely enough and dropped her hard to try and snatch a victory. But Voter was game and full of running, and stood the gruelling well. Lithos was out of the race by the time the stretch was reached, and begged to be let at the end, finding that his mettle was not responding to his calls on the home stretch.

Second started in the Sea Gull Handicap for three-year-olds at a mile, and Peep o' Day was favorite in the speculation. It followed the stake for the two-year-olds, but was a far better race. The lot got away in good shape, and though Peep o' Day had a chance to go to the front, Taral allowed Cassette and Bonaparte to do this, paying most of his attention to the latter, as there was no fear of Cassette lasting out the journey. Cassette led until the horses reached the stretch, when Taral sent up Peep o' Day and went by the tiring filly. Bonaparte was about much the same at the stake in a drive by a length and a half. Formal came up at the end and got third money. When Littlefield was making his run with the latter he crowded Soper so that the latter collided with Peep o' Day, and stumbled so badly as to cause Peep o' Day's jockey to lose his seat. The latter managed to escape without any injury more serious than a shaking up.

The Dragon made a runaway race of the same race, which was a dash of a mile and a quarter, while in these degenerate days a distance under the Sir Francis, with its attendant hurdle, and Refugee, ridden by Sloane, over the steeplechase course, was the winner, the race being a brisk betting affair, as these three were so evenly matched by the regulars. Taral made a hard ride for the money, but he was never quite able to catch the Dragon, who landed the money by a half length.

Sloane rode a bad break in the second race, and for the same will not be allowed to ride for five days. He had the mount on Challenger, who was very heavily backed by a shrewd crowd of speculators to win a barrel of money. There was something of a delay at the post due to the bad actions of Templestone, and this was a struggling one. Sloane thought he would not be a start, so he sulked on his mount, so that all the money that had been bet on Challenger was as good as thrown away. The Manxman and Burlesque broke in front. The former held the lead for a quarter of a mile. Then Taral gave Burlesque a chance to go up, and once in front he easily held the lead to the end, and won by three lengths from The Manxman. Kaiser Ludwig got home in time to save the third money.

Zanone had an easy time in the selling race at six furlongs, and won all the way, beating Cromcrib, who was the medium of quite a plunge, by a length. The Beards and Jones stable were down on Gaines as a good thing. But the old fellow was as cunning as if "Doc" Streett still owned him. He would not shew any of the speed he possessed, and never cut much of a figure in the contest.

The steeplechase which wound up the day's sport was a fatal, as usual. Four of the ten that started fell, two of them, Marble and Annie Bishop, at the first jump that was encountered. Golden Gate bolted at the third jump. He was straightened out, and took the jump he at first refused, and the water jump that followed, all right. But he came to grief at the next, and after he had taken a nervous look down. Barko went wrong, and refused after he had run about a mile and a half, but Hueston managed to get him over the course eventually. No one of the jockeys was badly hurt, though, it looked for a time as if Rowan, who rode Golden Gate, had received something more than the shaking up. But he came out of all right, and will be ready to ride in the next chase if any one should happen to want his services. The race was won by Red Pat, the favorite in the betting, in the handiest possible fashion from St. Anthony, who is by no means up to his old form.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward that have run and have not won at the meeting. Purse $500. Time—1:58½.

1—The Drag on, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3 years, by St. George-Side-a-Side, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sloane)
2—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 125, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Refugee, W. M. Wallace's b. g., 5, 140, 2 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by a half length; three parts of a length between second and third. Arcade, 4, 134, 12 to 1, (Lambley,) and Tomoka, 5, 95, 40 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:16.

1—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., by Deceiver-Cicely Bowling, 113 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
2—The Manxman, O'Brien & McKeever's ch. c., 111, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Lewis)
3—Kaiser Ludwig, D. C. Gideon's b. c., 103, 12 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Sir Frederick, 103, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Challenger, 118, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4, (Sloane,) Numeroet, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) Gew Gaw, 111, 30 to 1, (Gardner,) Our Johnnie, 103, 30 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Templestone, 103, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, of $1,500. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01½.

1—Voter, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mayflower, 105 pounds, 7 to 2.....(Clayton)
2—Cleopatra, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 110, 6 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Lithos, S. Trowbridge's blk. c., 114, 6 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Sea Gull Handicap, of $1,500. For three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Peep o' Day, J. H. McCormack's b. c., by Ayrshire-Sundown, 116 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
2—Bonaparte, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Griffin)
3—Formal, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 104, 9 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Cassette, 100, 15 to 1, (Sloane;) Volley, 102, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) and Trillette, 90, 20 to 1, (Fowlers) also ran and finished as named. Septour, 108, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) fell in the stretch and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse, $500. Time—1:15¾.

1—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 3 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Gardner)
2—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4, 102, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 5, 108, 6 to 1..
.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Leistre, 6, 108, 12 to 1, (Clayton;) Galilee, 5, 107, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Will Elliott, 7, 90, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Sirocco, 7, 105, 10 to 1, (Sloane;) Royal Rover, 3, 92, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Hellopolis, 4, 100, 40 to 1, (Healy,) and Dreibund, 4, 105, 40 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, two and one-quarter miles. Time—5:27.

1—Red Pat, J. P. Dawes's br. g., 5 years, by Florentine-Sozodont, 145 pounds, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Dunlap)
2—St. Anthony, Erie Stable's b. h., aged, 152, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Chandler)
3—Spot, J. J. Dwyer's b. g., 6, 149, 15 to 1..
.....(Barry)

Won by twenty-five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Lafayette, 5, 139, 10 to 1, (Cannon;) Merryfield, 6, 149, 15 to 1, (Mara,) and Scarte, aged, 149, 20 to 1, (Hueston,) also ran and finished as named. Marble, 5, 139, 10 to 1, (Brazil;) Annie Bishop, 6, 147, 12 to 1, (Callahan;) Marcus, aged, 149, 4 to 1, (Reach,) and Golden Gate, 4, 137, 10 to 1, (Rowan,) fell.

A LONG MEET AT FLUSHING.

Cyclists Raced Until a Late Hour, and then the Spectators Walked.

Wee New-Yorkers will be apt to visit the Flushing bicycle track a second time if the experience met with yesterday is dealt out on every occasion. A race meet was held there yesterday afternoon, and quite a number of the spectators were from this city. Those that made the trip by rail found no transportation facilities upon arrival at the Murray Hill Station, and, consequently, had a walk of two miles to the track. The return was also made by walking, and when the station was reached, a wait of an hour and a half confronted the enthusiasts. Then somebody suggested the trolley line back to Long Island City, and a dozen parties started in different directions to find it. The result was that people who didn't need the exercise in their business got considerable of it. The first arrivals from the track got back about 10 o'clock. The cause of all the waiting and walking was the long-drawn-out meet and poor management. It was after 7 o'clock when the sports ended.

Falls were numerous, and several riders were considerably bruised. In the final heat of the mile open, Relyea of the Kings Countys and White of the Liberty Wheelmen fell in the stretch, the former being cut about the right ear. This fall caused "Joe" Harrison, the Harlem flier, to collide with a competitor, knocking a dozen spokes out of his front wheel. He was not unseated, however, and after regaining his pedals, he caught his field, and raced with the bunch to the end. This heat proved not to be a race, the time made being outside the time limit—2:45. Harrison, however, Harrison won cleverly by a length from Lefferson, his team mate. Ray Dawson, the Boonton wonder, was third.

That promising young rider, C. C. F. Schwarz of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, showed his quality in the one-mile class race, by winning handily from Edward Krumm, the schoolboy rider of the Greenwich Wheelmen. Sibley of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen surprised his clubmates by landing in third place.

The long-mark men in the two-mile handicap set about a lot pace in the final that Lefferson, the scratch man, and his neighbors were unable to get within hailing distance of them at any stage. Sackett of Long Island City won this race by two lengths, with J. Howard Wells of Hackensack second.

Only in the final qualifying in the first heat of the tandem race were allowed to ride in the final, because the starters in the second heat loafed and made a wretchedly slow race. They rode way outside the limit, and the referee, a Mr. Morton, declared it "no race and no run-over." In the final Hedstrom and Henshaw had an easy victory over Neville and Ripley.

Edward A. Ross, a student of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, won his first prize in the mile for novices. He is lacking in track experience, but seems to have plenty of speed. Properly handled, he might develop into a crack racer. The new fours-in-quad team of the Kings County Wheelmen, with Young, Needham, Relyea, and Hall up, did the pacing in two exhibition rides. The summary follows:

ONE MILE FOR NOVICES.

Final Heat.

Edward A. Ross, Polytechnic Institute.....1
F. H. Judd, Mercury W. C.....2
Wilbert Le F. Hoff, Valley W.....3

Time—3:04 1-5.

Won by three lengths, with one length between second and third.

First Heat—J. W. Eaton, Oyster Bay, first; Victor Graziani, Triumph W., second; Charles F. Latta, Century W., third. Time—3:04.
Second Heat—Edward A. Ross, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, first; Frederick C. Hoop, Eclipse W., second; J. J. Corley, Clio W., third. J. O. Son, New-York, was allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:33 2-5. Third Heat—D. S. Johnston, Jr., College Point, first; G. P. Grimbecq, New-York, second; E. T. Broderick, Long Island City, third. S. M. Haney, Brooklyn, allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:33 3-5.
Fourth Heat—Charles Sahr, Brooklyn, first; Harry C. Neill, Hackensack, second; Robert B. Herrig, Brooklyn, third. J. J. Debbin, New-York, allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:27 3-5. Fifth Heat—Wilbert Rich, Brooklyn, first; R. Behrman, New-York, second; W. K. Carfen, New-York, third. A. G. Relyea, Brooklyn, allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:29 4-5.
First Semi-final Heat—Rich first, Judd second, Relyea third, Eaton fourth, Corley fifth. Time—2:45 4-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Rich first, Sahr second, Granbery third, O'Neill fourth, Behrman fifth. Time—3:19 2-5.

ONE MILE OPEN.

Final Heat.

Joseph Harrison, Harlem W.....1
L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W.....2
Ray Dawson, Boonton W.....3

Time—2:32 3-5.

Won by a length, with a length and a half between second and third.

First Heat—A. B. Curtis, Meriden, first; George Reith, Harlem W., second; J. T. Beam, Riverside W., third. E. J. Clark, Mercury W. C., allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:24¾. Second Heat—Joseph Harrison, Harlem W., first; "Bert" Ripley, Tourist C. C., second; Ray Dawson, Boonton, third. George Schofield, Richmond Hill, allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:25. Third Heat—L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., first; H. K. Rose, Patchogue, second; G. K. Dodson, Middletown, Conn., third. C. G. Krumm, Greenwich W., allowed in final for pacing. Time—2:23. In the final heat the time made was outside the limit of 2:45, and a run over was ordered. The finish in the "no-race" heat was: Reith, Lefferson, and Dawson.

ONE MILE—2:30 CLASS.

Final Heat.

C. C. F. Schwarz, Knickerbocker A. C.....1
Edward C. Krumm, Greenwich W.....2
Walter K. Sibley, South Brooklyn W.....3

Time—2:35 2-5.

Won by two lengths, with one length between second and third.

First Heat—John Hobler, unattached, first; J. D. Livingston, Englewood, second; J. T. Beam, Riverside W., third. Time—2:31 4-5. Second Heat—B. T. Allen, Liberty W., first; J. C. Bennef, Liberty W., second; E. J. Clark, Mercury W. C., third. Time—2:28 3-5. Third Heat—G. A. Hawkins, Red Bank, first; W. Lee Brown, Riverside W., second; J. P. Hutcheson, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:31. Fourth Heat—W. C. Culverson, Clifton, N. J., first; E. G. Krumm, Greenwich W., second; C. H. Appley, Elizabeth, third. Time—2:29 4-5. Fifth Heat—C. C. F. Schwarz, Knickerbocker A. C., first; W. K. Sibley, South Brooklyn W., second; Frank D. White, Freeport W., third. Time—2:32 4-5.
Exhibition mile by C. T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen, paced by a "quad." Time—1:59 3-5.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

Final Heat.

B. R. Sackett, Long Island City.....1
J. Howard Wells, Hackensack.....2
G. E. Homan, Lawrence, L. I.....3
E. W. Dilts, Long Island City.....4

Time—4:45 1-5.

Won by two lengths, with one length between second and third.

First Heat—B. R. Sackett, Long Island City, (160 yards,) first; J. Howard Wells, Hackensack W., (230 yards,) second; E. W. Dilts, (170 yards,) third. Time—4:44 1-5. Second Heat—C. M. Robbins, Red Bank, (140 yards,) first; J. P. Hutcheon, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) second; W. C. Culbertson, Coney Island, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:54 4-5. Third Heat—L. R. Lefferson, Harlem W., (scratch,) first; M. R. Brown, Lyndhurst, (80 yards,) second; H. K. Roe, Patchogue, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:43 3-5. Fourth Heat—G. E. Homan, Lawrence, L. I., (80 yards,) first; F. C. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn W., (60 yards,) second; B. T. Allen, Liberty W., (40 yards,) third. Time—4:50 3-5.

TWO-MILE RACE FOR TANDEMS.

Final Heat.

Oscar Hedstrom, C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W...1
W. P. Neville, Bert Ripley, Harlem W.....2

Won by six lengths.

First Heat—Oscar Hedstrom and C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W., first; W. P. Neville and Bert Ripley, Harlem W., second; W. A. Brown and C. K. Granger, Riverside W., third. Time—4:45 2-5. Second Heat—C. C. Fulton Schwarz and mate, Knickerbocker A. C., first; L. R. Lefferson and Joseph Harrison, Harlem W., second. Time—5:20. This heat was declared no race, with no run-over, the time being outside the limit.

Half-mile exhibition by C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W., paced by the Kings County Wheelmen's "quad" team. Time—0:57.

The judges of the races were Daniel D. Adee, H. Strugnell, and C. S. West. George W. Worth was starter and R. B. Bailey, clerk of the course.

Johnson and Parsons Here.

"Johnnie" Johnston, the Minneapolis racing man who went abroad some time ago under "Tom" Eck's management, returned on the Paris yesterday, accompanied by J. W. Parsons, the Australian champion. The latter's chief claim to fame lies in the fact that he once defeated the great Zimmerman. Johnson was looking well and appeared to be in high spirits despite the fact that he won but one race on the other side. He said he expected to start last evening for Chicago, and thought very likely he would take part in the National races at Louisville next week. Parsons is a strapping fellow, with shoulders like Fitzsimmons's. He announced his intention of riding against any man who was willing to make a match.

After Indoor Records.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—C. H. Miller, a Chicago bicycle rider, lowered the world's record for the indoor unpaced mile from 2:16 to 2:15½ last night. He also lowered the half-mile record—1:02—to 1:00 flat in the first half.

NEW-YORKS' BETTER PLAY.

The New Men Have Put More Life into the Work of the Giants.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 3; New-York, 1.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 7; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Clev'd, 2, (2d game.)
Chicago, 8; Louisville, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Cincinnati	61	29	.678
Baltimore	58	27	.675
Cleveland	56	31	.644
Chicago	53	38	.582
Pittsburg	46	39	.541
Boston	45	39	.536
Brooklyn	39	45	.464
Philadelphia	39	46	.459
Washington	34	47	.420
New-York	34	50	.405
St. Louis	28	58	.326
Louisville	21	61	.256

No errors on either side were made in the Brooklyn-New-York baseball game at Eastern Park yesterday. The New-Yorks played good ball, and out-batted their opponents, but lost the game as their base hits did not come together. Joyce, the new third-base man of the New-Yorks, had little to do.

Clark pitched well, and held the Brooklyns down to six hits.

Among the crowd were many New-Yorkers, and their opinion was that with Beckley and Joyce the Giants infield will be greatly improved. At all events the team played with more snap and ginger yesterday than in several weeks.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Van Hn, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	
Fiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	3	1	0	
Joyce, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	4	7	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	3	5	0	Anderson, 1b	0	1	1	7	0	0
Ulrich, lf	0	0	1	4	0	0	La Chce, 1b	1	1	2	1	3	0
Conn'n, ss	1	2	0	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	2	0	0	Burrill, c	0	0	2	3	1	0
Clarke, p	0	0	1	0	2	0	Payne, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Clark	0	0	1	0	0	0							
Total	3	6	27	12	7	0	Total	3	6	27	19	0	

(Batted for Clarke in the last inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—New-York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Shindle. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Warner. Stolen bases—Gleason, Ulrich, La Chance. First base on balls—Off Clark, 1. Struck out—By Payne, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Payne, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance, 6,000.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Orth and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Washington, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Cleveland, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

(SECOND GAME.)

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1—6
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Cleveland, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; Wilson and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	8	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—3

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 12. Errors—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain.

Athletics Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Athletic and Wilmington Clubs of the Atlantic League played two games this afternoon, each team winning one. In the fourth inning of the first game, Nops, the Wilmington pitcher, was struck on the head by a batted ball and badly hurt. He will be unable to play for two weeks. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Athletic	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	3—12
Wilmington	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0—8

Base hits—Athletic, 18; Wilmington, 10. Errors—Athletic, 2; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Cain and Schaub; Nops, McCafferty, and Touchey. Umpire—Mr. Phelan.

SECOND GAME.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4
Wilmington	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0—5

Base hits—Athletic, 11; Wilmington, 9. Errors—Athletic, 2; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Ames and Schaub; Amole and Touchey. Umpire—Mr. Hoffard.

Two Games for Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Paterson again secured a good grip on first place to-day by defeating the Lancaster team in two games. In the first they knocked West out of the box.

In the second game the Lancasters came near pulling our in the lead. Yeager was pitching for the visitors, and, although he pitched a good game, his support was not of the best. The score:

Paterson	2	1	3	1	4	1	0	0	0—12
Lancaster	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—7

Base hits—Paterson, 19; Lancaster, 12. Errors—Paterson, 3; Lancaster, 2. Batteries—McMackin and Killackey; West, Beyndl, and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

SECOND GAME.

Paterson	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	1—8
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	0	0—6

Base hits—Paterson, 13; Lancaster, 10. Errors—Paterson, 4; Lancaster, 3. Batteries—Gray and Elton; Yeager and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Newark, 8; Hartford, 6.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—To-day's game was the best and most exciting of the Hartford-Newark series, and the visitors took away the victory. Both teams did good work at the bat and in the field. The Newarks won by their superior stick work. The score:

Hartford	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—6
Newark	0	0	0	2	*0	2	0	0	4—8

Base hits—Hartford, 16; Newark, 11. Errors—Hartford, 6; Newark 4. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Mackey and A. Rothfuss.

Orltani, 14; Camden, 2.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Orltani Field Club played a faultless fielding game against the Athletic Association of Camden this afternoon, and won easily. Leonard, the Orltani third baseman, twice drove the ball over centre field fence for a home run. Score:

ORITANI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CAMDEN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Moorh'd, 2b	3	3	1	1	0	Wescott, 3b	0	0	1	3	3
Bassford, rf	3	3	2	1	0	Avis, cf	0	1	2	1	1
Brush, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Conroy, ss	1	1	0	6	2
Dietrich, ss	1	0	3	2	0	Early, 1b	0	0	2	10	4
Pideo, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Van H'rt, 2b	0	0	7	3	0
Bunn, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lem'ons, lf	0	1	0	0	1
F.M'phy, c	2	2	3	0	0	Barr, rf	0	1	1	0	2
Leonard, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Peterson, c	0	0	7	4	1
O'Neil, c	1	1	8	1	0	Reed, p	1	1	0	2	0
G.M'phy, p	1	1	0	1	0						
Dawson, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	14	14	27	9	0	Total	2	7	27	24	13

Oritani	5	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0—14
Camden	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Oritani, 3. Left on bases, Oritani, 8; Camden, 8. First base on errors—Oritani, 8. Two-base hits—G. Murphy, Brush, Lemmons, Early. Home runs—Leonard, 2. Stolen bases—Oritani, 10; Camden, 2. Double plays—Bassford, Brush. Triple plays—Avis, Van Hart, Peterson, Westcott. Bases on balls—Off Murphy, 1; off Dawson, 3; off Reed, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Murphy, 1; by Reed, 2. Struck out—By Murphy, 1; by Dawson, 6; by Reed, 3. Passed balls—O'Neill, (2,) Peterson, (4.) Wild pitches—Dawson, 1; Reed, 1. Umpire—F. Golden.

Norwood Tennis Tournament.

The annual invitation tennis tournament for the Norwood Cup will be held during the week of Aug. 3 to 8 on the Casino grounds at Norwood Park, Long Branch, N. J. Play will begin tomorrow afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. The following men have entered: W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn, G. L. Wrenn, Richard Stevens, Carr Neel, E. L. Fischer, and J. F. Tallmadge.

Fischer Defeats Budlong.

HOTEL WENTWORTH, NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 1.—The fifteenth annual Hotel Wentworth tournament was this morning brought to a close so far as the singles are concerned. E. P. Fischer of New-York defeated C. R. Budlong of Providence three sets to one.

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

A BIG FLEET OF YACHTS RACED IN A BRISK BREEZE ON THE SOUND.

Departure Won the Race for the Thirty-Footers and the Commodore's Cup—Choctaw Defeated Penguin in a close Contest After Penguin Was Disabled—Riverside, Badly Handicapped at the Start, Won in the Half-Rater Class.

The eighth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday, was, like all previous regattas of the club, a big success. The number of starters fell just one short of fifty, and they were favored with a strong breeze from the south-southwest, which at the finish was almost too strong for some of the smaller boats.

Early in the morning the outlook was anything but promising. There was no wind at all and the yachtsmen remained ashore at their pretty clubhouse, at Greenwich, whistling for a breeze. About noon things were more encouraging, and Chairman George Gartland and his aids, D. W. Merritt and Charles E. McManus of the Regatta Committee, boarded the tug Henry Hoehn and went out to the starting line off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island. The wind gradually increased in force, and at 1:30 was blowing strongly enough to send the yachts over the course. The starting signal was then given.

The boats crossed the line in this order: Choctaw, 1:37:38; Daphne, 1:38:03; Penguin, 1:38:55; Acushla, 1:40:41; Cymbria, 1:40:42; Noroto, 1:40:48; Minta, 1:40:57; Ninita, 1:41:32; Iosco, 1:41:37; Fidello, 1:41:40; Feydeh, 1:41:50; Oconee, 1:42:32; Dosoris II., 1:42:44; E. Z. Sloat, 1:43:26; Onaway, 1:44:33; Estelle, 1:44:36; Vaquero, 1:45:28; Titan, 1:45:42; Celia, 1:45:46; Shrimp, 1:45:56; Presto, 1:46:00; Eos, 1:46:23; Brant, 1:46:25; Hornet, 1:46:35; Mary S., 1:47:08; Chipple, 1:47:35; Doctor, 1:48:07; Melita, 1:48:16; Osprey, 1:48:24; Houri, 1:49:00; Penelope, 1:49:30; Bubble, 1:49:38; Annie, Sirene, Dorothy, Maysie, and Teddy were handicapped at 1:50.

Then came the thirty-footers, at 1:50, with the Musme leading and the Raccoon and Departure following. The Mal crossed at the wrong signal, ahead of time, and was disqualified.

The half-raters were started at 1:55. The Paprika was first over, and was followed by the Waxy, Wiltada, Yola, Trilby, and Riverside. The Riverside crossed on the wrong signal, sailed about a quarter of a mile, and then came back and crossed again, being handicapped 1 minute 52 seconds.

The courses over which the yachts sailed were: All yachts sailing in classes to and including the thirty-six-foot class started across an imaginary line between a station mark boat and black can gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island, to the black spar buoy off Matinnicock Point, L. I., 5 5-16 nautical miles; thence to the black spar buoy off Centre Island Point, L. I., 4⅞ nautical miles, turning the same on the port hand, thence back to the Matinnicock buoy, 4⅞ nautical miles, turning same on the starboard hand; thence to and across the starting line, 5 5-16 nautical miles; length of course, 19⅝ nautical miles. Yachts in the thirty-foot, twenty-five-foot, and special thirty-foot classes of cabin sloops sailed over Club Course No. 4, viz.: Across the starting line to the black spar buoy off Matinnicock Point L. I., 5 5-16 nautical miles, turning the same on the port hand; thence to the black spar buoy off Centre Island Point, L. I., 4⅞ nautical miles; thence to and across the starting line, 4 1o-16 nautical miles; length of course, 15 nautical miles. Yachts in the twenty-foot, fifteen-foot, and in the special fifteen-foot classes of open sloops (half raters) sailed Special Course B, viz.: Across the same starting line to a mark boat situated in the Sound 2⅞ nautical miles south by west ¾ south, turning same on port hand; thence to a mark boat situated in the Sound 3 nautical miles east by north ½ north, turning same on port hand; thence to and across the starting line 3⅝ nautical miles northwest ½ west; length of course, 9 nautical miles.

All crossed the line on the starboard tack, and had to beat to the first mark. On this point of sailing the Norota did the best work. She gradually worked into the lead, and turned the Matinnicock Point buoy at 2:30:20. Choctaw was next, at 2:35:04, then came Acushla, 2:54:03; Penguin, 2:54:40; Daphne, 2:58:17; Musme,

ES SLACK HERE

CURE IN ENGLAND'S W. AND CHARITY WORK.

Friend and Associate of Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset—She Holds Important Offices in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the World—Her Ideas of the Difference Between Women in England and in America.

A bright, forceful little Englishwoman, who arrived in New-York on the Paris yesterday, was Miss Agnes Slack, who is entitled to write after her name nearly an alphabet of letters, showing that she is Honorary Secretary of both the World's and British Woman's Christian Temperance Unions.

Miss Slack comes armed with testimonials of personal merit from Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Woman's Christian Temperance Union; William T. Stead, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and many other prominent people. She comes in response to an invitation sent her by the women of the National American Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the annual convention in Baltimore last October asking her to be present at the convention, to take place this year at St. Louis, in November. Miss Slack also expects to be present at different State Conventions throughout the country, to speak in different churches, and, in fact, to go to any place where Mrs L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., Vice President at Large of the union in this country, who is to make her appointments, shall arrange to have her present.

From the steamer Miss Slack went directly to the house of Mme. Demorest, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street, where she will remain until her departure for Chautauqua, where in a few days she is to begin her course of speech-making in this country.

Miss Slack is a very young woman to hold the responsible positions to which she has been elected. She is thoroughly English in appearance and manner, with the intonation of voice and expression that are so pleasing in an Englishwoman. She is fascinated by American women, she says, and she comes to America prepared to be pleased with everything she sees.

Her temperance work, although she considers it the great work of her life, is only one of many public movements in which she is interested. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Liberal Federation, an auxiliary to the Liberal Party, and is an advocate of woman suffrage. She is a poor law guardian, and has a high standing in the Methodist Church in England, frequently conducting services and preaching.

She is the only woman who has ever preached from John Wesley's pulpit, City Road Chapel. It was through her other active interests, she says, the thorough study of the poor laws, visiting in the prisons, and seeing the political needs of the country that she came to appreciate fully the need of temperance, although she had been brought up from babyhood in the principles of teetotalism.

"As for politics and temperance," Miss Slack said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "we believe that the temperance movement is in politics, and we cannot understand why people believe that when women vote they will vote for temperance laws, and so we have faith in woman suffrage.

"The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union I believe to be one of the most wonderful organizations in existence. It has become largely by the invaluable gifts of brain and energy lavished on by American women, who have done far and away more for the cause of temperance than the women of any other civilized nation.

"We in England are ahead of the American women in politics, and have more power. We are a great political force in our country, and are behind you in temperance work. We have adopted many of the advanced scenes and plans of the American women.

"The international organization has in its Treasury, since the formation of the world's movement, over 50,000 letters from all parts of the world, and I can give the most loving and whole-hearted tribute to the wonderful influence which she has exercised among girls as women who form the backbone of the organization. I told the people of my country where I made an address last night, that it was an important fact not to be ignored that Miss Willard had influenced Englishwomen very largely to broad and charitable views of America. As a regard her friendship for our beautiful lady Somerset as quite beautiful, and believe that it has done much to bind England and America together.

"To my mind, Miss Willard is a woman absolutely unique, and nothing gives me more pleasure than to express my devotion to her. She is ideal of what a woman ought to be, and I have a warm feeling for all American women for her sake.

"The women in England and America are now being constantly brought together, and I believe that this intermingling is a benefit to both. American women have a greater independence than the women of England. We are more reserved; there are more artificial barriers in our social life, particularly in the intercourse between men and women. I feel that I have gained a great deal by contact with American women. I think perhaps we each benefit the other.

"I particularly do not wish to be 'groovy.' The temperance work is first with me, but I am interested in the others also. As to temperance into them and. A year ago last November I spent a month going up and down speaking upon the subject of women and poor laws, and I have been influential in having many women appointed as Poor Law Guardians."

Miss Slack's work as Secretary has been largely that of traveling and speaking. Last year she addressed 102 temperance meetings. She organized the work in Ireland. She also receives and attends to much of the special correspondence which requires official attention. In a word, she is said to be the link which holds the various portions of the union of the organization she represents firmly and smoothly together.

Miss Slack devotes all her time to the work in which she is interested without remuneration. She will probably receive money for her lectures in this country.

WANTED TO WHIP A GUARD.

James Stewart's Hat Blew Through a Car Window.

James Stewart of 429 Columbus Avenue boarded an elevated railroad train at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue at 7 o'clock last evening. As the train started from the station, a gust of wind whirled his hat through a window. He rushed to the guard at the train gate and insisted that the train be stopped, so that he could return for his hat. When the guard refused to stop the train, Stewart became angry, used abusive language, and threatened to whip him.

As the train proceeded down town, Stewart attacked the guard, and Conductor Timothy Twiling held him until Twenty-third Street was reached, where Policeman Thomas McNally of the West Thirtieth Street Station placed him under arrest. Stewart was unable to secure bail, and was locked up.

New Mediterranean Service.

A new, fast, semi-monthly passenger service between New-York and Mediterranean ports will be begun this Fall by the Furness Line, owned by Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, of West Hartlepool, London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. They are one of the largest steamship owning firms in Europe among the fleet of first-class steamships owned and operated by them being the London City, Antwerp City, Oregon, Saint Ronans, Sarnia, Durham City, Stockholm City, Tynedale, Tynehead, Synthiana, Felicitana, Sydenham, Appomattox, Chickahominy, Greenbriar, Kanawha, Rappahannock, and Shenandoah. The line will commence business by dispatching the Earnfix from Leghorn, Sept. 17, touching at Genoa Sept. 19, and then sailing from Naples Sept. 21. From New-York the first sailing will take place Oct. 13, to be followed on Nov. 3 by the Oregon. It is expected to make the passage between New York and Naples in less than fifteen days. The service will fill a want on the part of tourists who were unable so far to afford the more expensive voyage in the cabins of the express steamers. The line contemplates not charging in excess of $60. Gastaldi & Co., in Genoa and Naples, are the General Agents in Italy, while in America the owners, Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, Produce Exchange Building, will act as General Agents, and C. B. Richard & Co., 61 Broadway, as General Passenger Agents.

FOREIGN MAILS TO BE EXPEDITED.

They Will No Longer Have to Go Through the Post Office.

A new method of handling foreign mails went into effect yesterday, by which the forwarding of mail matter destined for points outside New-York will be greatly expedited.

Heretofore the mail boats which meet the steamships at Quarantine have brought the mails to the city, and they have been transferred to the General Post Office for sorting.

Hereafter the mail bags will be tagged with colored labels, a different color being used for each city to which the mail in the bag is destined, thus facilitating the sorting of the bags.

Mail clerks will accompany the mail boats to perform this work.

Arrangements have been made with the various steamship companies and the railroads for co-operation in carrying out the scheme. Mails going over the railroads terminating in New-Jersey will be dropped off at the railroad pier, while those for the city and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad will be brought to the city, only city mail being taken to the General Post Office.

It is estimated that a saving of four hours will be gained on mail for Philadelphia, and twenty-four hours on mails to St. Louis and the Pacific coast.

While the arrangement went into effect yesterday, the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, due Monday, will be the first to have her mails thus distributed.

SUICIDE AT THE GRAND UNION.

Webster Gray of Detroit Found Dead With His Throat Cut.

A man who registered at the Grand Union Hotel about nine days ago as Webster Gray of 862 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon with his throat cut. He was last seen alive on Friday evening, but when he killed himself or why is not known. Nothing was known of his affairs by the hotel people.

He was a fine-looking man, about fifty years old, and fully six feet in height. He had two trunks and two handbags. The hotel clerks saw nothing odd in his actions. It was learned, however, that he had been drinking heavily for the last two days, and that he was refused a drink at the hotel bar on Friday evening.

The man had apparently been dead for some hours when discovered, as the blood from his wounds was coagulated. Two letters were found on the dresser, which the suicide had sealed and stamped. It could not be learned to whom the letters were addressed. Deputy Coroner Weston viewed the body and granted a permit for its removal to the undertaking establishment of Patterson & Plowright, at 355 Fourth Avenue. The undertakers said that their services were secured by an acquaintance of the dead man, who called himself W. Fogarty, but did not give his address. The hotel people say that they do not know Fogarty's address.

AN OBSTREPEROUS LAWYER.

Defied a Justice and Tried to Drag His Client from the Courtroom.

Max Salinger, a well-known lawyer of Jersey City, yesterday created a scene in the Second Criminal Court by trying to drag a saloon keeper he was defending from the courtroom.

Thomas Bradley of 440 West Side Avenue was arraigned before Acting Justice Maes for an alleged assault on James W. Foley of 56 Thurs Avenue, who had charged Bradley with selling liquor on Sunday.

Police Justice Douglass, who is now enjoying his vacation, had presided at the first hearing and Mr. Salinger objected to a continuance of the case before Acting Justice Maes. The case was called, however.

"We will leave this court," exclaimed Mr. Salinger. Then he took hold of Bradley's arm, and the two started to go out.

Justice Maes ordered Court Officer Fitzhenry, who stood at the door, to stop them. The officer stopped Bradley, and then he and Salinger had a struggle for the possession of the prisoner. The struggle lasted until Bradley, telling his lawyer not to make a fool of himself, broke away from both men and walked back to the bar.

Salinger told him, however, not to answer any questions. Prisoner, lawyer, and Justice all got into a wrangle, which was brought to an abrupt termination by Justice Maes, who dismissed the complaint for lack of evidence.

MAN AND WIFE ARRESTED.

George Latham Suspected in Connection with the Shooting of Wall.

George Latham, a conductor on the Twenty-third Street cross-town car line, and his wife, were arrested at midnight Friday on suspicion of being connected with the shooting of Charles T. Wall of 202 East Seventeenth Street. Latham's wife has a furnished room in the house where Wall lived. Lathrop was off duty Friday between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The shooting occurred at 3:10.

Latham, when arraigned, said that he left the station of the Twenty-third Street line at 2:03 o'clock; went to a restaurant on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, and got his dinner. This occupied about half an hour. At 3:10 he returned to the station and chatted with his fellow-conductors and read the papers until 4 o'clock, at which time he took the car again.

The detective who made the arrest told the court that when Latham and his wife were taken before Wall, at Bellevue Hospital, Wall recognized Mrs. Lathrop as a woman who lived in the house, and whom he saw on the stairs just before he was shot. The Magistrate said that he did not see sufficient evidence to hold Mrs. Latham, and discharged her. Latham was held without bail for examination to-day. He says he can bring any number of witnesses to prove an alibi.

SHE BECAME A JEWESS TO MARRY.

Miss Simkins Weds Col. Levy and Embraces His Faith.

Miss Marie Melanie Simkins of Stapleton, S. I., was married yesterday to Col. Eugene H. Levy of 223 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, this city, at the Mayor's office. The bride was a Catholic and the groom a Jew, and to wed the man of her heart Miss Simkins gave up her religion and became a Jewess.

Mrs. Levy is thirty-six years old and used to be a school teacher. Mr. Levy is a journalist who has been connected for several years with The Home Journal. He is a member of the Press Club, a correspondent for several Southern papers, an author, playwright, President of the Printers' Club, Vice President of the Anti-Sedentary Club, and a Director in the Faith Home for Friendless Girls. He gained his title in the late war, when he fought on the Confederate side.

The ceremony was performed by Acting Mayor Jercloman, and Miss Berkowitz of Brooklyn and Lawyer Frederick House were witnesses. The bridal party went to Old Point Comfort for their honeymoon.

CODY DEAD FROM HIS WOUNDS.

Policeman Kiernan, Who Shot Him, Arraigned in Court.

James Cody, who was shot in the abdomen by Policeman Kiernan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, in West Sixty-second Street, Friday afternoon, while resisting arrest, died in Roosevelt Hospital at 4:35 o'clock yesterday morning.

Policeman Kiernan was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Kudlich, who ordered that Kiernan should be taken to Coroner Fitzpatrick to await the result of the inquest. The police give Kiernan a good reputation, and say that the gang to which Cody belonged is one of the toughest in the city.

William Willis, another member of the gang who assaulted the officer with a club while he was attempting to arrest Cody, was committed by Magistrate Kudlich in $2,000 bail to answer.

For several years I have been afflicted with Asthma, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the only medicine that has ever given me any relief.—LUKE VANAMAN, Rockwell, Tex., Nov. 4, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE LATE REV. JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

A Clergyman Who Was Most Friendly to Theatrical People.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The death of the Rev. John H. Campbell at Lake View recently will be mourned not only by those near to him but by thousands of players throughout the country. It is doubtful if any man out of the player's profession had so wide an acquaintance with the actors and actresses of our time and of those palmy days when Forrest was the greatest American tragedian.

Mr. Campbell was born on April 1, 1821, in a house on the Bowery in New-York which stood on the ground now occupied by the famous pub lic resort kep. by "Steve" Brodie. Whether the fact that Mr. Brodie is an actor of credit and renown had anything to do with Mr. Campbell's early liking for the drama is not known. It may be that the influence of Mr. Campbell hovered about the spot until "Steve" Brodie opened a place there. However that may be, Mr. Campbell while still a lad was greatly interested in everything relating to the drama. He pored over Shakespeare, and had his own notion of how almost every line in the plays should be read to give it its true, full meaning.

He went to school for a few seasons, and then was apprenticed to the trade of making carriage bodies. Meanwhile he had shown marked aptitude for public speaking, and in debates on the great moral questions of the time he achieved so great a reputation that he was urged to study for the Universalist ministry. He followed the advice of his friends and took a course in theology, one of his classmates at the divinity school being the father of Otis Skinner, the fine actor.

Exact details of his later career are wanting. He preached in Brooklyn, New-York, and in or near Boston. While living near Boston he became well acquainted with Alice and Phoebe Cary, and often took tea with them. But his first love and his last was the stage. He knew Edwin Forrest well, and one night after seeing him act Hamlet he went with him to his room, and there they sat the greater part of the night discussing different readings of certain lines. Mr. Campbell found fault with some of Mr. Forrest's readings, and many of his suggestions, it is said, Forrest adopted. On that occasion the tragedian gave to Mr. Campbell his acting version of the play, containing his autograph. Mr. Campbell has always preserved it among his dearest treasures.

His players' autograph album was probably the rarest thing of the kind in existence. It contained the autographs and portraits of players who had been famous in America during the last fifty years. Among the most recent additions to it were the names of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and Sarah Bernhardt. It is a most valuable book, and will doubtless become, in accordance with his oft-expressed wish, the property of The Players, in New-York. He had besides many trinkets, photographs, and relics of actors and actresses of long ago.

THE FIRST STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

What the Late Nehemiah S. Bean Did to Improve Them.

From The Boston Transcript.

The announcement of the death of Nehemiah S. Bean, the venerable manufacturer of Manchester, N. H., is coupled in most of the press notices with a statement that he constructed the first steam fire engine. Probably no man had been more honorably or more prominently associated with the manufacture of steam fire engines than the late Mr. Bean. He was master of his business, and strict integrity was a distinguishing characteristic. It might have been said, no doubt, that when he built his first engine it was the best that had been constructed. But it was not the first by a number of years. He simply took an advanced step along a path that had been previously clearly marked out. The claim is not made that Mr. Bean built his first engine until 1857-8. This was the Lawrence, intended for the City of Boston. But Boston already had a steam fire engine before that time, called the Miles Greenwood, built by a chief engineer of Cincinnati of that name. She was put in service in the City of Cincinnati as much as five years before the Lawrence was built, and purchased later by Boston.

Nearly contemporary with the Miles Greenwood were the Young Merchant of Philadelphia and the Young America of New-York, the latter built by a man named Ericsson, probably the John Ericsson of monitor fame, so far as far back as 1840 he was awarded the Mechanics Institute medal in New-York for his model of a steam fire engine. About 1852 Cataract Company, No. 4, of Boston visited Philadelphia and were permitted to amuse themselves with the working of the Young Merchant. James Young of this city, who is still living, was the engineer.

The construction of steam fire engines, therefore, was almost an established industry when Mr. Bean took hold of it. But his service was none the less valuable. He made improvements in boilers and gave a more practical character to the machine generally. The third steam fire engine to come to Boston was Engine No. 1, also of Mr. Bean's manufacture. When he engaged in the business the days of the old manual engine in large cities were numbered. The contest between steamers and hand tubs in some places was protracted and bitter, occasionally almost breeding riot. But the old firemen of Boston submitted gracefully. Their practical judgment was appealed to without assailing their prejudices, and they were too intelligent to oppose the inevitable. The first crane-neck engine in Boston was built at Mr. Bean's works according to instructions given by Chief Damrell. Mr. Bean lived in a time when almost all the great improvements in fire service were made, and hardly any one contributed more generously to them than he.

MET AN ARMY OF RATTLERS.

They Wanted to Make a Breakfast of Mrs. O'Dell's Fat Chickens.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Mrs. D. O'Dell had an exciting experience this morning with a mass meeting of rattle snakes on the Eagle Valley Road while she was on her way to the village. But for the timely help of William Carpenter the serpents would undoubtedly have enjoyed a morning meal on the contents of her farm wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell started early in order to avoid the heat. She had several crates of plump chickens, which had been ordered by families in the village. Sure-footed and docile as a mountain mule was the pony that carried Mrs. O'Dell and her treasure. Wild birds fluttered and screamed in the dense woods through which the road lay, but the pony heeded them not. Suddenly, when emerging from the Pond Road, the animal stood still and seemed stunned with terror. Almost at the same instant a peculiar rattling, rasping sound filled the air, and an army of serpents began crawling toward the wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell thinks there were a hundred snakes advancing to attack the pony. They came from every direction. She almost fainted with terror, while the horse shook almost hard enough to shed his harness. Mrs. O'Dell's voice came to her aid at this trying moment. She screamed loud enough to be heard a mile away.

William Carpenter was driving to his farm when the cries of distress reached him. He was soon on the spot, and a lively battle began. The snakes attacked Mrs. O'Dell's horse and tried to get at the chickens. With a stout spade Carpenter slaughtered eight, and the rest fled. The horse is still alive, although bitten in a dozen places. The dead snakes are on exhibition in a drug store.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Figures Taken from the Records in the Banking Department.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The following figures are taken from the annual reports of the trust companies named, as made to the State Superintendent of Banking June 30:

RESOURCES.	United States of New-York.	Holland of New-York.
Bonds and mortgages	$3,230,500	$11,284
Stock, investments	13,994,185	488,897
Loaned on collaterals	15,975,480	287,993
Real estate	1,000,000	804,193
Cash items	3,244,645	31,912
Loaned on personal securities	13,204,836	12,876
Other assets	346,773	50,351
Total	$50,996,419	$1,182,666
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$2,000,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	9,437,311	119,756
Undivided profits	208,072	....
General deposits	....	144,701
Deposits in trust	38,067,448	29,664
Other liabilities	1,283,593	388,525
Total	$50,996,419	$1,182,666
Profits for year	$1,057,470	*$4,686
Expenses	96,562	19,101
Dividends	460,000	....
Deposits with interest	$7,734,000	109,136
Rate of interest, per cent.	2 to 4	2 to 4

*Deficit.

NEW TROOPS IN CAMP

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT'S WEEK'S WORK HIGHLY COMMENDED.

The Brooklyn Men and the Separate Companies Relieved by Troop C, Troop F, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Other Separate Companies—United States Cavalry Have an Exhibition Drill—Rapid Signaling with a Cipher Code.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The work done in the State camp by the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn was pronounced excellent after the regiment had concluded its last drill this morning. The Separate Companies and the Signal Corps also received congratulations from the State officers for the showing they made.

The record made by the Fourteenth in camp, in the opinion of many of the State officers detailed here, is as good as if not better than that of either of the crack Brooklyn regiments, the Thirteenth and the Twenty-third, which occupied the camp before the Fourteenth.

At the conclusion of the drills this morning the men began packing up their traps, preparatory to breaking camp this afternoon, their tour of duty having come to a close. The men received their pay at noon.

Capt. Dodd's fearless troop of United States Army cavalry gave another exhibition of wonderful horsemanship this morning. It was witnessed by all the militiamen and officers in camp. The exercises began with each trooper going through a number of evolutions. Then, under Capt. Dodd, they mounted and dismounted at a standstill and at a gallop, fired their carbines over and under their horses, charged with drawn sabres, and went through a mimic battle that had quite a realistic appearance. Cheer after cheer greeted the troopers as they rode away on the completion of the drill.

When the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York City, under command of Col. George Moore Smith, appeared at the camp, the Fourteenth Regiment and the Separate Companies were all ready to march out. Troop C of Brooklyn, seventy-nine strong; Troop F, eighty strong, and four separate companies will also occupy the camp during the coming week. They arrived this afternoon.

Just before noon an interesting trial in rapid signaling was held in front of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin's tent, at the request of Col. Hall, United States Army, who is detailed here by the Government. He wanted to see if five words in cipher and five fronts, equal to thirty characters, could be sent within one minute. Private Erlandsen of the First Signal Corps did it in just 52½ seconds, and Sergt. Miller of the Third Corps, Albany, N. Y., did it in 54½ seconds.

THE SIXTY-NINTH OFF FOR A WEEK.

Under Col. Smith It Takes Its Turn at the State Camp.

The members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment began to assemble at their armory, at Third Avenue and Seventy Street, at an early hour yesterday, preparatory to their visit to the State Camp for a week's encampment.

Company commanders had reported to Col. Smith that 510 men would go to Peekskill. The regiment has 534 men. This is the first time since the Sixty-ninth's reorganization as a regiment that it has gone to the State Camp.

The men were in lively spirits and seemed to anticipate much enjoyment from their camp life. They were much elated by the favorable weather.

The regiment left the armory shortly after 12 o'clock and marched through Fourth Avenue to the Grand Central Station, where it took a special train at 1 o'clock over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Capt. Healy was detailed as Officer of the Day. The men wore fatigue uniforms, with knapsacks and blankets rolled.

A large crowd of spectators stood about the doors of the armory to see the regiment depart.

TROOP C'S FIRST CAMP EXPERIENCE

Makes a Fine Appearance as It Rides Away from Brooklyn.

Troop C of Brooklyn, which was organized last Winter, started for its first tour of camp duty at Peekskill yesterday morning. The troop last week had a practice camp at Fort Hamilton. Under command of Capt. Clayton, it left its armory, on North Portland Avenue, shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It was expected that the troop would arrive at Peekskill about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The men, in heavy marching order, carried sabres, carbines slung across their backs, and revolvers. They presented a fine military appearance as they rode from their armory. They rode to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, took the boat to this city, and then rode to Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street, where a train was in waiting.

There are seventy-nine men in the troop.

Fourteenth Back in Its Armory.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn arrived home from State Camp yesterday afternoon. The men presented a healthy appearance and were well bronzed. Col. Michell was in command. The regiment, on its way to its armory, on Eighth Avenue, passed in front of the City Hall and gave Gen. McLeer, the commander of the Second Brigade, a passing salute.

Jefferson and the Declaration.

From The North American Review.

There were then in Congress several other men who could have written the Declaration of Independence, and written it well—notably Franklin, either of the two Adamses, Richard Henry Lee, William Livingston, and, best of all, but for his own opposition to the measure, John Dickinson; but had any one of these other men written the Declaration of Independence, while it would have contained, doubtless, nearly the same topics and nearly the same great formulas of political statement, it would yet have been a wholly different composition from this of Jefferson's. No one at all familiar with his other writings, as well as with the writings of his chief contemporaries, could ever have a moment's doubt, even if the fact were not already notorious, that this document was by Jefferson. He put into it something that was his own, and that no one else could have put there. He put himself into it—his own genius, his own moral force, his faith in God, his faith in ideas, his love of innovation, his passion for progress, his invincible enthusiasm, his intolerance of prescription, of injustice, of cruelty; his sympathy, his clarity of vision, his affluence of diction, his power to fling out great phrases, which will long fire and shape the souls of men struggling against political unrighteousness.

And herein lies its essential originality, perhaps the most precious, and, indeed, almost the only, originality ever attaching to any great literary product that is representative of its time. He made for himself no improper claim, therefore, when he directed that upon the granite obelisk at his grave should be carved the words: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence."

How the Cricket Saved the Ship.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Just as Alvar Nunez's vessels were almost on the rocks a cricket commenced to sing, which cricket a sick soldier had put into the ship at Cadiz, being anxious to hear its music; and for the two months which our navigation had endured no one had heard it, whereat the soldier was much enraged; and as that morning it felt the land (sintio la tierra) it commenced to sing, and its music wakened all the people of the ship, who saw the cliffs, which were distant almost a cross-bow shot from where we were, so we cast our anchors and saved the ship; and it is certain that if the cricket had not sung, all of us 400 soldiers and thirty horses had been lost.

Some of the crew and soldiers accepted the occurrence as a miracle from God, but Nunez himself is silent on this head, being a better observer of natural history than a theologian.

But, "from then and sailing more than a hundred leagues along the coast, always every evening the cricket gave us his music, and thus with it we arrived at a little port beyond Cape Frio, where the Adelantado landed and unfurled his flag, and took possession of the country for his Majesty."

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Two Brooklyn boys had a wild escapade the other day, departing from the City of Churches to the wilds of Jersey, where, armed with rusty revolvers and sensational literature, they made a number of productive raids on the houses and stores in the neighborhood of their camping-out place. The literature, it was supposed, was to inspire courage and the revolver to keep it up. "Oh, the danger lurking in the dime novel!" said the people, in tones of horror.

"It had nothing to do with it," said the man who knows books and boys. "What is the so-called dime novel? Do not virtue and honor and justice always triumph in those books? Is not the heroine pure and the hero brave and good? People overlook the important points of heredity and environment in such cases as this. When I was a boy I devoured volumes of that cheap literature, notwithstanding the fact that after a while I could tell by looking at a few words in the beginning and a few at the end every word that would come in between. I went from those books to a complete Shakespeare. I don't know that any of my circle of boys turned out bad. I could tell you the different kinds of business they are in, and they are doing more or less well. From the excess of fiction over other books read in this country you can see that it is not confined to the boys. It goes from the parents down. The worst of it is the waste of valuable time.

"I am an optimist. Cheap literature helps certain people to learn to read without a primer. Didn't we learn art in this country by beginning with the decalcomania and the chromo? Now, when we pay good artists thousands of dollars to make mural paintings for a public library, it shows that we have made progress. People get into the habit of reading, which is something. If they do commence with a low order. It is better to get people to think in a narrow sphere than not to have them think at all. Publishers would rather publish good books than bad ones. They cater to the public. There is not the demand that there was for trashy literature now. It has had its day."

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The public drinking fountains are in great demand on these warm days. Americans are a great water-drinking people. It is surprising the number of people who stop at the drinking fountains at Madison Square on a hot day. There are all classes and conditions of people, and the cups on the long chains have hardly a moment's rest. The business man stops for a drink on his way through the shaded walks, the young business woman, morning, noon, and night; the nurse girls with their little charges up close to the fountain and drink with one hand on the carriage; the small boy is a frequent patron, and the habitués of the park benches come around occasionally, though their leisurely way of spending the day is not as conducive to a water thirst. The many beautiful elm trees in the park at Madison Square make it one of the prettiest spots in the city.

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The man to be seen in the street carrying what appears to be a game basket may not be off for either a hunting or a fishing trip. If in the front of the closely woven basket-work there is a good-sized square with only bamboo sticks across, and if at each end there is a tiny square opening with one bamboo stick across, then the game basket is the traveling coach for my lady's pet dog and the openings are windows and a door, through which his dogship obtains air during his travels. If the basket is carried as though it contained jewels of great price, then its owner is in possession, and the more or less unwilling carrier is about to join his family in the country or at the seashore.

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The morning glory is a favorite vine for a Summer window garden, especially in the poorer parts of the city. It is to be seen everywhere in Brooklyn, from the elevated train, on windows of upper floors, in tenement windows, or down-town cross streets, and a cellar establishment on Broadway has two railings on either side of the descending steps covered with it. It is thick and fresh and green, and very pretty.

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The banker and broker who exchanges all kinds of money gradually accumulates a varied collection of coins and bills that is extremely interesting. He takes anything in the way of good money, no matter in what shape it comes. He has the last relics of the monogram bracelets and rings that were such a fad a few years ago, pins, studs, and other coin ornaments.

A broker on Nassau Street, near Printing House Square, has many things exceedingly curious. One of the most interesting is a big, heavy, deep-yellow octagonal gold piece—the fifty-dollar gold slug of the Forty-niners, a very rare thing to come across. "An old Californian will hold on to that until the very last thing," says the broker. A silver mark piece about the size of an American quarter has a photograph of a man about the size of a gold dollar set into it and covered with glass.

There are gold coins made into pins, brooches, and studs; gold dollars by the hundred with monograms on them, with holes in them, and with gold rings soldered on. A large silver French coin has on one side a fine engraving, that must have cost much more than the coin, while another silver quarter has a testimonial to a fireman on the back; there is a part of a bracelet made of silver threepenny pieces.

"I frequently have people come in and look over my monogram pieces," the broker went on, "and find the combination of initials they want. A pair of studs that had made of gold dollars a negro bought."

There are quaint little oblong square Japanese coins, Greek coins, Roman coins, and just now something quite out of the usual order of things in a gold and enameled snuffbox, which has great intrinsic value, and a history to its pedigree. It was first made for Mahomet II., the thirtieth Sultan of Turkey, in 1817, by a London firm now out of existence. The Sultan made presents of the six boxes to as many individuals whom he desired to honor, and eventually this one came into the possession of an American in Paris. The workmanship is wonderful, and the box is very heavy with the gold. It is said to have cost £173.

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The ever-up-to-date confectioners cannot let political occasions go by unnoticed. "The Life of McKinley and Hobart" is the title of a book-shaped bonbon box in an up-town confectioner's window.

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The man who wears a big diamond stud in the front of an unlaundered negligé shirt shows taste a few degrees worse than the man the scintillating lights of whose gems are reflected in the polished handiwork of John Chinaman.

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The big women and the little women are the ones to whom the bargain counters offer their greatest attractions in these midsummer days. Bargains in gloves are always for the woman with a hand abnormally large or peculiarly small, while her averaged sized sister finds her numbers in brilliant greens or purples that she would not be paid to wear. It all goes to show that the average middle-sized woman predominates, while the shopkeepers prepare as good a share of their wares for her larger and smaller sisters. The shirt-waist sales now exhibit large varieties of waists in 44, 46, and 48, while the ordinary 32, 34, and 36 women, who are most numerous, have to hunt for not only a pretty style, but anything in any style that is not so high priced that it has escaped the onslaught of the shirt-waist wearers.

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The eleven and twelve spots of the sixty-card packs for the poker players look strange to the unsophisticated individuals who devote themselves only to the intricacies of solitaire, the obliviousness of whist, or the excitement of progressive euchre. The eleven, which is like the ten-spot, with one additional spot in the centre, does not look unnatural, but the twelve-spot, with three rows of four hearts, clubs, diamonds, or spades, is noticeable. The new pack is arranged "so that eight can play in comfort to their gain or loss," says a sign in a shop window containing the cards.

"The genuine old poker players can't like the innovation," says a man who knows. "It upsets all the theories of the game—plays that have been worked out by mathematical calculation. It shows the upset condition of the country, the Democratic Party goes wrong in Chicago, and this heresy—yes, it is a heresy—in the great National game."

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The pneumatic tires which the new Fifth Avenue Coach Company is to have on the wheels of all its vehicles will be a surprise to old-time Fifth Avenue stage travelers. The experience of having one's digestion artificially aided after a hearty dinner by a ride in the stage has been an experience to be remembered. A ride just before dinner, the digestion-abetting process going on without material to work upon, was too painful to dwell upon. However, as is mercifully the case with all pains, the recollection of it will soon pass into the realms of oblivion.

Bicyclist Hurt on the Bridge.

James Edwards, sixteen years old, of Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, while crossing the bridge on a bicycle yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by an express wagon. One of his fingers was crushed and he received other injuries. He was taken home by friends.

Daniell & Sons.

Summer Parasols.

100 White Silk Parasols, deep ruffle, usually sold for $1.75, at..... $1.25 each.

250 Sun Umbrellas usually sold for $1.50 at $1.15 each.

Children's White and Colored Hats and Bonnets at 49c., 88c., $1.25, $1.57 each; worth double.

Lawn Caps, 19c., 25c., 39c., 48c. each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Belgic arrived at that port Friday with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, July 4; Shanghai, July 8; Yokohama, July 14; Honolulu, July 24, and that she would arrive Wednesday. Mails for China and Japan, via San Francisco, will close at this office to-day at 6.30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, will close at the General Post Office Aug. 8 at 6.30 P. M.

—Stanislaus Jabon, twenty-two years old, of 426 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Victor Bieber, nineteen years old, of 408 East Seventy-third Street, arrested for riding their bicycles at illegal speed around Mount Morris Park, were fined $10 each in the Harlem Court yesterday.

—Michael Sheehan, better known to the police as "Sheeny Mike," alias Michael Kurtz, was arrested yesterday in Second Avenue on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the safes in Bennett's restaurant last Winter.

—The coal-laden barge Galatea, in tow of the tug Minnie, bound from Norfolk for New-London, went ashore on the rocks of Castle William, Governors Island, yesterday. She was got off at noon, and proceeded.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 883 deaths in the city, of which 427 were of children under five years.

—The Commercial Cable Company is advised that the Shanghai-Nagasaki cables have been repaired. Messages for Japan, via Eastern points, are now accepted.

Brooklyn.

—Controller Palmer has made arrangements by which the $500,000 of tax certificates now held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners will be taken up by the First National Bank and the Manufacturers' National Bank. This will carry the city along until the latter part of September, when it is expected the $1,500,000 of bonds which recently failed to find purchasers will be sold.

—The Commissioners of Charities of Kings County have been trying to get $19,000 from the State authorities for a long time. The money was for the care of the State prisoners at the Kings County Penitentiary between 1893 and 1895. State Controller Roberts has notified the Commissioners that the money cannot be paid without legislative authority.

—Herman K. Hartman, a druggist at 322 Forrest Street, died suddenly in his store yesterday morning. It is believed he committed suicide, for a few minutes before he died he informed his wife that he did not think he would live long and asked her to take good care of their three children. Coroner Nason will investigate the matter.

—Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings last week granted permits for the erection of 30 brick buildings to cost $121,525 and 20 frame buildings, to cost $70,015. During July he granted permits for the erection of 121 brick buildings, to cost $542,219, and 152 frame buildings, to cost $360,625.

—Rose Aronson, twenty-one years old, of 173 Harrison Avenue yesterday, while riding on a Fulton Avenue trolley car, became frightened when the wire broke, jumped out of the car and landed in the street on her head. She fractured her skull and was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps and other articles in the Brooklyn Post Office in July amounted to $81,032.13, which is a marked increase over the same month in 1895.

—Fire Commissioner Bryant returned from Europe yesterday. He went abroad three weeks ago.

—Water Register Tate has dispensed with the services of five clerks.

—There will be a concert at Prospect Park to-day.

Long Island.

—The life savers on the Long Island coast went on duty for the

RIO GRANDE FOLK-WAYS

MOORISH HABITS FOUND IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

Capt. Bourke's Last Topic—Mexican Dress—Arab Women—Filigree Work—Architecture—Methods of Taking Food—The Drinks—Pack Trains—Moorish Names for Horses—Arriero Is Arabic—Gambling Terms—The Tertulia.

As the late Capt. John G. Bourke, in his "Notes on the Language and Folk-Usage of the Rio Grande Valley," expresses it, the designation "Arabic" would be misleading if you were to declare that you found traces of that distinct or particular Orientalism among the people of the Rio Grande Valley. Nevertheless, there is a strong smack of Mohammedanism in the talk and in the ways of those who live alongside of the Rio Grande, the Brazos, and these two rivers are found not alone on the south side of the river, which is in Mexico, but north of it, which is in United States territory.

Four hundred accounts for that, in the Arab occupation of Spain and then the Spanish conquest of Mexico. There must have been some assimilation of Moor and Spaniard. Certain there were grades of Orientalism in Spain. The highest civilization was at Cordova, Granada, and the rude Moslemism of the Berber was found in the poorer mountain regions of Spain. When in 1492 Columbus found the New World and Isabella for Ferdinand had conquered the Moors, after that it is quite possible that there was some further admixture of Spanish and Moorish blood, and possibly Moors were Arabs, Moslems, Castilians. Then during the next 200 years who knows the Spanish fortune in Mexico? Of course the percentage of Moorish blood must have been small, but the percentage of Moorish habits, customs, and so on was large. We may not know the percentage of Moorish blood in the Mexican people, but among the Mexicans of the United States there is a remarkable number of Moorish habits, customs, and so on. Even the ratio of population, more properly speaking, the ratio of Moorish to Christian, is so nearly the same as it was in Spain that it is quite possible to follow Oriental habits, customs, and so on. Even the ratio of population, more properly speaking, the ratio of Moorish to Christian, is so nearly the same as it was in Spain that it is quite possible to follow Oriental habits, customs, and so on.

Capt. Bourke finds many Moorish survivals. When the gallant crosses the threshold of the house where the festivities are held, a young lady assails him with a "cascaron." The cascaron is an eggshell filled with cologne, or essence of musk, or finely chopped gold and silver tissue paper. (If only all the nauseating perfumes vulgar women and men use in New-York smashes relegated to Mexico!) The lady smashes this egg on the head of her favorite swain, and then proceeds to rub the contents of the missile into his hair. We may trace the paternity of the cascaron to its home. In the "Story of the Saracens," Arthur Gilman writes that when the son of Haroun-al-Raschid was married, about 825 A. D., "balls of amber or musk were thrown among the attendant throngs."

There are in Mexican, as there are in Spanish, courtships and betrothals and in the marriage ceremonies many a survival from the Moors. In the marriage ritual, when the bridegroom says that he endows the bride "with all my worldly goods," he casts thirteen pieces of money on a plate. This custom is called "arras," and is said to have something to do with the Saviour and the twelve apostles, but Capt. Bourke shows that the Mexican Christian has taken the ceremony from the Moors; that "arras" is a Moorish word and to be found in Moorish vocabularies.

Mexican mortuary customs among certain classes show the Moorish survival. When a little child dies, the body is dressed in white with a helmet of gilt paper, or else with a garland of artificial flowers, and borne to church, and thence to the grave by surviving comrades, preceded by musicians playing waltzes of lively much the same manner. "On inches at a distance from the towns rockets were sent up to warn the neighborhood that the funeral was about to start to ward off evil influences, or for both purposes." In describing the Moors of Tangiers, Miss Margaret Thompson says: "They carry their dead to the grave with a triumphant march, chanting all the way a joyous air." The Spanish "atado" is a coffin, and it is Arabic.

Showing how numerous are the Moorish survivals, particularly among the people of the R. Grande Valley, it is in the phrases and catchwords that they use the most pronouncedly. The Mexican cries "Ojala!" when anything "Would to God!" It is the pre-sisting. "Would to God!" Capt. Bourke says that the expressions, "Ojala que sea!" and "Ojala que no!" "Would to God it may be!" and "Would to God it may not be!" are constantly on the lips of Mexicans and Moors. In all sorts of luck, "Ojala!" is used. Even the Spanish "Si Dios quiere," or "If God will," is so followed Oriental habits, customs, and so on. Even the ratio of population, more properly speaking, the ratio of Moorish to Christian, is so nearly the same as it was in Spain that it is quite possible to follow

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Part Two
Pages 9-16

OGRESS IN DENTISTRY

ESULTS OF THE MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY DENTAL SOCIETY.

t the Session in Asbury Park Many Important Papers Were Read and the Advancement in Dentistry Was Demonstrated—Trend of the Educational Movement—Proper Care of the Teeth—Great Improvement in Dental Machinery.

The annual convention of the New-Jersey ate Dental Society seldom fails to bring it one or more points markedly illustrative of the progressive tendency of modern dentistry. This year's session, the twenty-xth, which was held at Asbury Park July 0, 30 and 31, formed no exception to the ule. It was not attended, possibly, with the sensational features of the convention f 1895, when the New-Jersey dentists were arried away by the evolution of a system of actually painless dentistry, which depended upon cataphoresis, or the driving of medicine into sensitive dentine or soft tissue by means of electricity, but many papers were read indicative of intelligent conception of and earnest grappling with dental problems, and much of the clinic work was of a very high order. The significance of these facts becomes greater when it is considered that out of the possibly 18,000 dentists in this country, only about one-fourth are active members of any dental society. The class of work required of the profession is, of course, regulated by the social conditions of the community in which the dentist practises. In many rural districts, for instance, the only cure for toothache the average patient ever dreams of is to have the tooth taken out. He will not even allow the dentist to fill it. If there is anything whatever the matter, the tooth comes out, and when there are no more to extract the dentist is called upon to make an artificial set. In the large cities, on the contrary, the extraction of teeth has been reduced to a minimum, and the tendency is to teach patients to exercise as much common sense in caring for their teeth as they should for their general health. This was exemplified at Asbury Park by Dr. Faught's paper on the art of preserving the dental organs and maintaining them in a condition of health. A well-known dentist estimates that the proportion of people who take proper care of the teeth is in many districts not more than 4 per cent., and even in large cities probably it does not exceed 20 per cent. The trend of the new educational movement among dentists is indicated by the many antiseptic tooth washes on the market, and Dr. Faught maintained that further reform is needed in the matter of the toothbrush itself, and he urged upon his professional brethren the necessity of deciding on a correct shape of toothbrush for universal use, as the first step in oral hygiene. In operative dentistry the use of suction plates and "crown" work, in which the root is scrupulously preserved, is taking the place of extraction. One well-known dentist in New-York who had ten years ago a very large and remunerative practice in the extraction of teeth by laughing gas, confesses that if he now had to depend upon the same branch of work he could hardly make a living. The roots are now retained, mainly as mechanical supports for artificial teeth, or retaining points for the forming of plates, but in many cases simply to prevent the sinking in of the features and preserve the roundness of the outline of the cheeks. In the list of clinics at Asbury Park, one of the subjects was the filling of roots with vaseline asbestos. Asbestos paper is already placed over the tooth nerve to counteract thermal changes. Being a non-conductor of heat, it preserves the nerve from the shocks of cold or heat. It has been proposed to make an asbestos cement for the filling of teeth, but the difficulty has been to secure at the same time strength, cohesion, and immunity from damp. These obstacles appear to be in a fair way of being overcome, and it is possible that before long the use of cotton will be abandoned, and that asbestos will take its place. The risk of carrying germs inside the tooth can be entirely removed, and the asbestos can be absolutely antisepticized by being held in the flame of a lamp just before application. An isolated case is on record in which a tooth stopped with asbestos twenty years ago is to-day practically sound, the asbestos filling having the consistency of stone.

In all classes of dental machinery more scientific instruction is evident, and the tendency in the operative department is to enlist in every possible way the help of electricity. Of course, the central point to which the attention of dentists is now directed is the overwhelmingly interesting subject of cataphoresis—the removing of all pain and sensation within the tooth before this system came to be depended upon the electric engine, running at high speed with a very sharp cutting burr, was used for many operations now performed cataphorically. A buzzsaw, moving at 3,000 revolutions a minute, will cut off a man's arm with such ease that the nerves are paralyzed, and the victim loses all sensation for some minutes. On this principle, a tooth so sensitive that it could not be touched by the hand can be treated by drills and other instruments in the dental engine. This system saves so much time, and is so extremely handy and useful in practice, that at present dentists cannot well do without it. Consequently much of the improved construction is shown in electric engines of higher speed and better control. Formerly high speeds ranged from 600 to 800 revolutions a minute; now they run up to 3,000. One of the purposes in which the dental engine is of great utility is the polishing of gold tooth fillings. This operation has always been attended with extreme heat, from the intense friction of the polisher. A novel method of preventing this heat has been invented by Dr. Oscar Adelberg. Near the operating chair is a receiver of nitrous oxide under enormous pressure, a jet of which plays on the tooth under operation, producing intense cold.

In the line of cataphoric treatment, the new applications are the plugging of teeth painlessly, and implantation; and extraction, which has hitherto been attended with more or less uncertainty, has been added to the list of painless operations. This treatment is also adopted for minor purposes, such as the opening of abscesses, the opening of the antrum, and the extirpation of live nerve. The electric current is also being used alone in reducing inflammatory conditions. In a recent case a man who had suffered anguish for many days and nights from an inflamed tooth went to a dentist's office. The usual plan would be to put the tooth with iodine or apply some counter-irritant to the surface of the gum, to stimulate the blood vessels to action. Instead, current was used. It passed right through the gum and the bone tissue to the seat of the trouble, and the inflammation was subdued. In ten minutes the pain had ceased.

Probably the most interesting of all the questions before the convention was that of the medium best fitted for carrying the current into the tooth for the purpose of obtunding or benumbing it. In fact, as the last convention was dominated by the consideration of the question of cataphoresis, this meeting may be said to have derived much of its special importance from its discussion of how best to make cataphoresis available. As a matter of fact, cataphoresis has been known for many years, but as a tooth could not be anaesthetized by it under, say, twenty-five or thirty minutes, its employment became prohibitive. To say nothing, however, of the waste of time, it exhausted the nerve force of the patient, and was embarrassing to the operator. It has been long recognized that cocaine is the best known preparation for securing insensibility to pain within the tooth structure. The trouble was to find a conducting solvent for it. Cocaine itself would not carry the current, and the known solvents were poor conductors. Dr. G. Carleton Brown has recently made some remarkable experiments with electrozone, the new antiseptic and disinfectant. When this was tried at the Institute of Stomatology, striking records of conductivity were noted. It is hardly necessary to explain that the greater the conductivity, the more quickly can the electric current with its beneficent burden of pain-allaying cocaine particles be made to penetrate into the interior of the tooth. The greater the resistance to this ingress, the less decided is the movement of the tell-tale needle of the galvanometer. With materials previously used in the attempt to find a good electrolyte, or blending medium, which would carry current, a certain average movement backward and forward of the galvanometer was usually exhibited. But when the combination of electrozone and cocaine was tried, as the President of the institute who superintended the tests described it, "the needle had fits." The anaesthetic was carried into the tooth with a rapidity past all records. Dr. Brown followed up his discovery of this efficacious blend by further experiments the results of which he laid before the convention last week. With the introduction of this new substance, which has been duly called electrocaine, the chief objection to the benumbing of teeth by cataphoresis has been removed. That process, which a year ago had been reduced in duration, say, from twenty-five to an average of eight minutes, can now be effected in an average of from four to five minutes, and in the hands of an expert a tooth can be made insensible to all pain, for the purposes of filling, excavation, or even extraction, in one minute and a half. This reduction is probably the most important advance of the year. Electrocaine is a 15 per cent. solution of hydrochloride of cocaine and electrozone, or sea water decomposed by electricity. Although this formula has been given to the dentists, Dr. Brown showed that the production of the anaesthetic is often attended with very puzzling and disappointing phenomena. There have been so many failures with it in dental laboratories that Dr. Brown's explanation of the method by which he had derived the best results was welcomed by the convention. One of the bugbears of the process is the exhibition of a precipitate of whitish color. Even when the correct proportions of the component parts are most carefully measured, this white color will often be seen, and it always means that the substance is of not the slightest value. When a yellow coloring was developed, Dr. Brown found the desired combination had been achieved. So he told the dentists that whenever they had the white tint, they should promptly empty their graduated tubes and try again; and then, as the expert in Röntgen rays watches for the earnestly desired green light which tells him that his tubes have reached the highest efficiency, so the dentist must watch for the yellow suffusion, which is to give him ideal cataphoresis. In the early stages of experimentation Dr. Brown would often make fourteen or fifteen tests without a single success.

There is an extraordinary difference in the "resistance" of persons. While one patient may require the current to be applied for five minutes, another patient, for exactly the same operation, needs only a preparation of two minutes. In these and many other new applications of electricity the point was made during the convention that every dentist must work out his own salvation. Many practitioners are unreasonable and impatient. Electricity is even to the most expert a comparatively new thing, and to the majority of the profession it is a sealed book. The profession is actually taking up a new study, and can hardly expect to know much about it without working for its knowledge. An instance was cited of a dentist who maintained that electricity was more bother than it was worth. He had tried a simple operation with it, and entirely failed. Upon inquiry it was found that he had used the negative instead of the positive pole, which was very much as if he had tried to prick a man with the head of a pin.

A paper of great interest was that of Dr. F. T. Van Woert on "Electricity in Dentistry," with exhibition of the X rays. Dr. Van Woert reviewed the progress made during the last twelve months in electrical applications to dentistry. Dental engines have been built on more scientific lines, and decided progress has been made in electric furnace work, which comprises the re-pairing of broken teeth, recoloring, and the glazing of teeth that have been ground to correspond with those in the mouth. Formerly the unevenness of the distribution of the heat caused the investment or mold to crack or become distorted; now the diffusion is uniform, and certainty and safety of baking has been reached. A great stride has been made in the construction of lamps for diagnostic purposes. In the case of abscesses, a special metallic wire is passed along the sinus, distant, say, two or three teeth from the seat of the disease, and when a small mouth lamp is placed behind the teeth, the course of the passage can be distinctly traced.

The cautery has been carried to a higher plane of usefulness. Few practitioners understand the requisite amount of heat for performing a bloodless operation, which is one of the principal advantages of its use. The gradations of heat are coming to be more clearly defined. They range from cherry red, red red, and white heat. The first is the effective temperature; in the second the efficacy of the cautery is lost, and the white heat cuts like a sharp knife, the caustic effect of the cautery being destroyed. In many cases of hypertrophied, or gorged, tissue, where there are large cavities adjoining each other between the teeth, the electric cautery can be used to remove these without the letting of blood. This makes it possible to complete at one sitting an operation that might formerly extend over many days. In certain operations, where there is almost a certainty of severe hemorrhage, due to the large opening at the end of the root, the hemorrhage may be checked by the application of the galvanic current, which contracts the capillaries. A change has also come over the minds of dentists in regard to the amount of current needed for many operations, and particularly that of cataphoresis. Currents of lower pressure are now found to give the best results. Instead of enabling the patient to stand all the current he was able to, the mere occurrence of pain is now being made the limit of the application of electricity. The day of what may be called homoeopathic doses of electricity has set in. Dentists, while eager to push forward, are, in fact, cautiously feeling their way, and making haste slowly, realizing that an infinite number of the physiological and pathological conditions of their work in the new practice of electro-dental surgery are not yet understood. The possibilities of the galvanic current in electrolysis are but now opening out, and this new remedy seems destined to play an important part in the treatment of abscesses and many other diseases which could not be otherwise treated effectually. Opinion is still divided as to the wisdom of reliance on the street current, and the distrust with which many practitioners regard it is leading to a wider scope in the construction of batteries.

Dr. Charles A. Meeker, who has devoted great attention to the bleaching of teeth cataphorically by means of pyrozone, has had remarkable success in this branch of work, and has been made to formulate a method of carrying out this operation so as to secure the best results. In many cases he has been able to bleach badly discolored teeth in thirty-five to forty minutes. New points in practice with the hot-air syringe are being determined by Dr. S. Freeman.

Two of the most important directions in which dentists are pushing their researches are in the employment of the X ray and that of phosphorescent light. With the X ray, pictures are now taken of the mouth and jaw under all conditions of health and disease. Pus deposits and malformation of all kinds are thus shown, the teeth of children within the gum, and all manner of diseased conditions of the gum and the tooth structure are made plain, manifestly to the immense advantage both of diagnostic and operative skill. The mission of the X ray for the destruction of bacilli within the mouth is still waiting for determination, and important developments are looked for in the near future. It is reported that phosphorescent light has been used in Germany for the killing of the bacilli of tubercle-cells, and if this be confirmed, dentists believe that before long it may come to be the most perfect antiseptic for the mouth yet known, and, moreover, that it may possibly prove to be the specific for the now dreaded pyorrhœa alveolaris, in which the teeth of the patient become loose in the gum and eventually drop out, apparently without remedy.

Air Motor Cars in 125th Street.

The use of compressed air as a means of propulsion for street cars became a fixed fact yesterday when the three Hardie patent air motor cars recently received and tested by the Third Avenue Cable Road were placed in commission. The first car left the stable of the St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad at Manhattan Street and the Boulevard with Inventor Hardie as motorman. The car ran over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Road between the Harlem and North Rivers. The car attracted much attention, and it was crowded on every trip with curious people. The car ran smoothly, and was stopped and started without jolting.

Four Launches for the Harbor Police.

Police Commissioner Grant announced yesterday that four naphtha launches would be put in service in the harbor at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. They will be stationed at Pier A, North River, and will be used by the police of the patrol boat. They have been built by the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morrisania, and are thirty feet long, with six feet beam. Each launch will hold eighteen men. Col. Grant is confident that the police service along the rivers will be greatly improved by the use of the launches.

ADMIRAL BUNCE AT SEA

FIVE FINE SHIPS GO OUT AND OTHERS ARE UNDER ORDERS.

Able and Ambitious Officer Now Has a Chance to Show More Actively the Abilities that Have Characterized His Work in Port—Relative Merits of Naval Officers Ashore and Afloat—Chances for Some Changes in Naval Policy.

A part of the North Atlantic squadron has at last gone to sea to carry out the much-talked-of manoeuvres. Admiral Bunce took out with him his flagship, the New-York, the Newark, the Cincinnati, the Indiana, and the Amphitrite. This fleet will remain at sea for a week or ten days, and then go to Hampton Roads. The Maine and the Texas, now at Norfolk, will join the flagship at Old Point Comfort. The Columbia, from Brunswick, Ga., which arrived in port yesterday, and the Raleigh, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is now in the dry dock, will join either at sea or at Old Point.

From Hampton Roads the fleet will cruise slowly back to this port, reaching here in three or four weeks from the date of its departure. The succeeding cruise, which may begin about the first week in September, will be made to the eastward, and will terminate at Fisher's Island, whither the Admiral goes in preference to Gardiner's Bay, the depth of water in the latter being scant for the heavier vessels. Hopes are entertained that the Terror may join the squadron for the cruise to the eastward. It is also possible that the Massachusetts may come around from Philadelphia in time to take her position in the squadron. If the Katahdin leaves the dry dock in time, she, too, will go out for the September cruise. The torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson will also be in readiness for the later manoeuvres.

It must be gratifying to the able and ambitious officer who is now the Commander in Chief of this fine fleet to get away from moorings for the drills, exercises, and evolutions he has so long wished to carry out. Admiral Bunce has now been in command of the North Atlantic station thirteen months, and has exhibited all those requisites for high command which were expected of him. It is not too much to say of him that he has proved one of the best flag officers we have ever sent to sea. During the thirteen months of his command, nearly ten months have been spent in port. How much of that time has been wasted by groundless apprehensions of impending foreign complications it is futile now to consider. That much of the time might have been devoted to brief cruises, at least by divisions of the squadron, without detriment to the public service is obvious to every one. It is also apparent that much greater freedom of action might be allowed an officer of Admiral Bunce's acknowledged soundness of judgment. The experiment is certainly worth trying. The present regulations greatly hamper the commanders of our squadrons without promoting the efficiency of the service.

The cable and the telegraph wire are used freely by the Navy Department to control the fleet as a whole, and each unit of the fleet as well. Orders have frequently been sent from Washington directing the movements of vessels upon their stations without consulting the Commander in Chief or even notifying him of the department's action. There was at one time, and probably still is in existence, a regulation which permits the commanding officer of a ship to report his movements to his Commander in Chief, but compels him to report the same movements to the department. The danger of exhausting the allowance for telegraph service sometimes has left the commander of a station ignorant of the whereabouts of some of his own vessels. This robs every such officer of control of his own fleet, and relieves him of none of the responsibility. More than one instance of unnecessary trouble has arisen from this prolific source of annoyance.

One notable incident of this sort occurred some years ago on the China station. The Admiral in command, in compliance with a request from the American Minister, sent a ship to the Yang-tse-Kiang River to investigate an outrage upon some Americans and to allay the troubles which had arisen. So serious did the situation seem to be that the Minister went in the ship himself, that her commander might have the benefit of his presence. In the meantime some trivial annoyance had distressed the residents of an insignificant missionary station near Canton. When the ship reached her destination she found the cable message from the Navy Department directing her commander to proceed immediately to Canton. The American Minister, with his small retinue, had to be landed and left to shift for himself. The ship hastened south to a point 1,000 miles away, and the Admiral first learned of the change in her destination when her Captain reported his arrival at Hongkong. There was no necessity, as it turned out, for the journey south. Wild and baseless apprehensions of the impending slaughter of a couple of missionaries who were in no possible danger had sent a member of some church board or missionary committee flying to Washington to demand armed protection, which was not needed.

Important negotiations of a serious nature were greatly impeded and unnecessarily delayed by the interference of this department. The amusing part of the matter lies in the fact that had the commander of the station been consulted another ship more available could have been assigned to the duty.

This anomalous condition of affairs began some years ago, when the insignificant numbers of our fleet on foreign stations made it necessary perhaps to render them most effective to meet the overwhelming demands upon them. The custom is an unhealthy one, and for the increased discipline of the fleet and its abiding efficiency should be discontinued.

As an instance of the lack of consideration shown by some Secretaries of the Navy to officers of high rank, the story is told of an electric wire which some years ago was run from the office of the Secretary to the desk of the Admiral of the navy. A small bell was attached to the Admiral's end of the wire, and a little button was affixed to the Secretary's end. The Secretary sent for the Admiral and endeavored to explain the existence of the bell. The explanation was interrupted by the florid and ornamental volubility of the Admiral, who declared that no one could summon him by the tinkling of a bell, as if he were a colored messenger boy. The wire was removed.

Some comparisons, more or less invidious, have been drawn between various officers of the navy, based upon the terms of sea service credited to them in the columns of the Annual Register. It is assumed that some of them have been shirking sea duty. Attention has been called particularly to the record of Commodore Phythian, who in nearly forty-four years on the active list of the navy has spent only thirteen years and four months at sea. In the thirty-one years which have elapsed since the war, he has seen but five years and seven months' sea service, and for ten years has not seen blue water. This case is entirely exceptional, and may be passed over for the present.

Taking other instances, however, it can be seen very readily that benefit has been derived from continuous shore employment of certain officers. Capt. Howison, now at the head of his list, in forty-two years has spent only fourteen years afloat, and for eight years has not been to sea. Those eight years have been spent at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and have been of incalculable advantage to the service on the Pacific coast. As one of the group of officers who elaborated the scheme for the new navy fifteen years ago, he deserves, with the others, the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. His wise counsel and sound advice have been the guide and mainstay of many boards of investigation and of survey. In all these forty-two years Capt. Howison has been unemployed but ten months.

Capt. Mahan, after forty years in the service, has been at sea sixteen years, which is only a fair average. The Nation would have no additional benefit had a more extended service afloat robbed it of the mind which organized the War College or denied it the proud posession of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History."

Capt. Sampson, in thirty-nine years, has been twelve years and seven months afloat. His four years well spent as Superintendent of the Naval Academy and his many hours of arduous scientific labor at the Washington Observatory and in the Ordnance Bureau, of which he is now the Chief, have been well purchased by the loss of some sea service.

This list might be largely extended. It is not always the case that the most valuable officer is he who spends the most years on sea duty. The most valuable officer is he who best performs whatever duty may be assigned him. As in all other professions, naval men are applying themselves to special branches of study, and when one is peculiarly fitted for a particular duty, he will be called upon to take it up.

Of the officers who have a large quota of sea duty, Capt. Read of the Olympia seems to have the largest in proportion to his years of service. In thirty-eight years he has spent twenty-one years afloat. Commander Gridley has been at sea nineteen years out of thirty-six. These are remarkable records for the present time. These two officers are, however, essentially sea officers, and two better it would be difficult to find in any service. Yet nothing would be gained by the navy or by them should they be put in the places of Mahan and Sampson simply for the purpose of evening up the sea records of the two last named.

The average time spent on sea duty has fallen off greatly during the last twenty-five years. The cause of it is not far to seek. Those officers who were retired from ten to fifteen years ago on reaching the limit of age, spent more time at sea when they were youngsters, their first four years being spent aboard ship instead of being passed in study at a naval school. The number of vessels employed at sea was larger, and duty more active and constant. Retired officers were not at that time prohibited by law from the performance of shore duty at navy yards and in the Lighthouse Service. The four years of the war of the rebellion kept every available officer continuously afloat. All of these circumstances contributed to augment the amount of sea duty of all the older officers, and the prevalent idea that they were fonder of their profession and of blue water is a ridiculous and an unjust fiction. Fifty years ago a midshipman of six years' standing and twenty years of age had probably spent five years at sea and had forty-two years on the active list to look forward to. The cadet of six years' standing to-day is probably twenty-five years of age, has seen perhaps two and a half years' sea duty, and has only thirty-seven years on the active list before him. The building of more ships for the navy without increasing the number of officers will compel the performance of a greater amount of sea duty, and it can safely be predicted that it will be met by no expressions of regret.

When the late Admiral Alden was retired, in the early seventies, he had to his credit twenty-seven years and six months' sea duty. Of this time, nine years and one month were spent in the Coast Survey, which was a very pleasant duty in its way. Admiral Almy was twenty-seven years and ten months at sea, of which three years and eight months were in the Coast Survey. Admiral Le Roy was at sea twenty-eight years and one month, all of it being regular naval duty. All three of these officers were employed at sea for the entire period covered by the war of the rebellion, most of the time being spent in monotonous but exacting blockade duty. They were repeatedly under fire, and brought out of the war enviable reputations. Admiral Le Roy made two full cruises of three years each on the coast of Africa, an unhealthy station, where we maintained a squadron for the suppression of the slave trade. Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, during the forty-eight years he was on the active list, was twenty-eight years and nine months at sea. Three years and six months of this time were spent in the Coast Survey. Much of the sea service with which he was credited was gained as Flag Lieutenant, when he had no watch to stand, and as Fleet Captain, in which position he had none of the responsibilities of command.

The record of sea service which stands unparalleled, and which must long remain unrivaled, is that of Admiral Luce, who was retired in 1889, after having been on the active list for forty-seven years and six months. During that exceptionally long period of service Admiral Luce was at sea for thirty-three years and one month, three years and five months of which were Coast Survey duty. The most remarkable feature of this extraordinary amount of active duty is that during the twenty-two years from 1868 to 1889, inclusive, Admiral Luce was seventeen years and ten months on sea duty. The father of the apprentice system, the first to suggest the War College, an authority upon seamanship, a talented man, a delightful Captain, a magnificent flag officer, this genial veteran of two wars may well be proud of an unblemished record.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Will Be Ready in Three Days to Join Admiral Bunce's Fleet.

The United States cruiser Columbia arrived at Tompkinsville, S. I., last night, from Brunswick, Ga.

The Columbia, after taking out the Massachusetts Naval Militia, towed the monitor Passaic from Boston to Brunswick, Ga., where it was turned over to the Georgia Naval Militia.

The vessels met some bad weather going down the coast, and the monitor did some bobbing about, but beyond making it somewhat uncomfortable for the five officers and twenty-one men which the Columbia had put aboard, she stood the trip all right. A tug with the Naval Militia in command of Lieut. Aiken, met the war vessels off Brunswick, and a day was spent teaching the landsmen how to handle the monitor and manipulate her guns.

The Columbia gave seven days to the work of towing the monitor South. She came up in two days, steaming from 15 to 16 knots an hour. She spoke Admiral Bunce's squadron, and received signaled directions to proceed to New-York, where instructions would be found awaiting her.

It will take three days to coal and provision her, when she will join the squadron for sea drill.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Homing Pigeons to be Flown from Madison Square Garden Tower.

The American Institute Fair will open at the Madison Square Garden on Monday, Sept. 28, and will close on Thursday, Oct. 29, and during this time there will be shown at the usual popular price of 25 cents one of the best exhibitions that the Institute has given for a long time. The enterprise of securing the Madison Square Garden has been seconded by the exhibitors, who appreciate that the Institute has had no exhibition since 1892. On the main floor, which will be entirely filled by the best class of exhibits, there will be much active machinery, including silk weaving, the making of asbestos cloth, the manufacture of shoes, the making of hand-made paper, an exhibit showing how cigars and cigarettes are made, and motors adapted to boats and other uses, and a horseless carriage as light almost as an ordinary road wagon. There will also be a beautiful display of boats.

The bicycles will be represented, the Humber Company having secured good spaces, and other manufacturers will also compete for the medals. In the machinery department down stairs there will be ice machines in operation, high-speed and gas engines, printing presses, farming machinery, and novelties always to be seen in the mechanical department. The show of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, beginning Oct. 5 and continuing in the Concert Hall under the direction of the Committee on Agriculture, promises to be an especially attractive feature.

The Race Agent of the American Rules will take charge of the flying of birds from the tower of the Garden each day, and will decide upon the awards for number of birds, speed, distance, and will also arrange for the exhibit of homing pigeons during the week ending Oct. 24.

May Not Lay Tracks in West Street.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, continued an injunction yesterday obtained by the Central Cross Town Railroad Company restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from laying rails across West Street to the ferryhouse of the Christopher Street Ferry. The Metropolitan Company claimed the right to lay these tracks by virtue of a license from the Dock Department. The cross-town company insisted that this track would injure its franchise. Justice Pryor holds that the space in dispute is a public highway.

Lots of Trouble for Dominie Woods.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Rev. Frederick Woods, colored, is in the Middlesex County Jail on a charge of larceny made by the Sherman Outfitting Company of Newark, who say that the minister purchased $100 worth of clothing on the installment plan, gave a chattel mortgage as part payment, but disappeared. If Woods is not prosecuted on this charge, William Crippens, a colored man here, says he will prosecute the dominie for alienating the affections of his wife.

SUFFOCATED ON A SHIP

CHAIM SILBERMAN'S STORY OF ALLEGED CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

Six Emigrants Hidden from the Police on the Steamship Herman at Libau, Russia, Die from Suffocation—Many Others Unconscious for Several Hours—The Air So Foul in Their Quarters that Matches Would Not Burn.

A story of alleged criminal neglect and the death of six persons by suffocation was told yesterday by a young Russian Hebrew, Chaim Silberman, who arrived in this country last January.

Mr. Silberman is now living on the first floor of the rear tenement at 75 Norfolk Street. He is about thirty years old and says he is a Hebrew school teacher. He is of dark complexion and has black hair and dark eyes.

In telling a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of his terrible experience, Mr. Silberman said:

"I came from the town of Ostra, in the Government of Jitomir, Russia. I decided some time ago to join my brother in New-York. I paid 85 rubles to a steamship agent by the name of Miliovitch for my passage to New-York. He promised to get me and several others forged passports, so that we could pass the Russian frontier. If any one wants to leave Russia without applying to the authorities for what is called the Governor's passport, which costs 25 rubles, Miliovitch undertakes to supply him with a false passport for a smaller amount of money. Young men cannot get a genuine passport before serving their time in the army, and many would-be emigrants are too poor to pay 25 rubles. So men like Miliovitch accommodate them with forged passports.

"Miliovitch sent several of us by train to Libau, where we were to take a steamship for New-York. On arriving at Libau we were taken to wretched rooms, where many other persons were already waiting. Altogether, there were eighty of us, but Miliovitch, who followed us a couple of days later, said we would have to wait until there were 150 passengers. So we had to remain in these vile rooms, crowded together like cattle, for three weeks, and they made us pay three times as much for our food as we would have had to pay elsewhere. Why did we not go elsewhere? We had no passports and did not dare to. Miliovitch managed to get about forty false passports, which he distributed among the elder men, who had wives and families. He said he could manage to have the younger men escape notice by the authorities.

"The purser, or steward, of the steamship Herman called at our boarding place about 4:30 o'clock one morning and told those of us who had no passports to hurry on board the vessel while it was still dark, so that the authorities could not see us. Sixty of us had no passports, and we hurried on board. I had never seen a ship before, nor did I know what the sea looked like. But I noticed that the ship was very dirty.

"Wolf Kosnik, who had already been to America three times, was among the passengers. He is now in Boston. He declared that he would not sail on such a dirty, foul-smelling ship, that did not even have a doctor, and he returned to the shore. Thirty-five of the passengers followed him. Others of us were also going to return, but the steward advised us not to go, lest we should fall into the hands of the police. He assured us that the steamship was as good as any afloat.

"So we remained, and then the steward took us to a place on the deck where there was an iron cover. He lifted the cover and told us to enter the place and hide ourselves, as the Russian gendarmes were coming to search the ship. We would not be kept there more than half an hour, he said, as by that time the authorities would have left.

"It was dark and ill smelling in the hole. We climbed down through three holes, and the air became fouler and fouler, and then we found ourselves up to the hips in foul-smelling water. There were about sixteen of us. The steward and his assistants then replaced the iron cover and left us in complete darkness. As soon as the cover was replaced the atmosphere of the place became more and more suffocating. We pounded away on the sides of the place and on the cover, and shouted that we would all rather be arrested by the gendarmes than remain there. But no answer came to us.

"We grew fearfully sick, and then a feeling of dizziness came over us. Several of our number struck matches to see if there were any avenue of escape, but the matches would not burn. The flame went out as soon as a match was struck. Then we feared for our lives.

"In about three-quarters of an hour Chaim Kotlanski, a young man standing near me, dropped. I caught him in my arms and gave him a piece of apple, but he could not eat. Then I rubbed his head and hands, but he could not be revived. His body became quite limp, and in a couple of minutes he died.

"Then another young man's strength failed. He was Joseph Lerner, whose father had sent for him to come to New-York. I held him up as long as I could, but he became unconscious. I also felt my own strength failing. My brain was growing dizzier and dizzier, and I could scarcely breathe. Then I also lost consciousness, and did not come to my senses, I was told, for twenty-four hours.

"I heard the remainder of the story from my fellow-passengers. For some reason or other the gendarmes did not board the steamer until noon, and they staid there half an hour. So that we must have been in that hole for fully six or seven hours. When the gendarmes had gone over the vessel they came to the place where we were locked up. They lifted the iron cover, but saw only the barrels of herring, and chains and rope which the ship's people had thrown over the second hole. Of course the gendarmes could not suspect that human beings had been packed away beneath. They could not hear us, as those of us who were not already dead were unconscious.

"When the gendarmes had left a sailor was sent below to call us up. The barrels and rope that had been put above us were removed, and the sailor hurried back, saying he was suffocating. Calls for us to come up met with no answer, as we were unconscious.

"Fresh air was pumped into the place, and there the sailors pulled us out one by one, and laid us out on the deck. The other passengers did all they could to resuscitate us, and perhaps if there had been a physician on board more of us might have been saved than were actually brought back to life.

"I was taken to the cook's galley to be warmed up. The passengers told me afterward that I had already grown cold. My head happened to strike against a piece of iron, and the blood flowed profusely. Perhaps that saved my life. For a day and a night I did not regain consciousness. When I came to I supposed myself to be still in that hole, and wondered where the pure air came from.

"When I was told how I had been saved I realized that my coat and jacket had been taken off my back. I had saved 230 rubles in paper in the lining of the jacket. When I called for the jacket the sailors said that it had got torn, and was thrown overboard with my coat.

"I was half dead and was covered with blood from my wound. I was without a cent in my pockets, and without coat or jacket. Of course I believed that some one had stolen my money, but what could I do? It is true that I was sent to the cabin, and efforts were made to make me comfortable, but I had been nearly killed, and had lost all my money.

"Six of the passengers who had been put into that hole could not be resuscitated. They had been suffocated. When the steamship got out to sea the bodies of the six passengers were tied up in sacks and weighted with stones, and were then thrown overboard.

"About fourteen passengers had been put into another hole, but there was some ventilation there. They became sick, but none was suffocated.

"Seven days after leaving Libau we arrived at Hull, England. We were sent on to Liverpool, and there we were told by friends to go to the Russian Consul and make a complaint against the ship's officers. But the steward frightened most of us off, telling us that if we went to the Consul and told him the story we would all be arrested and sent back to Russia. I did not want to be arrested or to return to Russia, and so got out of the way. Three of the men, however, did go to the Consul, who took down their depositions and let them go. The Captain of the steamer, however, had previously taken these and other passengers aside and filled them up with first-class brandy. This made them jolly drunk, and he told them to say a good word for him.

"We were sent from Liverpool to Canada instead of New-York, to which port we had taken passage. This was done, we were told, to avoid landing us on Ellis Island, where we might have had to tell our story. From Canada I was sent on to New-York.

"I was told that the thirty-five passengers who returned ashore at Libau with Kosnik were put in another steamship and were also run into a hole, where they nearly died. Fortunately for them, the gendarmes came when expected, and so they did not have to stay there over half an hour. But they were half dead when liberated."

The fathers of two of the victims on the Herman have engaged Stiefel & Lauer to sue H. Schult, the owner of the steamship, who lives in Flemsburg, Germany, for $20,000 damages for the loss of their sons by suffocation. They are Morris Lerner of 10 Manhattan Street, father of Joseph Lerner, who died in Mr. Silberman's arms, and Levi Milrod, father of David Milrod, who also died in the hole. The lawyers have sent to Heinrich Benecke, United States Consul at Flemsburg, a notice that they have begun suit.

BOATMAN QUIGLEY A LIFE SAVER.

Rescued a Boy Who Fell Overboard at the Battery.

"Billy" Quigley, Battery boatman, known of all shipping men and of all sea Captains entering this port, and as popular on the Maritime Exchange as any ship's owner, covered himself with glory yesterday by rescuing a lad from drowning. Quigley is modest and said nothing about it to his friends, but the other boatmen told the story.

James McNally, nine years old, of 12 State Street, fell overboard while playing on the float in the Battery Basin and drifted out into the swift current that sets about the Battery.

While some were calling attention to the boy's plight others were thinking about what was best to be done. Quigley rushed to his boat, tied up in the basin, and put out.

He reached the boy as he was sinking the second time, and flung himself half out of his boat to reach him. The boy was under water, but Quigley dragged him to the surface, and, after dragging himself back into the boat, pulled the little fellow in, too. Then he worked over him for a few minutes, got the water out, rowed ashore, and carried the little fellow across the park to his home on State Street.

BYRNES WOULD INSURE GOFF.

An Offer to the Recorder Since His Silverware Was Stolen.

As Recorder Goff was coming from his chambers at the Criminal Courts Building late yesterday afternoon he was approached by a well-dressed, handsome, middle-aged woman, who addressed him as follows:

"Mr. Recorder, I have heard that burglars have entered your rooms and stolen some of your silverware. Mr. Thomas Byrnes, who now conducts a burglar insurance company, has sent me to propose that you insure your property in his company against loss by burglars. Our terms are very reasonable."

The Recorder told the woman that he admired her promptitude, but that all the property any burglars might secure at his house they were welcome to, and said he did not care to insure.

But the woman was not to be put off in this manner, and began a recital of all the advantages to be derived from the insurance company. The Recorder persisted in his refusal.

MRS. P. A. B. WIDENER DEAD.

Passed Away on Her Husband's Yacht Josephine Off Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Widener, wife of P. A. B. Widener, of the Philadelphia Traction system, was found dead on board the big steam yacht Josephine this morning, having expired of heart disease during the night.

The Josephine arrived here from Philadelphia yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, owners; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Widener, and Harry Widener for a fortnight's stay.

Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, who was sixty years old, complained of sea sickness, and was visited by a physician twice yesterday. When she retired she was cheerful.

The Josephine sailed this afternoon for New-York, whence the body will go to Philadelphia by rail.

Will Probably Return by Balloon.

Mrs Jenkins—I should like to go to China if only to bring home some really choice tea.

Mr. Jenkins—Why, you can get the best brands here.

Mrs. Jenkins—Yes, but the sea voyage destroys its flavor.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER V.

King Solomon on the Money Question.

1. A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
2. But a just weight is His delight.

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

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THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

DR. W. H. PARK'S ILLNESS.

Suffering from Typhoid Fever, but on the Road to Recovery.

William H. Park, M. D., Assistant Director of the hospital bacteriological laboratories of the Health Department, is recovering, at the Presbyterian Hospital, from a mild attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. Park was taken down with the malady three weeks ago, and has been in the hospital a fortnight. Throughout his illness he has done nicely. He has not been delirious, and his temperature has ranged below the line of apprehension. He will be able to leave the institution in two weeks and will then go on a vacation. The patient,

August opens more auspiciously than was anticipated even a week ago. The arrival of a warm wave, long overdue, and the growing conviction on the part of the business community that, although things are in a bad way, there is no use in worrying, as they are not likely to improve until after election, have probably been the chief factors in the changed conditions at Newport, Narragansett, Southampton, Sea Bright, Bar Harbor, and other resorts where the New-York society world is now assembled. Narragansett Pier, in particular, has taken a long step forward since last week and now presents a gay and attractive picture. The arrivals there this week have been sufficiently large to fill all the hotels, and, for all indications, next Saturday will bring a repetition of the latter experience of the first or last past Summers at the Pier, when late-arriving guests who had not taken the precaution to engage rooms ahead were obliged to pass the night at least on the roof or Casino piazza, or in friends' rooms. Newport is also growing more lively, and, as a despondent visitor there remarked, "There is actually music among the tombs"; and Bar Harbor is beginning to whisper of a private ball in August. Truly, August is a month of promise.

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It is rather an un-ducky to have to record this morning the doings at Narragansett before those of Newport are noticed, but place and dances and the Pier has for once distanced her more aristocratic and larger neighbor, and come to the front as the liveliest and gayest of American watering places on this that August Sunday in the present year of grace. If the sun only shines this morning, the scene on the beach at Narragansett at the noon hour will be a most attractive and inspiriting one with its thousand or more bathers, all in suits especially fashioned, its gay pavilion, with its piazzas thronged with people listening to the Hungarian band; the constant movement to and fro upon the beach and the board walk of maids and matrons, men and belles; the blaze of white flannels, and yet more subtle of brokers, and not beyond them and the massed fathers, the crowded fleet of motor boats, and the handsome steam and sailing yachts that have carried gay parties over from Newport to witness the "Navy and Troy Cup" Trophies," as the race is now named. Then will follow an hour at the Casino, when again the gayly dressed women and men of mark will assemble after the bath to gossip and chat, to listen again to the music, and to dance. The Casino dances on Wednesday and again last night were crowded and pretty strains, and it was amusing to note how some of the five belles which the Pier numbers this Summer had been over-burdened with admirers. The unsweet Miss Rives, of Baltimore, who only arrived a few days ago, has captivated all the others, and is now the central figure of interest and attention at the Pier. She is of medium size, has a pretty face, a delicious figure and manner, a fetching lisp, complications, but with a charming expression, and is frank, open, and unaffected in the extreme, and is fast becoming a favorite. Miss Vira Rayhoff, of New Orleans, who was the Queen of Proserpine at the Carnival there this year, is, perhaps, the most striking among the belles. She is a remarkable specimen of creole beauty, and has a remarkable vivacious manner. The other belles are Miss Thompson and Miss Jeffries of Baltimore and Miss Churchill of New-York. Miss Churchill's first arrival excited everybody's interest, but is seldom seen of late, because her entire time and attention of three or four people, so she is no more treasured as during the early days of her visit. Dances and gymkhana races, children's fancy dress ball on Wednesday afternoon on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club took place there yesterday instead. They drew a crowd of spectators, and the scene was a very attractive one. Afterward the society people present repaired to the clubhouse, on whose piazza and lawns they groupet themselves around small tables and partook of tea and cooling drinks, while the band played and the afternoon on the whole was a most radiant one. There has been a succession of evening concerts at the Association Hall, and on Thursday afternoon the pretty cottage of Mrs. Dwight Tobey was crowded at a reading given by M. Gustave Kobbe. The yachting parties from Newport have been numerous during the week. Mr. John R. Drexel brought several over on his Sultana, and Mr. John Jacob Astor drawn two or three on the Bally-hoo. Mr. Thomas McCrea gave a handsome luncheon at the Casino on Saturday to Mrs. William P. Burden, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and Miss Rhett, of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, who are spending the Summer with Mr. Rhinelander's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, in one of the Sherry cottages, near the little Casino, have given several dinners of late. Baltimore is perhaps the best represented of the Eastern cities at the Pier this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Taggart Steele are among the prominent representatives. The polo tournament which is certain to bring a throng of visitors to the Pier, not only from Newport, but from Meadow-brook, Cedarhurst, Philadelphia, and Boston, will begin on Monday next, and there will be matches on Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, and on Monday, Aug. 10; Tuesday, Aug. 11, and Wednesday, Aug. 12. The best polo teams in the country will compete in this tournament for some very handsome cups.

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August for many years has been considered the month of the season at Newport, and this year will hardly be an exception to the rule. True, there are no large private balls as yet announced, with the exception of that to be given at Wakehurst on Aug. 10 by Mr. Van Alen to introduce his daughter, and by Mrs. Mortimer Brooks on Aug. 20 also to introduce a daughter. Still, with these two dances as fixtures, the Casino's subscription ball on Aug. 14, the coaching parade on Aug. 22, the bicycle parade on Aug. 15, the tennis tournament Aug. 18 to 22, and the horse show Aug. 27th to 29th, with the innumerable dinners, or rather banquets, for which cards are already out, the season may be a fairly gay one, even without a number of large balls. The Casino dances of the past week were really quite gay, and were certainly very attractive spectacles. That of Monday night, in particular, presented a number of the belles in most attractive gowns. The Misses Blight both looked unusually well, and this handsome pair of sisters, the one blonde and the other brunette, will undoubtedly be one of the successes of the year. Miss Van Alen was present, and wore gray chiffon. Miss Hermann Oelrichs and her sister, Miss Fair, were both most becomingly gowned, the former in pink silk, with sleeves of pink chiffon, and the latter in a flowered white silk, with a girdle of yellow velvet. Mrs. John R. Drexel was in black satin. Miss Katherine Duer was in pink silk trimmed with black, and Miss Elsie Hoffman was in black, trimmed with white. There were more men present, both at the Monday and Friday dances, than have been seen out this Summer, but they kept for the most part to themselves, and did not dance. Dinners continue to be the feature at Newport, and several have been arranged in honor of the Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. Post gave one on the evening of her arrival, and Mr. Van Alen will give one in her honor to-morrow evening. Mrs. Potter Palmer gave the first of a series of dinners on Friday evening, and Mrs. Edward S. Willing also gave a dinner on Friday evening.

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Despite all these functions the season is a little backward at Newport Yet, and, strange to relate, the gossips have no particular scandal to digest thus far. The chief topics of discussion are Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's illness and the revolt on the part of Newport society men, who, with their clambakes and "Kat Bote Klubs," and in other ways, show a determination to enjoy themselves sans feminine society. Mr. Vanderbilt is much benefited by the change from New-York, but improves very slowly and is still a very ill man. There are days when he is not as well and when those near him grow much depressed. The doctors, however, feel confident that he is convalescing satisfactorily, and, although his recovery will be slow, it will be none the less sure.

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Seabright is still talking over the success of the fair for the Baby's Hospital, held at the neighboring village of Oceanic, and of the ball at the Monmouth Beach Country Club, recently. The fair realized a goodly sum for an excellent charity and the ball was a very pretty and gay affair. Seabright is the gayest of the nearby suburbs this Summer, and its older friends and habitues are much pleased thereat.

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The deaths of Mr. Randolph Robinson and Mr. Frederick Lehmann brought sorrow to many New-York households. Mr. Lehmann had been ill for some time, but it was thought that Mr. Robinson's illness, which was sudden, would not be fatal. Mr. Robinson was a widower, and leaves two daughters, who have just been introduced into society. His wife was a daughter of the late John Jay. Mr. Lehmann married Miss Fanny Lamson, a sister of Mrs. Edward Appleton, of Mrs. Flores, and of Mrs. Richard Hoffman, and she, with three children, survives him.

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The wedding will take place in Newport on Aug. 15 of Mr. Moses Taylor and Miss Edith Bishop, daughter of Mr. Heber R. Bishop. The engagement is announced of Mr. William Hall Allen of the Seventh Regiment and of the Calumet Club, and who is a nephew of Mr. Ames R. Eno, and Miss Edith Jones of St. John, N. B.

LAKE GEORGE'S SWIMMERS.

A Grand Fourth of July Celebration to Take Place Next Year.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 1.—There will be a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July blow-out on Lake George in 1897 if the Society of Colonial Wars keeps the promises made. The President of the United States will be invited, several thousand spectators, two regiments of State troops, and the Governors of a dozen States are expected to take part. The society purposes erecting a monument at the head of the lake to commemorate the battle of Lake George fought where Caldwell now stands, in the year 1775. A site for the proposed monument was recently selected by the Secretary General of the society, Mr. Howland, Pell, near the ruins of old Fort George.

The alumni of Williams College will be glad to learn that steps have at last been taken to protect the monument erected to Gen. Williams, south of Caldwell village, from the hands of the vandal, and that the grounds around the monument will be put in order and the right of way to the ground secured from the plank road. There is a great crowd at the Marion Hotel, and here, as elsewhere, swimming is the fad. The guests of the hotel have built a large swimming float in front of the house, and spend most of their time mornings or afternoons diving therefrom.

H. E. Toussaint is here and any one who has ever seen that gentleman in the water will recognize the fact that water is his natural element. As a long-distance swimmer he cannot be beaten. In front of the Marion the lake is two miles wide and several times this Summer he has crossed it in the water. There are many good swimmers here. Miss Martha Douglass of Albany is one of the most expert lady swimmers. Others not willing to be outdone are learning.

On Assembly Point, a quiet settlement of cottages, there are several graceful swimmers. Miss Eva Bloss of Passaic, '96, is becoming a graceful expert in the water and swims with ease. Miss Julia Westcott of Utica is practicing the headlong dive. Miss Edith Westcott, also of Utica, is learning. Little Gladys Sanford, daughter of ex-Mayor Sanford of Long Island City, learned this Summer and already swims with ease. Chalfud Sanford is a good swimmer. Of the boys, Master Torrey Sanford, Carl Wood, and Reginald and Addison Westcott are experts.

At the Sagamore Miss Emily Simpson of New-York, a very attractive young lady, is one of the best swimmers here. She also pulls a good oar, and is interested in all outdoor sports going on at the hotel.

Dan Singer of New-York, who won many of the aquatic events on the lake last year, is again at the Crosbys, de, and is in better form than ever, practicing daily for some of the races to take place at the end of August. Some of the most recent prominent arrivals are the family and party of Mr. and Mrs. George Witchell of San Francisco. Mrs. Orlando Johnson of New-York arrived late this week with several fine carriages and teams of horses. A. R. Zita, leader of the Sagamore orchestra, has resigned and accepted the position of Sagamore March and two-step, which he has dedicated to Miss Mary De Camp Banks. The annual meeting of the Lake George Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will meet at the cottage of Gen. Robert Lenox Banks on the grounds of the Sagamore Wednesday next. There is a great deal of Summer life and gayety at the Lake House, at the head of the lake. Charlie Burhans of New-York City is the owner of a handsome steam yacht, the Helen, and devotes his time during the day to taking out parties of Lake House guests. In the evening he receives as recompense by becoming the most popular young man in the ballroom.

There is an excellent tennis court at the Lake House, and many of the charming young ladies here for the Summer are graceful experts. The café is a great feature of the Lake House, and here most of the driving parties from Glens Falls stop for the evening. There was an excursion party of seventy from the Hundred Island House one dark night recently. The steamer Mohican took the party to the head of the lake and return. As the steam yacht passed the Narrows, about a mile back of Fourteen Mile Island on its return, at a signal given by Manager Nichols of the Hundred Island House, the whole shore for half a mile was suddenly illuminated with red and green fire, flights of rockets were set off from several points, and the grounds lighted by several hundred Chinese and Japanese lanterns.

De Wolf Hopper of New-York visited the Marion this week. Miss Emma Allien and Miss Reta Allen of the Della Fox Opera Company are also here for August. Rupert A. Ryley of Fifth Avenue is a guest here. The Sagamore Shooting Club is one of the Summer features at the Sagamore. The club was organized by Commodore J. B. Simpson. At a recent shooting match first prize was won by Mitchell Scott of St. Louis. Mrs. J. C. Woodhull of Brooklyn gave a yachting party down the lake this week. Miss Fanita Simpson also entertained her friends. Dr. D. S. Sanford, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Jennie Sanford, and Miss Lillian Sanford of New-York arrived at their island home this week and will remain until November.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS HORSE SHOW.

One of the Most Successful Events of the Kind Ever Held There.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The horse show held at the Driving Park Monday and Tuesday was not only the event of the week, but was much more of an event than had been anticipated. The social leaders here not only gave their patronage, but entered into the spirit that makes such affairs successful. Every box was occupied, and the ladies were not satisfied in simply lending their presence, but gave an attention to their toilets that turned the stand into a huge bouquet and made something worth seeing for those who cannot tell a horse from a footstool. There was plenty of good-natured rivalry between the competitors in the various events, and a certain amount of sectionalism between the entries of Gen. Field and his Buffalo friends against the horses entered by W. J. Elias, Mr. Ballantine, and W. P. Earle; while J. Lee Taller, Clarence Levin, and Major Brand were keeping both parties at concert pitch to hold their own. One of the popular victories of the show was the blue ribbon awarded to Mrs. Amos Morrill's handsome pet.

This is "moving day" at Summer resorts, etc., but this year the moving at Richfield seems to be all in one direction, as comparatively few are going and many coming. The landlords are reporting everything engaged for August except outside quarters, and the month promises to be very lively in a business way; and the people already here insure its social success.

Purdon Robinson gave another delightful musicale at Mrs. Amos Morrill's Thursday morning. In the audience were Mrs. Levin, Miss Anita Levin, Miss Dudley, Mrs. T. R. Proctor, Mrs. Edward Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Carris Coub, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Gansen, Miss Gansen, Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mrs. W. P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Taller, Joseph Myers, Mr. Burrall, Mr. E. R. Trowbridge, Miss Farnsworth, the Misses St. John, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Granger, Miss McCord, Miss Gresswell, Mrs. Furnald, Miss Hand, Mrs. Hun, Mrs. Oliver Drake Smith, Mrs. E. D. Gerald, and the Rev. and Mrs. George Richards.

Mrs. Lawrence Kip has returned to the Spring House, after an absence from that hospitable roof of several years.

Mrs. Amos Morrill has been giving a number of dinners at Clayton Lodge in honor of her guest Mrs. Trowbridge. At one the guests included Col. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Crouse, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ransom, Miss Anita Levin, and Purdon Robinson. At another were Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor, Miss Dudley, Miss Levin, Miss Von Stade, and Mr. Robinson.

Miss Swift, a daughter of Lieut. Swift of Washington, is a guest of her grand-aunt, Mrs. C. M. Roff.

The annual benefit for the Good Roads Fund was held at the Summer Theatre this evening. Mr. Proctor has charge of the fund, and has laid out some $1,400 this year in scraping and smoothing the drives about here.

Ex-Sheriff of New-York Benjamin Brown has once more returned to Richfield, and has taken a new and comfortable residence at the Kendallwood.

New-Yorkers registered at the Spring House this week are James R. O'Halloran, Mrs. Lawrence Kip, R. B. Mather, F. H. Von Stade, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Henry Stokes, Miss Giles, Louis C. Giles, R. H. Knapp, Frank T. Walton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Peck, Clarence F. Levin, S. W. Taylor, jr., E. A. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, F. B. Van Derveer, J. H. Flateau, Mrs. Alphonse Stephens, J. Jurgensen and family, Mrs. Rufus K. McHarg, Miss McHarg, S. D. Bowers, Mrs. R. E. Nicol, Theodore H. Price, H. D. Waltin, Dwight H. Olmstead, Miss Grace A. Olmstead, Mrs. W. W. Cook, W. H. Funk, jr., F. E. Tyler, and Mr. Arnavin and family, Mrs. M. H. Bancroft, Mrs. A. Spadone, and Miss Spadone.

At the Earlington are Dr. and Mrs. E. Newton, Mrs. Cæsario V. Cortina, Joseph Slevin and family, W. Ashton, Mrs. E. Bennett, Miss Rose Glackmeyer, Benton Mansfield, E. B. Daly, L. Moss, Charles V. Randolph and family, Worthington Hemmersley, A. Mann, Daniel J. Feehan, Daniel E. O'Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Somborn, Louis F. Doyle, Miss Pauline L. Doyle, George F. Fish, Mrs. L. A. S. Hughes, and M. S. Shelton.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Guests at the Principal Hotels About Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—At the Hotel Ampersand the time seems to pass away all too quickly.

A group of extremely attractive young women are enjoying the Adirondacks from this point. Among them are the Misses Buckley, the Misses Guilford, Miss Eddy, Miss Kellogg, the Misses Fisk of New-York and the Misses Millar of Philadelphia.

Mr. Robert H. Coleman has been spending a few days here with Mrs. Archibald Rogers and family of Hyde Park, N. Y. Mrs. Rogers is a sister of Mr. Coleman. Prof. J. F. Huntington, Mr. Coleman's former Greek master at Trinity College, is also here. The Colonel and Mrs. Rogers are occupying the Anson Phelps Stokes camp at Paul Smith's this season.

Among the arrivals of the week are: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Troy, Brooklyn; Miss N. O. Hyde, New-Haven; R. Hicks, C. F. Holcolm, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Patterson, Troy; Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. P. Mills, Mr. A. B. de Frece, Misses de Frece, L. F. de Frece, New-York; W. H. Armstrong, Rochester; B. Wood Davis, J. C. Armstrong, Cincinnati; H. C. Perrine, South Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. H. B. Staples, Miss M. N. Dewey, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Reginald Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Benson B. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Rice, New-York; Mrs. J. B. Doagan, Richmond, Ind.; Miss M. F. Mullon, Miss Matilda Mullon, Miss Jane Mullon, Philadelphia; Miss Berdan, Toledo; O. L. Mann, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Silvin, Walter Silvin, the Misses Silvin, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sailor, Howard M. Sailor, Pottstown, Penn.; W. Campbell Clark, Robert S. Green, Newark, N. J.; N. Guilford, N. Guilford, jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mallory, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, W. B. Hastings, Mrs. Heminway and niece, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Rich, W. A. Lathrop, Mrs. Alice E. Hanna, Syracuse; F. M. Wedgewood, Boston; C. B. Russell, Burlington, Vt.; T. A. Husten, F. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, New-York; Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Albany; Dr. Henry B. Van Rensselaer, New-York; W. R. Bell, Brooklyn; I. T. Roods, Troy; W. H. Hackett, Utica.

AT THE HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

Many New-Yorkers Passing the Season There.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, Aug. 1.—Among the New-Yorkers who have recently arrived and who contemplate a stay of some time here are Benjamin Barker, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Salamon, J. S. Triest and family, George B. Childs and wife, F. E. Van Gorden, A. H. White, Miss A. Mackey, J. Michael, Mrs. Henry Steinberger, the Misses Steinberger, Dr. Charles B. Isaacson and wife, F. B. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rossin, Dr. S. C. Lee, Mrs. J. Z. Coblent, Edward Heyman, Mrs. A. Reading Gazzam, Miss Gazzam, Louis F. Rothschild, Louis Blum and family, B. S. A. Robinson, Irving Hamburger, D. M. Samuels, L. E. Elson, J. A. Atwood and wife, Max W. Mayer, E. M. Leventritt, Abram Wineburgh, D. W. Herrmann, A. J. Elias and family, Mrs. E. Hoyt, Mrs. J. K. Van Rennsaelier, and F. H. Van Rennsaeller.

Guests from other cities are as follows: Dr. J. W. Vaughn, E. Marks and family, S. Snellenburg and family, W. M. Stoppacher, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mullikin, Philadelphia; F. H. Balcomb and wife, W. Barclay, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Thomas, A. B. Mathewson, Meriden, Conn.; Charles W. Brown and wife, Mount Holly, N. J.; Talbot Lauston and wife, Washington; Aubrey Lauston, Mrs. H. Van Boolen, Mrs. A. Rosenbloom, Syracuse; A. L. Ross and family, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. M. Dahlmann, Miss Cora Dahlmann, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tower, Brooklyn; R. H. Edwards, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss K. Dempsey, Miss Belle Dempsey, Miss Cora Dempsey, Augusta, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whilsle, Mrs. Mac Alpine, W. T. Leighton, Rochester; Miss C. Potter, Fairport; Mr. and Mrs. Germully, Miss Ella O'Meara, Miss Marie O'Meara, Miss Jennie O'Meara, Chicago; Mrs. R. Hayer Sadler and maid, Bogota, South American; Harry Cogswell, Brooklyn; James Crooker, San Francisco; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts.

There are a number of prominent Cubans stopping here, among them being V. Valcarcel and wife, Pallo Mendoza, and Melchoir Batista, Havana.

Mr. H. C. Austey of London, England, is also at this hotel, and expects to remain for the entire season.

GAY WEEK AT WEST POINT.

Many Visitors at Uncle Sam's Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The week at this resort has been unusually gay and lively. A bicycle race on the South Road brought a large number of persons from Garrisons and the surrounding towns.

The court-martial that convened last week finished its labors Tuesday and the court was disbanded. The hazing episode is now closed, and it is safe to say, will not be reopened again this season.

Capt. James C. Pettit, who was instructor and assistant professor here for eight years, is a visitor at the post. He was assigned to Yale as Professor of Military Tactics, after being relieved from duty at the academy. He took Prof. Totten's place at Yale, and was in turn relieved a few months ago. Capt. J. C. Ayers was another visitor here during the week.

Mrs. J. S. Cheney and the Misses Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., arrived at the post Monday. The Misses Cheney are very pretty girls. They have not missed a parade, guard mount, or drill since their arrival. Cadet Cheney is a member of the first class. Cadet W. D. O'Connor is another first classman who is very popular. He stands at the head of his class, is a lover of all athletic sports, a prime favorite with the ladies, and was recently elected Captain of the football team.

Capt. Fornance was relieved by Capt. G. H. Gilman at the target range early in the week. The Thirteenth Infantry is making a record this year at target practice. Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., Second Cavalry, called at headquarters during the week.

Among the latest arrivals are Dr. H. W. Ring, New-Haven; Mr. F. B. Miller, New-York; F. E. Tyler, and Miss J. Ford, St. Louis; the Misses Bunnell and Mrs. Bunnell, San Francisco; Mr. Cecil Gregg, St. Louis; Miss C. E. Halmor, C. H. Valentine, W. Rotis and family, J. Conover, and F. S. Williams, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HAPPENINGS

Many Young Women Who Are Enthusiastic Swimmers.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, Aug. 1.—One of the chief events of the past week was the children's musical, given in the music room of the Prospect House last Wednesday evening. The room was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, and the little folks charmed everybody with their talent. The programme consisted of songs, piano and violin solos, recitations, &c. Some of the little ones who took part were Emily Whitehouse, Bertha Wurster, Anna Aspinwall, Helen Lohrke, Granville Abernathy, and Guy Hutchinson.

An interesting progressive euchre party was held in the Prospect House parlors last Thursday evening. The party was exclusively for the younger set. The other people held one the following night.

Bathing has been the feature of the week. The beaches have been crowded both morning and afternoon. Everybody swims here, especially the girls. When a new girl comes to Shelter Island who cannot swim she is promptly taken in charge by the other girls, until she has thoroughly acquired the art. After she has learned to stay above water she is not satisfied until she has learned to dive. Among the young women who are especially expert in swimming and diving are Miss Demarest, Miss Belle Butler, Miss Schroeder, Miss Mabel French, Miss Francis, Miss Edith Spencer, Miss Troescher, Miss Headman, Miss Jenkins, Miss Nevers, Miss Kathleen Jenkins, and Miss Ora Wiswell.

A party of young people from the Prospect House and surrounding cottages enjoyed a picnic Thursday, over on the Long Island shore, near the Sound. In the party were Miss Francis, Miss Mott, the Misses Salter, Miss I. Butler, Miss Florence Martin, Miss F. Spencer, Messrs. S. Bills, F. Bon, H. Nitchie, R. Dagner, H. Pease, A. Jones, and A. Towl.

Fishing is an unusually popular amusement this year. Sea bass and weakfish are very plentiful, and are caught in large numbers.

The eleventh annual open regatta of the Shelter Island Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon. Many boats from neighboring clubs entered for the regatta. The Regatta Committee this year consists of Charles H. Otis, Theodore M. Towl, and William H. Tedford. Next Monday the club will make its first annual cruise. The squadron will sail from here to meet the New-York Yacht Club at New-London. Thence the club will sail to Stonington, returning to Shelter Island on Thursday.

Among the guests now stopping at the Prospect House are William Cranston, L. Abraham, H. B. Collins, William T. Henderson, Harold Vernon, E. M. Stiger, C. K. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Higgins, George W. Gair, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hosgland, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lynch, Miss Kathleen Lynch, R. Warren Day, Rufus L. Scott, James H. Flagg, George S. Adams, E. C. Blum, Adam K. Lukey, Mrs. J. B. Van Every, H. F. Van Every, Charles Cortledge, S. S. Whitehouse, F. W. Wurster, F. J. Donaldson, George F. Dobson, A. B. Abernathy, Theodore M. Towl, E. Luckenbach, A. N. Johnson, Melvin Stevens, Miss Anna Fenton, Mrs. T. Alfred Vernon, Mrs. Townsend Scudder, Miss M. Scudder, N. Morrison, F. B. Baker, Miss Scholes, Mr. and Mrs. George Weimers, J. B. Van Every, Mrs. A. N. Rossiter, Miss M. H. Rossiter, Ernest T. Rossiter, E. Reynolds, M. D., all of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Fennessy, Joseph Chadwick, M. J. D. Williamson, J. S. Hommes, H. G. Waring, E. Pope, Mrs. D. B. McKinney, William Hoffman, J. C. Smith, A. B. Wallace, H. G. Kimball, F. A. Cahill, Joseph W. Schloss, Nelson Greenfield, John F. Maider, Dr. G. F. Morris, Dr. W. W. Beveridge, George H. Kelm, Edward Hutton, William Laferta, George Bonney, jr., H. J. Andrus, Charles H. Keys, Henry White, Oscar B. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Browning, E. A. Davenport, W. Clarence Martin, Mrs. L. Allen, Mrs. S. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Bonney, Miss Anna Bonney, Miss Madeline Bonney, Holbrook Bonney, A. K. Gabriel, G. H. Harrington, E. C. Harrington all of New-York.

FISHER'S ISLAND GAYETIES.

How the Many Guests There Manage to Amuse Themselves.

FISHER'S ISLAND, Aug. 1.—From present indications, this promises to be the gayest season that this place has had in its history as a Summer resort. The weather has been delightful, and all the visitors have enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The favorite amusements this past week were boating, fishing, bicycle riding, and bathing. All the cottages on the island are now occupied, and the hotels are well filled.

The owners of the island, E. M. and W. Ferguson of Pittsburg and New-York, have yearly expended large sums of money in beautifying the place, and it is now one of the most attractive Summer resorts on the Atlantic coast. The island is reached from New-London, by the steamer Munnatawket, which makes four trips daily, and an extra one on Monday morning.

The fishing is now excellent. There are several fresh-water ponds on the island, which abound with bass and white and yellow perch. Mr. C. W. Gordon has been the most successful angler this season.

Progressive euchre parties are the rage at the Munnatawket Hotel just now. There was a very enjoyable al fresco birthday party given there by one of the guests, Mrs. E. H. Booth of Plainfield, N. J., last week, in honor of her daughter, Louise.

The Naval Reserve ship Portsmouth anchored within a stone's throw of Monomotto Inn this week, and many of the gallant young tars came ashore.

There will be a dance at the Inn Wednesday night in honor of Miss Susie Adams of South Bethlehem, who is visiting Miss Katherine Buchter of Chicago, Ill.

Recent arrivals at Fisher's Island include: At Munnatawket—J. M. Kinne, wife, and son, of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooper, Boston, Mass.; Charles E. Turner, Waterbury, Conn.; O. R. Tyler, Torrington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brady, Mrs. M. L. Tyler, Mrs. M. E. Sweeney, A. G. Fox, Anna G. Sweeny, Fannie J. Sweeny, R. E. Sweeny, J. W. Pettit, all of New-York; G. O. Jackson, Colchester, Conn.; W. F. Rockwell, Meriden, Conn.; A. W. Paige, Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Robinson and George Hyatt Robinson, New-York; T. L. Gaylord, Ansonia, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ide, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. R. Boss, W. S. Eakin, and Frank H. Smith, New-London, Conn.; William B. Needham and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Frank R. Young and Miss Young, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Dodgworth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Newton, Flushing, L. I.; N. L. Webster, Thomaston, Conn.; Thomas Russell, Mrs. Russel, Miss Morrison, and Russell Brown, Montclair, N. J.; W. C. Reynolds; East Haddam, Conn.; J. J. Hutchison, Hartford; S. A. Potter, Bristol, Conn.; C. Y. Davidson, Miss Rita Taylor, Miss Edna Taylor, and Miss Josie Keenan, Baltimore, Md.

At Monomotto—Mrs. A. Robinson and family of New-York; Mrs. Daniel B. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. M. L. Arner, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Loomis and family, Hartford, Conn.; R. P. Rathbun and family, and J. Davis Broadhead and family, Bethlehem, Penn.

LARCHMONT MANOR'S ATTRACTIONS.

Society Enjoying Itself with Sports and Entertainments.

LARCHMONT MANOR, Aug. 1.—Society turned out in full force last evening to attend the entertainment and dance in the Casino for the benefit of the Larchmont Athletic Club. The Casino was elaborately decorated. There was a notable assemblage of handsome women, beautifully gowned. The patronesses were Mrs. Olive Adams, Mrs. E. B. Cronkhite, Mrs. H. W. Eaton, Mrs. F. W. Flint, Mrs. H. A. Greesbeck, Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. Alfred Marshall, Mrs. George Murray, Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Mrs. E. J. O'Gorman, Mrs. R. O'Gorman, Mrs. R. H. O'Connor, Mrs. C. H. Pierson, Mrs. L. H. Spence, Mrs. C. B. Sanger, and Mrs. J. E. Wyman.

The Larchmont Hose Company met in the firehouse Tuesday evening, for instruction in operating the apparatus, under the direction of George S. Towle, Foreman of the company. There was a practice drill later near the railway station.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Farmer entertained a number of coaching parties during the week on their handsome four-horse drag. Other turnouts that attract much attention in Larchmont are Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gaston's drag and the tandem teams of Ernest Mortimer Lockwood and John Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fellow Jenkins of Beach Avenue this week entertained Robert J. Wilkins, ex-Commander of the American Canoe Association, and Henry A. Green of Williamsport, Penn. Mrs. Jenkins's sister Mrs. Samuel Ross of Washington, D. C., will be Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins's guest the rest of the Summer. Mr. Samuel Ross will come to Larchmont in early in the season.

Miss Sadie Tucker had a birthday dinner Thursday evening, at the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tooles, Mrs. Johnston, H. T. Spence, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Dayton, Sterling Postler, Arthur Davis Benson, and Mr. Moore.

The Fortnightly Whist Club met yesterday afternoon.

Augustin Monroe has presented a picture valued at $5,000 to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. It represents St. Agnes surrounded by cherubim.

A ladies' golf club was organized Thursday, at the home of Mrs. Olive Adams. The club will use the links of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Elaborate preparations are being made for an entertainment at the Casino Aug. 12, for the benefit of St. Augustine's Church. Joseph Humphreys, Ralph Delmore and Forrest Robinson are among those who will take part.

GAY AT CENTRE MORICHES.

Planning for the Annual Ball and East Bay Races.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 1.—The Hotel Brooklyn is notably successful this season. Some of the things contributing to its popularity are the natural attractions of the locality, the perfect hygienic conditions that prevail, the excellence of the hotel itself, pure air and water, the infinite variety of sports and entertainments offered, and its easy accessibility to New-York.

August promises to be unusually gay. Much interest already is aroused in the coming annual ball and regatta of the East Bay Yacht Club. The ball will be given in the hotel ballroom, and the races will take place in front of the hotel. These are the biggest social events of the season.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Brooklyn include, from New-York, Mrs. P. H. Jay and family, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Shea and family, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. James Higgins, Miss Higgins, Edward J. Scott, J. J. MacCormack, Thomas P. Fitzsimons, J. J. Cuskely, Edwin E. Zittel, Joseph W. Lawrence, John R. Foley, W. H. Willis, Edmond Clark, jr., the Rev. Henry A. Braun, W. O. Wilson and wife, Miss M. A. Byrne, Miss Byrne, W. Lee, Howard B. Henry, R. H. McDonald, Jewell Arlington, H. W. Lane, Charles A. Hutchinson, and T. L. Cooke; from Brooklyn, J. A. Wheelan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hollenfer and family, F. R. Boeram, Mrs. M. E. Martin, jr., and Mrs. R. Stewart; W. W. Lawrence, J. C. Mahlan, T. Delany, Miss Conrad, A. D. Foster, M. D. Coldwin, the Rev. W. C. Reilly, John Anderson, F. M. Pascall, A. Pinkerton, J. H. Jourdan, H. B. Kecham, Charles J. Peabody, C. M. Blake, E. M. Jewell, Mrs. W. B. Wills, W. S. Wasnburne, Theodore Ross, Arthur A. Abernathy; Capt. W. O. Chichester, A. R. Boerum, Judge D. Cady Herrick and family, John A. Delehanty and family, Fred C. Martins, and family, Mrs. Benson, and family, William P. Rudd and family, Miss J. O. Leake, Miss Delehanty, and F. E. Waldham, from Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. George, Williamantic, Conn.; H. McKee, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. David Provost, Great Neck, L. I.; E. M. Owen, Mrs. Cassidy, Walter Benson, and C. E. Newton, jr., A. B. Newton, S. L. Allen, E. L. Corbett, jr., E. B. Barlow, Miss Bessie C. Wilson, and Miss M. De Hose, West Hampton, L. I., Mrs. David Clark, Springfield, Mass.; Edward Sneddeker, and F. E. Hayward, Sayville, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Clements, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. A. H. Rosewig, and Miss Rosewig, Philadelphia; John F. Hayward, Mrs. W. Hayward, and Master Tyson and Dudley Hayward, Sayville, L. I.; Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss A. Smith, and F. Eagle, West Hampton, L. I.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

The Famous Kittatinny Well Filled with Guests.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Aug. 1.—This has been a most delightful week at the Gap, and

OWDS AT ASBURY PARK

RIVALS OF THIS PAST WEEK NUMBERED FULLY 20,000.

ossibility that Presidential Candidate Bryan May be Induced to Pay the Park a Visit On His Eastern Trip—The National German at the Brunswick Hotel—Pretty Figures Danced—Guests at the Hotels.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 1.—The hot wave of the past week has caused choice rooms to command a premium at the fashionable hotels, and the late-comers to-night were obliged to "double up" or be content with makeshift bed in the hotel parlor. The rivals for the week will number fully 20,000, and Mr. Bradley's unique temperance town, therefore, comfortably filled its breath and pleasure seekers.

Mayor Ten Broeck, while a Republican, is a past master in the art of securing free advertising for the town, and he has induced Senator "Jim" Smith, the Democratic boss, to consent to have the Democratic State Convention, for the naming of Presidential Electors, held here, in the big casino auditorium. The hustling Mayor has also written to Bryan, the boy eloquent, inviting him to come to Asbury Park when on the East, promising him an audience of 50,000. Bryan has practically promised to accept the invitation.

The New-Jersey State Dental Society held its twenty-sixth annual session here this week, and the 200 dentists who attended made things exceedingly lively around the hotels when not attending the lectures or clinics. Next Tuesday the members of the Royal Arcanum of New-Jersey will come here 20,000 strong, for their annual outing and reunion by the sea.

The National german given at the Hotel Brunswick Thursday evening, under the able management of Will J. Dean, was without doubt the most successful terpsichorean event ever attempted in Asbury Park.

It was held in the ocean view Casino, which was artistically decorated in the National colors, and the participants also wore the tricolors.

The patronesses of the affair were Mrs. T. J. Orr, Mrs. Leroy M. Taylor, Mrs. C. E. Hadley, Mrs. Burdett, Mrs. P. Mackrille, Miss J. Stewart, Mrs. W. H. Umpleby, Mrs. W. B. McClure, Mrs. C. F. Mackey, Mrs. M. Driscoll, Mrs. M. E. Norman, Mrs. C. A. Brockhoven, Mrs. C. B. Ridgel, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. P. D. Oliver, Mrs. Theodore F. Mackey, and J. M. Craig, Miss L. Dalton and Miss C. Purcell.

The figures, most of them original, with Mr. Dean never at a loss for novel and intricate changes, were executed with graceful ease by Miss Kate Sisk, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Dean. The change disclosing the fire branch, the carnival, the bottle trick, the Naiad Swan, a Woodstanding colonial, a patriotic Decoration, and a Bromley scene.

In the football figure six pretty maidens attempted to kick a goal on a make-believe football field. The horse figure showed a dozen seated on hobby horses, each on bottles, embroidery, to thread needles. In the Navy figure the gentlemen participants waltzed with flame-bedecked sabres. Charles W. Strine impersonated Sycophan, and placed Manager Dean in a trying position. The Brooklyn scene was a satire on the matrimonial market, and the participants were supposed to send their sweethearts wheeling their babies in the park. The Lexington cricket dance terminated with the dancing floor and eight men and eight ladies of Derby fame. The finale was formed by all seated on the hobby horses with the pretty Queen.

The tableaux representing [illegible] was appropriate costume. [illegible] was Miss Katie Van Sant, and Miss Ada Davis. Grouped about the goddess were ladies and gentlemen dressed in colonial and modern costumes.

Floral offerings were showers and handsome [illegible] Mrs. William F. Hartman and Miss A. Alcock, Mrs. R. Parsons, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. N. C. Bean, Miss Lydia Morgan and Mrs. W. H. Yerkes presided at the flower table.

The Coleman House management tendered a reception last evening to the members of the "All Star" As You Like It" company. The ballroom was crowded with dancers, and the Thespians were given a royal time.

The thousands of good Methodists who are tenting on the camp grounds and cottages in cottages in Ocean Grove were treated to a series of interesting meetings this week. The week opened with a memorial service in honor of the saints who have passed over during the year. Then followed a temperance camp meeting, held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, of which Joshua L. Bailey of Philadelphia is President, and the Rev. Charles L. Mead and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary. The latter conducted the meetings. The speakers included John G. Woolley of Chicago, Col. George W. Bain of Kansas, Governor C. S. Black of New-Hampshire, Robert Rae of London, the Rev. Albert G. Lamson of Savannah, and the Rev. Quincy of Boston. The meetings on Friday were held under the auspices of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League. The camp will continue over the Sabbath, the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Ward B. Pickard and Col. Bain will give one of his famous temperance lectures.

Last night was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Grove Camp Meeting, and was appropriately celebrated. The services, consisting of singing, prayer and brief addresses, were held at dusk in Thompson Park, on the identical spot where the first prayer was held twenty-seven years ago, in a tent occupied by the Rev. Dr. Bowlby, late President of Bridgeton College. A memorial tree stands on the site of the Thomas tent.

The Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology opens next Wednesday, and will continue in session until Aug. 14. The officers of the school are: President, the Rev. Dr. H. Scales; Dean, the Rev. Dr. Mary Pritchard; Advisory Council, Bishop John F. Hurst, Bishop J. W. Warren, Bishop E. G. Andrews, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely, and the Rev. Dr. George R. Morris.

The general plan of the school embraces lectures, giving the results of latest scholarship and research, and advanced thought upon items under the general heads of philosophic and systematic theology, Old Testament, New Testament, and Church history, pastoral theology, Christian sociology, homiletics, &c., and conferences on methods of practical work. The instructors and lecturers include the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Harman, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Van Benschoten, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer, Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, the Rev. Dr. J. Embury Price, the Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Hotham, the Rev. Dr. George Elliott, Dr. Homer Sprague, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bennaius, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrion J. B. Pond, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, the Rev. Robert Nourse, United States Senator John B. Gordon, the Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley.

The circus feature of the school will be the grand musical festival, to be given on the evenings of Aug. 12, 13, and 14, under the personal direction of Dr. Walter Damrosch, assisted by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, the New-York Oratorio Society chorus, a local adult chorus of 400 voices, and a children's chorus of 1,000. The oratorios of "The Messiah" and "The Creation" will be sung, and the Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in connection with the children's chorus. The soloists engaged for the festival are Mme. de Vere Sapio, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Gertrude May Stein, Mr. Evan Williams, Herr Emil Fischer, and J. Armour Galloway. Special trains will be run on the railroads from New-York, Philadelphia, and other points on the festival nights.

The new comers at the prominent hotels this week include the following:

SUNSET HALL—Miss Anna V. Drew, L. Weiner, Miss Helen Reisaner, Miss Mary G. Spellman, R. Fox, Jr., Rosenblatt, J. Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher, Miss M. Robinson, M. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Miss Emma Batthazar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Link, John P. Crystal, Cornelius Toomey, H. A. Gilion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Jane Keady, Miss Maggie E. Gunning, George Konnenhoever, P. S. Benton, Jr.; J. E. Stark, C. S. Creaman, N. Thomas Jefferson, John T. Brannigan, Miss M. Sheridan, Thomas V. Lahey, Mrs. H. Leahy, Harry Arnold, James A. Langan, Samuel T. Whalen, Myles O'Reilly, Frank H. Dunn, James Curran, John L. Harding, James T. Farrell, James E. Francis, H. C. Lloyd, Miss Hattie Minnehan, A. W. Shaw, M. Morrisey, Mrs. John Hinchcliffe, Miss Julia Hinchcliffe, Master John Hinchcliffe, L. I. Dunn, Mrs. A. H. Rittenhouse, and Miss Alberta Rittenhouse.

COLEMAN—Miss Lena Bennett, F. H. Smith, Mrs. Boyd, J. M. Quite, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerry, Miss H. K. Shultz, Miss Isabelle Evesson, Miss T. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Sheppard, Mrs. D. G. Currie, Howard Flanders, George E. Holton, W. H. Henderson, Jr., Edward Barry, R. I. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Farguh, Mrs. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Frost, D. D. Harrison, W. F. Birch, Miss L. Coghan, Miss N. Pierson, Miss J. Canavan, Miss M. Baker, A. Yawger, Miss R. Kutz, J. Kutz, P. W. Taft, John Geer, Miss Irene Andrus, G. P. Wilson, James Swain, J. S. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shorter, Miss J. Dodds, David Keeley, Miss S. Ruley, F. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, Miss F. Cowles, Dr. N. E. Treux, Harry Askin, Charles A. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cook, Miss N. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Moore, Miss C. Gardiner, J. C. Kennehan, Charles J. Smith, F. R. Benson, C. F. Pauding, J. R. Pyle, Miss L. Tipock, J. H. Conley.

BRUNSWICK—D. C. Burgs, J. D. Decker, Miss Helen Barnard, Miss Virginia Barnard, W. Stook, L. R. Alburger, Thomas Delano, Philip M. Brett, William N. Umpleby, Mrs. John Hamilton, Miss M. Hamilton, William Hamilton, Robert J. Carson, Horner Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Busac, Chester A. Mills, Mrs. J. T. Christy, Mrs. Dr. L. M. Taylor, Mrs. M. E. Norment, E. A. Armstrong, J. H. Larkins, D. E. Clark, H. N. Clark, Mrs. L. M. Weyand, F. E. Weyand, Miss Leonora Daily, I. Rayser, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Draper, J. W. Watkins, H. G. Berry, John Weber, Frederick I. Cox, A. B. Robinson, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. Clarence Moore, R. W. Meeker, Mrs. Guilfoyle, Miss M. Guilfoyle, Miss Kate Mellin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Danforth, Mrs. L. H. Hollsinger, H. L. Jones, W. G. Shannon, Robert Taylor, T. J. Scott, Mrs. J. C. S. Stanton, Mrs. C. B. Kugler, J. E. Minstree, Miss Frances Minstree, R. J. Ogden, M. Busch, A. A. Hovey, J. C. Schafer and family, Mrs. Mary C. Smith, S. J. Dickson, P. J. Brooks, Miss Loretta Purcell, E. M. McGillis, Miss M. Brynes.

ALBION—Miss Beatrice Stein, J. George Allen, Miss Anna Gans, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Royce, Miss B. Shortwell, M. Walker, H. C. Milner, Miss Ella Milner, Misses Arcuit, J. Offner, A. W. Sweeney, Henry S. Abendschein, Martin Cohen, Seley R. Cohen, Modie C. Cohen, Mrs. B. W. Miller, Miss Florence Miller, J. S. Wenthal and son, William Miller, Mrs. S. J. Merrill, Gertie E. F. Merrill, Sydna A. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinzwell, James O. Crane, H. F. Cochrane, B. P. Ellsworth, Jr., Mrs. E. F. Ellsworth, E. C. Reinecke, D. L. H. Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Clute, Miss E. Blanche Clute, Miss Edith Clute, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones, and Miss L. E. Jones.

ATLANTA—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Thornton, Miss Cora May Thompson, Mrs. W. T. Thompson, Robert K. Thompson, Eleanor Keenie, Miss Gillett, W. A. Gillett, H. A. Harlow, John Bradley, Miss Schultz, H. F. Curtis, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. D. E. Reilly, M. E. Reilly, Miss Rosella C. Reilly, Joseph Young, Mrs. A. Gries, Miss J. Weirman, I. H. Becker, E. A. Becker, W. Bennett Gough, H. Barnum, H. H. Kellogg, Miss Mary G. Jones, Miss Emma Jones, H. Davis, Joseph W. Givens, Joseph B. Givens, S. Corfey, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Stonehill, Mrs. Stonehill, Central Hotel, Asbury, H. Goldsmith, Prof. Blake, B. Hern, Miss Earley, Miss Susie Hanlon, Frederick Youmans, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Harper, James Schwartercolnski, and W. Bennett Gough.

FRENMORE—W. C. Emily, George J. Gillig, P. W. Ryan, George M. Kirkener, Mrs. C. H. Vail, E. G. Vail, Mrs. J. P. Strahan, Miss Strahan, H. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Page, Theodore L. Sloat, C. F. Wagner, Arthur M. Dana, Mrs. J. M. Mason, J. H. Hamilton, John [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keeler, F. W. Mrs. W. R. Jackson, J. F. Kinder, Mr. and Mrs. John Bingham, G. L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bartley, Louis Gerer.

FRANKLIN—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sharp, Miss Nannette de Cozzi, Miss Lillian Plushnick, Miss Ethel M. Becker, Walter Shoemeir, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hutchinson, J. D. Pettigrew, Miss Bessie Herbert G. Gilding, Miss Kate Morrison, Miss Christine Morrison, Frank W. Scott, Miss M. E. Winsmore, Miss M. Spring, Miss R. Knickern, Mrs. T. G. Foster, Mrs. E. M. Hughes.

CROWDS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Bathing Season at Its Height—Benefit Entertainments for Charity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The city by the sea is certainly full to the brim to-night, and to-morrow will be much crowding in this resort, for Saturday and Sunday are the usual record-breaking days, and it is expected that 30,000 visitors will be here. Bathing is now at its best, and never before has it found greater favor. Between the hours of 11 and 1 daily the surf along the city front for a distance of twenty blocks is alive with bathers, and the beach over the same area is black with onlookers.

The social events of the past week have outrivaled in quantity and character those of any previous week this season. A large proportion of them were conducted and patronized by society for the benefit of various local charitable institutions. Among them were the Children's Seashore Home, the Methodist Episcopal Memorial Home for Invalid Women, and the Atlantic City Hospital. Each of these institutions received goodly sums through these efforts of their friends, which have acted as an inducement for the arranging of future events.

An interesting little romance has blossomed forth in the Japanese village and tea garden, located in the upper section of the Esplanade. Mr. Osaka Kingoro and Miss Yebbo Ansan, both brought from Japan by the manager of the garden, and both strangers to each other until they met in this city at the opening of the season, had formed an acquaintance which gradually ripened into friendship and still further into a more tender affection. Fearing managerial displeasure, and not fully understanding the ways of this section of the world, they concluded to cancel their engagement at the village and return to their native land. Alarmed at the loss of two of his best attaches, Manager Kushibiki told the lovers that if they would have the marriage ceremony take place at the garden he would pay their traveling expenses back to Japan in the Fall. The offer was accepted, and arrangements are now in order, to have the wedding ceremony take place in royal style. According to the present programme, the couple will be united next Thursday evening, with Japanese villagers serving as attendants. The ceremony will be conducted according to Japanese law and customs.

A delightful juvenile social event which took place on the big ocean pier Tuesday evening was the amateur tea party, which was participated in by 200 children and was attended by 4,000 spectators. In addition to the reception and serving of tea an entertainment was given to the little ones.

The handsome steam yacht Marietta, owned by Kingston B. Moore of New-York, arrived at the inlet early this week, with Mr. Moore aboard. She made the trip from New-York Harbor down the coast and an average speed of twenty-four miles an hour.

Following are the late hotel arrivals: At the Algonquin—A. C. Woodman, L. E. Atkinson, G. M. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holiman, W. E. Wheeler, H. Morton, A. S. Wolcott, H. Katz, F. Schener, Miss M. Donahue, D. G. Rosenbaum, I. S. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Martin, W. P. Hanks, C. B. Stopeland, W. R. Turner, H. L. Perry, Mrs. A. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Prell, and Joseph W. Salus. At the Garden Hotel—S. Cunningham, C. S. Murphy, Miss A. Stoddard, and G. B. Robbins. At Haddon Hall—J. Simpson, E. W. Russell, J. H. Haddon, D. J. MacGlinchey, O. Beaney, A. D. Miller, Miss A. White, J. W. Wood, and H. R. Shirk. At the Hotel Traymore—H. T. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dewey, Mrs. I. Armstrong, L. W. Morgenstein, Mr. and Mrs E. J. Lewis, Miss M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ansley.

CAPE MAY'S OCEAN BREEZE.

It Keeps Great Crowds of Visitors Cool—Many Social Functions.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The pinnacle of the season was reached to-night. Everywhere there is gayety. The visitors have poured into Cape May this week because of the hot weather which the Government forecasters have dealt out to the cities. The New-York colony here has been greatly augmented this week, and in every social function there are a number of them taking prominent parts. There are more visitors here from Southern New-York, Northern New-Jersey, and Western Connecticut than in many years past. This week has seen a succession of brilliant hops and parties. The guests are thoroughly enjoying themselves from morning until night, or, more properly speaking, from morning until morning. These functions for the week terminated to-night in the midsummer ball at the Stockton, held under the auspices of the Cottagers' Association. The big dining hall, which accommodates 1,000 dancers and lookers-on, was pretty well crowded. The piazzas were railed off from the public and made a part of the room, affording an out-door promenade, combined with a ballroom. There were numerous decorations. Many handsomely gowned and brilliantly jeweled women were present, and the New-York contingent had the honor of having some of the best-dressed women at the ball.

Cool Cape May! This expression tells the truth. While the inland cities have been hot all the week, the Cape has enjoyed a delightful ocean breeze most of the time. This has kept down the heat and made life worth the living. [illegible] and Mrs. Daniel Lamont and Miss Lotta Marks are popular in social events at the Stockton. Justice Charles Grant Garrison of the New-Jersey Supreme Court is resting here. Mrs. J. W. Burr and Emmett Burr are guests at the Star Villa, with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Griffiths. J. McAllerman has joined a party of New-Yorkers staying at the Stockton.

The Rev. A. R. Nevins of New-York is enjoying a rest from church cares while staying at the Lafayette. Judge Leonard E. Wales of Delaware and ex-United States Senator Anthony Higgins of that State are prominent guests at the Stockton. M. Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington, whose resignation his Government has refused to accept, will join Mme. Romero here to-morrow. Mme. V. Kolb of New-York is a guest at the cottage of Mme. Emma Suelke. Miss L. E. Taber of New-York is a guest of Miss Tweedie Echols of Arkansas, at her father's cottage here. John D. Lawes is a recent New-York arrival at the Devon. W. H. Patterson of New-York is among Stockton Hotel guests. Albert Durham, J. B. Moore, and T. G. Ayerill are staying at the Lafayette.

SOCIETY IN THE ORANGES.

Picnics of the Week and to Come—Personal Gossip.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Peerless Athletic Club will have a moonlight picnic at Verona Lake Monday night.

The Sons of Temperance of East Orange will have a picnic at Swinefield Bridge Labor Day.

An excursion to Raritan Beach Grove will be made Saturday by the Sunday school of the Watsessing Methodist Episcopal Church.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary R. Scudder and Wylie Haskell Vilas of East Orange.

Miss May Harding of Longmeadow, Mass., and Dr. Joseph William Stickler of Centre Street will be married on Thursday at the home of the bride.

Mrs. Frank F. Ford of Omaha and Mrs. William H. Weiner, Jr., of Philadelphia have been visiting here. Miss Florence Smith and Miss Rose Hagan of South Orange are in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Smith of Park Avenue have gone to North Asbury Park. Miss Edith G. Rankin of Washington, D. C., has been visiting here. Sidney S. Ward of Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, has sailed for Europe. George L. Taggart and family of South Orange are at Coatsville, Penn. Mrs. Peter Wolt and Miss Wolt of High Street have gone to Squirrel Island, Me. Mrs. Sidney S. Ward and Miss Ward of East Orange will pass the rest of the Summer at Avon-by-the-sea. J. C. Couillard and family of South Orange are in Cottage City, Me. Miss Rose C. Franck, Miss Anna F. McCarrick, and Miss Emma A. Jordan are at Atlantic City. Mrs. Stuart C. Smith of Day Street is in Asbury Park. W. J. Pickering of South Orange is at Cape Vincent, N. Y. Mrs. David R. Felty of Park Avenue is in Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Van Nostrand are at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. F. N. Meyer of South Orange is in Newton. Miss Helen Rosenberg of Pine Bluff, Ark., is visiting in Elm Street. Mrs. Herman B. Walker of Alden Street is in West Troy, N. Y. E. L. Brothers of West Orange has been at Asbury Park. T. J. Preston and family of Park Avenue are at Ocean Grove. Mrs. F. J. Trest of South Orange is at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. Thomas Randle of Elm Street is at Ocean Grove. Eugene W. Farrell of South Orange and W. Augustus Lord are back from Niagara Falls. Miss Henry Dreibell of Central Avenue is in Glenmore, in Mercer County. The Rev. Alexander Turnbull and family of Park Place have gone to Asbury Park. Mrs. S. Walton Freeman of East Orange is at Lake George. Clarence Fenner of New-Orleans has taken the Fenner cottage, in Ridgewood Road, South Orange. J. A. Hill and family of Beach Street, East Orange, are at Asbury Park. Miss Loraine Veil of Blairstown is the guest of Mrs. Theodore F. Johnson of Montrose. Miss Edith Slack of Cary Street is back from Hauppauge, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stewart and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Shann are at Lake Hopatcong. George H. Beebe of University Place, East Orange, is at Atlantic Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bathgate of East Orange are in Paris. Miss Jennie Martin of Glenwood Avenue is at Cairo, in the Catskills. Miss Alice Ferguson and Miss Josephine Brothers of West Orange are at Elberon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunt of Greenville are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Reeve of South Orange. Miss Eva Lannagan of William Street, East Orange, has gone to Old Orchard Beach, Me.

F. W. Coolbaugh and family of East Orange are back from Lake Hopatcong. Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy of Brooklyn have been visiting in South Orange. The Rev. W. A. Brothers is at his home in West Orange. Miss Grace Perry of Machias, Me., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Knox of Princeton Street, East Orange. George H. Sloane and family of Halsted Street, East Orange, have gone to Maine. Miss Alice H. Meigs of Montrose has returned from Knox, N. Y. Robert Rossner of Atlantic City has taken a house in East Orange. Miss E. May Sherwood of Park Avenue, East Orange, is back from Lake Hopatcong. Augustus McGraw and Milton McCoy of East Orange are at Belmont, L. I. Gurney Morningstern, William Hatt, and John Billington of East Orange are camping on Shrewsbury River. Andrew Mason and Miss Martha Mason of Scotland Street have sailed for Europe. Mrs. C. L. Young, Miss Emma Young, Mrs. Caroline A. Crofutt, and Mrs. George Crofutt are at Newtown, Conn. Mrs. John A. Ackerman and Miss Alice Ackerman of Essex Avenue have gone to Richmondville, N. Y. Mrs. Walter K. L. Dickson and Miss Antonia Dickson of Cleveland Street are at Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Ross C. Browning and Miss Bertha Browning of Llewellyn Park are at Shelter Island. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Quinn and family of White Street are in Flanders, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fiegel and family of East Orange are at Lake George.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Childs, Miss M. E. Childs, and Miss M. F. Pruden of East Orange are in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Franklin and family of Prospect Street are at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner and family of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, are at Craigville, Cape Cod. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hale, Edward Hale, the Misses Hale, and Miss Anna Lindsley are at the Thousand Islands. Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins and the Misses Tompkins of Scotland Street have gone to Norwalk, Conn. R. M. Chamliss of Chattanooga is the guest of the Rev. T. and Mrs. James C. Chamliss of North Grove Street. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Colt of Cleveland Street have gone to Old Point Comfort. The Rev. John M. Thomas of East Orange has gone to Middlebury, Vt. John B. Manning and family of North Grove Street, East Orange, are in the mountains. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thierlot, Miss Matilda Thierlot, and Miss Ruby Thierlot are at Newport. The Rev. Hugh P. Fleming has sailed for Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dutton and family of Amherst Street, East Orange, are at Ocean Grove. Dr. J. L. Crater has gone to Asbury Park. Hart O. Bag of Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, has sailed for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Condit of East Orange are at Saratoga City, Mass. William E. Kutcher and Frederick Scott of North Park Street have gone to Bay Harbor. Clinton E. Brush and family of South Orange are at Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Harrison of East Orange are at Schooley's Mountain. Mrs. B. F. Van Wagenen and Ray Van Wagenen of Scotland Street have gone to Mahanoy City, Penn. The Misses Hale of Cary Street are at Charlottesville, N. C.

Mrs. William H. Simpson and family of East Orange have gone to Dingman's Ferry, Penn. Mrs. J. L. Crater and Miss Mary Crater of Essex Avenue have gone to Newton and Deckertown. J. Rowland Mix and family of Highland Avenue are at Nantucket, Mass. Prof. J. Grant Cramer of East Orange will spend August at Kennebunkport, Me. Mrs. J. Livingston Carr and Miss Nellie Carr of Cleveland Street are at Saratoga Springs. Capt. and Mrs. Paul Harwood of Prospect Street, East Orange, have gone to Maine. Richard M. Colgate and family of Llewellyn Park are at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Mrs. W. A. Gellatley and family of Central Avenue, East Orange, are back from Europe. Mrs. Robert McArthur of West Orange is in Somerset County. Robert F. Birdsell and Miss Birdsell are at Hobart, N. Y. Willis D. Hager and family of Washington Street, East Orange, are at Seabright, N. J. Charles N. Condit of East Orange is at Atlantic City. John Mills of Brooklyn has taken a house in Watsessing. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Bacon of Beech Street, East Orange, are at Pine Hill, N. Y. Miss Field of Evergreen Place, East Orange, is in Gloucester, Mass. Edward J. Hickok of Williams, Arizona, is the guest of H. Addison Hickok. John S. Tilney and family of Main Street are at Wixford, R. I. Frank H. Scott and family of Reynolds Terrace are at Moosehead Lake, Me. Miss Mary B. Farmer of Grove Place, East Orange, is at Lake Hopatcong. The Misses Todd of St. Cloud are at Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Vierow are at Richfield Springs. Mrs. J. Warren Smith of Elm Street is in Ocean Grove. John Van Vechten and family of Montrose are at Castleton-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Smith of Centre Street are at the Isle of Shoals, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Shepard are at Rowayton, Belle Island, Conn. Mrs. P. H. Wesson of Cleveland Street has gone to Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Grace Downer of High Street is in Manasquan. Miss Lois Downer of Lyncharst is the guest of Mrs. Downer of High Street. Frank Arnold and family of Montrose are at the Isle of Shoals, N. H. Miss Edith Pierson of William Street is back from Blackhall, Conn.

IN MONTCLAIR AND VICINITY.

Social Happenings of the Week—Personal Mentions.

MONTCLAIR, Aug. 1.—An excursion to Greenwood Lake will be made next Wednesday by the members of the Second Ward Republican Club of Bloomfield.

The annual excursion of the Sunday school of the Watzessing Methodist Episcopal Church will be made to Raritan Beach Grove next Saturday.

The firemen of Bloomfield will hold a picnic in Glenwood Park Wednesday afternoon and evening, Aug. 12.

On Tuesday next a large crowd will go from Bloomfield and Montclair on the Royal Arcanum excursion to Asbury Park.

Mrs. George Roubaud of Glen Ridge is at Bailey Island, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Warren of Bloomfield have returned to New-York. Mr. Henry Lehrmann is at Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Mary Anderson of Cliffside Avenue, Upper Montclair, is at Asbury Park. Miss Ethel Sullivan of Orange Road is in the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. John Schwab and family of Bloomfield have gone to Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. John Miller of Forest Street are at Hunter, in the Catskills. Mrs. Nelson Raymond and children of Upper Montclair are in Belmar. Mrs. Frank A. Hall of Llewellyn Road is at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks. Miss Vickers of Rochester, N. Y., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Anderson of Upper Montclair. Frederic G. Smith and family are at East Long Branch. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Andrus, Hugh G. Anderson, and Miss Belle Anderson of Upper Montclair will pass the Summer in Quanochontaug, R. I. Miss Anale Coons of Bloomfield is in Ocean Grove. J. Wescott Smith of New-York has taken the Reading residence, on Orange Road. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Thompson of Upper Montclair are in Wallkill Valley, N. Y. Mrs. E. W. Lancaster of Bloomfield is at Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Roberts and Harold Roberts of Plymouth Street are at Watch Hill, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Freeman of Bloomfield are at Squirrel Island, Me. Mrs. Allan Nichols, Jack Nichols, and Spencer Nichols of Glen Ridge are at Claverick, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Morris of Bloomfield have gone to Haines Falls, N. Y. Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Harris of Glen Ridge are at Morris Plains. Mrs. L. L. Howe and family of Upper Montclair are at Tobyhanna Mills, Monroe County, Penn. The Misses Bates of Chestnut Hill, Mass., are the guests of Miss Marion Chitterling of Glen Ridge. The Rev. Alfred Harding of Washington, D. C., is in Bloomfield. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powers of Brooklyn have been the guests of Mr. Powers of Glen Ridge. Mrs. Meeker and family of Glen Ridge are in the Berkshire Hills. The Rev. H. W. Ballantine of Baltimore has been the guest of N. Harvey Dodd of Bloomfield. Miss Kittie Schaffer of Brooklyn has been the guest of Miss Anna Bromer of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge. George B. Harris and family of Forest Street are at Belmar. Mr. Nelson M. Chitterling of Glen Ridge is in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. George Beach of Glen Ridge are back from Ocean Grove. Miss Hattie Russell of Philadelphia has been the guest of Miss Louise Russell of Glen Ridge.

Mrs. H. B. Norris of Bloomfield has gone to Point Pleasant. Miss Augusta Goulf of Plymouth Street is back from Quogue, L. I. Robert W. Gardner and family of Bloomfield are at Twilight Park, in the Catskills. Miss Mabel Morris, Miss Broughton, and Miss Lewis of Glen Ridge are at Bradley Beach. Mrs. Miller and Miss Amelia Miller of Franklin Avenue, Bloomfield, will sail for Europe Aug. 6. Mrs. A. P. Pierson and family of Glen Ridge are at Bradley Beach. Miss Florence A. Mackie of New-York is the guest of Miss Edith McDowell of Bloomfield. Miss Marion Hartley of New-York is the guest of Miss Anna Mellick of Midland Avenue. Mrs. Ellen Patterson and Allen Patterson of Bloomfield are in Red Bank. Mrs. Earl and Miss Earl of Glen Ridge are in the Catskills. Mrs. Jones of Belleville Avenue, Bloomfield, is in Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Strohmeyer and family of South Willow Street are at Belmar. Mrs. Edward E. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin of Bloomfield are at Point Pleasant. Miss Elizabeth Scoville of Glen Ridge is back from Montreal. Mrs. W. W. Wright of Glen Ridge is back from Asbury Park. Dr. H. E. Richards of Bloomfield is back from Europe.

The Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin of Glen Ridge are at Red Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Harrison are at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Mrs. Joseph Muir of Glen Ridge is at New-Rochelle. Miss Rosetta Johnson of Bloomfield is at Point Pleasant. Miss Ward of Glen Ridge is back from Asbury Park. E. B. Goodell is back from the Adirondacks. George Hummell and family of Bloomfield are back from East Bangor, Penn.

HAPPENINGS IN SUMMIT.

Successful Fair for the Benefit of the Fresh-Air Home.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 1.—A successful fair for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home was held Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William B. Smith, in Ridge Road, under the management of the Misses Hodenpyl, Miss Lulu Rubsamen, Miss Jessie Doane, Miss Mabel Smith, and Miss Meta Pollak.

Miss May Meeker of Millburn and Allan B. Lushear were married Wednesday evening in the Springfield Methodist Church by the Rev. W. A. Knox.

An enjoyable picnic was held to-day at Verona Lake by the Sunday school of the Springfield Presbyterian Church.

The managers of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home will give a tea at the home next Saturday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katie Furey of Millburn and James Trainer of Morristown.

The Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Conger of Wyoming are at Lake George. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Mullen have gone to Pennsylvania. Miss Atwood Porter of Brooklyn is a guest at the home of Edwin Hotchkiss. Edward Pettigrew of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Pettigrew of Millburn. Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Schultz and Miss Schultz of Murray Hill will go to Farmington, Conn., next week.

Mrs. E. E. Phelan, Miss Phelan, and Edward Phelan have gone to Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Mullen have gone on a driving trip through Pike County, Penn. Mrs. N. C. Cox and Mrs. S. F. Blodget of Short Hills are back from South Norwalk, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson are back from Pennsylvania. William Porter of Brooklyn is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edwin Hotchkiss, Jr., of Athort Terrace. Miss Jessie B. Marsh and Miss Florence Price of Newark are the guests of Mrs. Blodget of Springfield. The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Raymond, daughter of Dr. Raymond, and Leslie P. Ward of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Potter are in Manchester, Vt.

THE WEEK IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Many Arrivals and Departures—Some of the Social Events.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy Benjamin M. Price and his family have gone to Spring Lake for the Summer. Mrs. M. O. Davis has gone to Romolus, N. Y., on a visit. Miss Maysie Hull is at East Millstone, with friends. Miss Kittie King of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. William Mattler, at the Pines. John E. Lindstedt has gone to Berkeley Beach. Miss Etta La Rose is visiting Miss Mary Daire. Mrs. Sarah Moore has gone to Lakewood for the Summer. Miss Mattie Ely of Trenton is visiting Miss E. Cathcart. Mrs. Joseph Fisher has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Sooy. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton and family have gone to Undercliff, Lake Placid, N. Y., for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tindell have gone to Turnersville, in the Catskills, for a visit of several weeks. Miss Maggie La

arried there in August to Mr. Herbert acy Baggally, son of Sir Richard Baggally of England. Miss Lowrey is a daughter of the late Grosvenor P. Lowrey. Two years ago Miss Virginia Lowrey, sister of Miss Joliet, married Mr. Frank B. Ball, and, when they went to Japan, Miss Joliet went with them, and there first met Mr. Baggally.

Mrs. George P. Bowler sailed for Europe last Wednesday with her son, Mr. R. P. Bowler.

Late arrivals at the Louisburg are Drummond V. Hayes, Samuel Norris Jr., Miss L. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. Otis Smith, Agnes G. Shipman, Mrs. James McManus, Miss Phillips, Miss Clara Phillips, Miss C. A. Scribner, Mrs. M. K. Elmer, Miss Simpson, E. S. Thompson, J. J. Boorley, W. H. Hannah, W. W. Hayden, Paul H. Miller, A. K. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jaynes, Miss Violett, Mrs. S. W. Coe, Miss Coe, Miss Wing, Miss Wheelwright, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hall, Mrs. E. B. Cowles, Mrs. J. H. Stedman, Miss Katherine Cooke, and S. M. Hamilton.

UP IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Several Well-Known Cottagers Have Gone to Bar Harbor.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 1.—There have been some departures for Bar Harbor and other seaside resorts this week, as well as some arrivals at the cottages and hotels. Miss Cary and Miss Roach will go to Bar Harbor next week, returning to The Gables for the Autumn season. Mr. Richard Goodman and family, who expected to go to Bar Harbor some weeks ago, have been detained, but will start soon for their annual visit. Miss Lucy Prothingnysen will spend part of the month of August at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. Elliott D. Shepard is a guest at Elm Court, where Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, mother of Mrs. Sloane, has been staying ever since the Sloanes came for the season. Miss Coster of New-York is the guest of Mrs. Zhimmerman and Miss Furniss at Edgecomb. Mr. J. W. Davis and family have returned from some weeks' stay at Southampton and are again at the Frelinghuysen cottage. Miss Marion Haven spent last week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker at Southampton. Previous to joining the family in New-York for their trip abroad, Mr. Howland Pell has been spending some time at Southampton playing golf at the links of the Shinnecock Hills Club.

The leading golfers have raised a little more than $300 for the prizes in the professional tournament to be held in September. Among those who will play are Willie Dunn of the Ardsley Links, Dubbs Ferry; Willie Davis, Cedar Hollow Club of the Lenox Links, and a number of the other best professionals in the country.

Mrs. Anson Stokes and members of the Stokes cottage party left Lenox for a few weeks. Alfred Sackett and family, the Misses Frederick B. Stockwell are expected to put a large party around the earth, taking about ten months for the circuit. They go west, and will visit Hawaii on their way to Japan and other countries. Mrs. Bishop and other cottagers will remain here to have a cycle path constructed from Lenox to Stockbridge. Mrs. Alfred Sackett, Mrs. Frederick B. Stockwell, Mrs. Frederick L. Rhinelander, Mrs. Joseph Mendelson, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Ashley Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunard Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gambrill Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gambrill Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gambrill Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gambrill Jr.,

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR THE NATIONAL MEET.

Pleasant Times for Wheelmen in the Famous Blue Grass Region and Some of the Entertainments Planned for the Visitors to Louisville—Pennsylvania Wheelmen Will Try to Have Their Machines Carried Free on the Railroads.

The big event of the year in league circles is only eight days away. Every preparation has been made for it, and if the National race meet is not the most attractive of any ever held under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen, it will be quite unlike any meet that has ever been held before. Although a previous National meet has been held in the South, the point never before has been so far removed from the big centres of population. While it certainly is possible that the attendance may be smaller than usual, the fact that the meet is to be held in the heart of the blue grass region, and that many prominent wheelmen will attend who have never been able to visit the South before, will more than offset the loss of the Eastern contingent. Several circumstances combine to make this meet the most attractive of any ever held under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen. Many a wheelman has been attracted to Louisville by the fact that it is the home of Colonel Bruce Ellis, the chairman of the League Racing Board, and the great facilities which he has at his command for making the meet a success. Colonel Ellis has always been interested in racing, and the great facilities which he has at his command for making the meet a success. At all of the other entertainments there will be a full quota of Louisville's fair daughters, and the Louisville Country Club, a number of whose members have been considered to take part. These ladies have arranged to join Morris Park Athletic Club in the work of making the meet a success, and this is a guarantee that it will be so. Besides, the weather will be cool, and the roads will be in good condition. Information is also to the effect that the meet will conduct the affairs in connection with the meet in a manner that will be satisfactory to all concerned. Probably the most attractive feature of the meet will be the parade on Monday, when the wheelmen will ride in a body from Louisville to Crescent Hill, a distance of about five miles. The parade will be somewhat rough, after that the ride will be over a fine macadam road, and the pace will be fast. This is an ideal course for a parade, as the road is wide enough to allow a large number of wheelmen to ride abreast, and the scenery is very fine. The parade will be headed by a band of music, and will be reviewed by Governor Bradley and staff, Mayor Weaver and staff, and other prominent officials. The line of march will be as follows: Form on Fifth Street, west of Main Street, parade down Main Street to Green Street, to Floyd Street, countermarch to Main, to Fulton Street, east to Washington Street, north on Washington Street to Columbia Street, to Main Street, to Floyd Street, to Franklin Street, to Columbia Street, to Main Street, to Front Street, to Washington Street, to Fulton Street, to Main Street, down Main Street, and disperse. This will be over nearly all macadam roads.

Club runs for August have been scheduled by the Morris Wheelmen as follows:

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY RUNS.

Aug. 1, to Yonkers; leave at 2 P. M. Aug. 8, ladies' run, to Brook Park; leave at 2 P. M. Aug. 15, to City Island; leave at 2 P. M. Aug. 22, ladies' run, to Van Cortlandt Park; leave at 2 P. M. Aug. 29, to Wilkes Point, (Boy Side.) Leave at 2:15 P. M. (for 5 o'clock College Point Ferry.)

SUNDAY RUNS.

Aug. 2, all day, to Fire Beach; leave at 8:30 A. M. Morning run, to City Island, same time. Afternoon run, to Mount Vernon, 2 P. M.

Aug. 9, all day, to Pompton N. J.; leave 8:30 A. M., (9:15, Fort Lee Ferry.) Morning run, to Hackensack, same time. Afternoon run, to City Island, 2 P. M.

Aug. 16, all day, to Plainfield, N. J., via Hudson County Boulevard and Elizabeth; leave 8 A. M. (8:45, Fort Lee Ferry.) Morning run, to Bergen Point, same time. Afternoon run, to Elmora, (Miss Ruth F. M.

Aug. 23, all day, to Far Rockaway, L. I.; leave 8 A. M. (9 o'clock, College Point Ferry.) Morning run, to Fort Schuyler; leave 3 P. M. Afternoon run, to New-Rochelle, (Glen Island.) 2 P. M.

Aug. 30, all day, Tarrytown and Nyack; leave 8 A. M. Morning run, to Yonkers, same time. Afternoon run, to City Island, leave 2 P. M.

On account of the resignation of Capt. Coverdale of the Liberty Wheelmen, which will probably be accepted at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, an election will be held to fill the vacancy. There are a number of candidates in the field, prominent among them being C. S. Palmer, who holds the position of first Lieutenant. Mr. Palmer is an indefatigable worker, and has been instrumental in securing many new members for the club, and in advancing racing among the members. Being himself a rider of no mean abilities, his training is appreciated by the best men of the club. Palmer, if elected, will be the fourth Captain the club has had. J. Adue Hyle, who first held this position, was succeeded by Clemens Welss, who served for three successive years. Coverdale was elected to succeed Welsh in 1895, but resigned last Spring, but on account of ill health he has been unable properly to fill the duties connected with the office. Welsh, who succeeded Clemens Welss, who was hesitated to accept the nomination, has declared that he will not run.

F. A. Sammis of the Liberty Wheelmen, who went South for the purpose of taking a position as clerk in a Virginia hotel, has returned to Brooklyn. It is said that the wild and woolly ranchmen who patronized the inn over which Sammis presided did not prove congenial.

The contestants in the Libertys' five-mile club road race having failed to lower the State record, as was expected, have been subjected to considerable raillery by their fellow-members. The outcome of the matter is that another five-mile club race is being talked about, from which the first eighteen men of the former race are to be barred, also Frank D. White, G. S. Smith, and E. T. Allen. Each of these twenty-one men, once another member of the club is to be eligible to compete. The regular racing team regard this project with considerable amusement, but the second team, or Liberty Last Stand, as they have themselves named their stable, are to have a team selected, from which they will make as good a showing as the regulars did during Schwarz, who was unfortunate enough to fall in the Irvington-Millburn race, and William J. Enos the crack road rider, will probably start from scratch. The other entries will probably be Simons Weiss, A. A. Ayers, Frank E. Potter, William B. Littlefield, James T. Repike, Louis Peoples, Frederick Mentz, Louis Bruns, Henry L. Wippermann, George R. Rich, H. A. Mock, William H. Frazell, E. A. Currie, James T. Eyring, Jr., Robbing, F. J. Mullane, Henry J. Clarke, Charles H. Kendrick, and R. J. Rippel.

John J. Hughes, who is a rider of considerable merit, has handed in his application for membership in the Liberty Wheelmen. He was formerly a member of the Nassau Wheelmen.

A vacation party is now being formed by the Century Wheelmen for a trip to the Delaware Water Gap and return, leaving Saturday, Aug. 15, and returning Sunday, Aug. 23.

A large party of Yellow Fellow Club members have just arrived at Bremen via the steamer Trave. Among them is Miss May Mott, granddaughter of Lucretia Mott, the well-known abolitionist. The party expects to take a long tour through England and France, returning late in the Fall.

E. C. Connet, Jr., and his brother will represent the club in the coasting contest under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, to be held at Cedar Grove, N. J., on the 15th inst.

CONSULATE DOING GOOD WORK.

The Asphalting of the Circle One of the Improvements Aimed At.

Detailing the efforts of the New-York City Consulate to secure an improvement in the streets of the metropolis, Secretary F. M. Probisher spoke as follows yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

The Committee on Streets and Highways of the New-York City Consulate has held several meetings during the last week, and a Committee of Three, consisting of the Messrs. J. W. Walters, William R. Pitman, and W. J. McCormick, was appointed to confer with the Board of Park Commissioners relative to asphalting the Circle and the most outrageously paved roadways in the city, and after a rainstorm, it is almost impassable for either pedestrians or wheelmen. The mud is tracked on the Boulevard by the wagons, covering more than three blocks above. It would seem that for a roadway which is used by vehicles of every description as well as pedestrians the Board of Park Commissioners should authorize asphalt pavements. It is understood that an appropriation of $50,000 is in the hands for such work, and the Consulate hopes that it will be enabled to accomplish, for the public, a good roadway at this point.

The pavements at Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, in front of the Eighth Avenue car stables, were also considered, and the same committee was requested to confer with President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, demanding that some change be made in order that the crossing might not be so dangerous to wheelmen. At this section of the road, the company uses the middle of the street to change horses, and frequently there is a blockade of wagons. Unless these nuisances are abated, the Consulate proposes to take the matter in hand and place the same before the Legislature.

The committee's attention was also called to the crossing at Eighty-sixth Street and the Boulevard. This street is used by the Tenth Avenue Railroad line, which is now operated by the Third Avenue line, and at this section, the pavement between the tracks is in a most deplorable condition. This railroad destroys New-York's beautiful Boulevard and one of the best driving streets, and, unless it repairs the pavement between the tracks, it may count on vigorous action on the part of the Consulate.

The committee's attention was also called to the watering troughs on the Boulevard, and the way the wagons block the Boulevard when watering horses. A complaint has been lodged with the Police Commissioners relative to this nuisance.

The Department of Public Works will be requested to place setters in the centre of the Boulevard, in order that the mass of people who desire to see driving and cycling on that thoroughfare may find a resting place. The Third Avenue Railroad proposes to lay double tracks extending along Broadway and the King's Bridge Road and from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Gen. Collis, the Commissioner on Public Works, insists that a proper form of rail shall be used by this company, but it seems determined in using a rail that will be dangerous to the driving as well as the cycling public. J. W. Walters, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Streets and Highways Committee, has been in consultation with Gen. Collis on this very important matter, and the Consulate favors the centre-slot rail, which is now laid on One Hundred and Second Street between Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard. This rail will admit of a better condition of street pavement.

P. L. Rodewald of New-Brighton, S. I., one of the Board of Consuls who represents the Consulate in Staten Island, and who has been untiring in his efforts for the cause of cycling, reports that in three weeks from now cyclers visiting Staten Island will find seventy signboards placed at various sections of roadways through the island. Six of these signboards will be placed at the ferry, so that cyclists and horsemen will now have no difficulty in reaching any part of the island. He is pushing this matter to a vigorous end, and the Supervisors and Trustees of the various townships and also Edward Morrison, the County Engineer, have done everything they possibly could to favor the wheelmen. They desire to make Staten Island a favorite resort for wheelmen, and, through their aid, an appropriation of $450 was secured to erect the signboards on Staten Island.

A wheelman who now visits Staten Island will find that the street-sprinkling nuisance has been reduced to a minimum, and dry strips will be found in the centre of all roadways. The watering carts are so changed that the Boulevard and streets are no longer flooded.

The League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New-York City stands ready to endeavor to secure all necessary legislation for the comfort of wheelmen in New-York City, and the members of the Board of Consuls have spent considerable time riding through the streets to ascertain what streets or avenues are now in a dangerous condition.

The committee was met with the kindest consideration at the hands of Gen. Collis and Engineers North and Towle of the Department of Public Works, who are in sympathy with the cyclists, and they propose, as far as in their power, to put the streets in the best possible condition for the use of the people.

SPRINGFIELD'S PRIZES.

What the Cracks Will Race for at the Big Meet at Hampden Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Springfield Bicycle Club's Prize Committee has practically completed its preparatory work and presents the following splendid list, which will doubtless secure the entries of all the best American amateur and professional riders, and it is hoped those of some of the leading foreigners.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

First—One-mile for riders residing within twenty-five miles of Springfield—Amateur—First prize, custom-made suit of clothes, $35; second, silver water pitcher, $25; third, mandolin, $15; fourth, silver tobacco box, $5; fifth, bicycle shoes, $3.

Second—One-half-mile, open, professional—First prize, $70; second, $40; third, $25.

Third—One-half-mile, open, amateur—First prize, jeweled cuff buttons, $35; second, Webster's International Dictionary, full Russia, $15, and fictionary stand, $5; third, silver-trimmed cigar box, $6, and gold pen and holder, $5; fourth, patent leather shoes, $5.50.

Fourth—One-mile, 2:10 Class, professional—First prize, $60; second, $35; third, $20.

Fifth—One-mile, open, amateur—First prize, gold watch, $35; second, custom-made trousers, $15, and dress-suit case, $6; third, shaving set, $12; fourth, revolver, $7.50.

Sixth—One-mile, international, professional—First prize, $125; second, $80; third, $60; fourth, $35.

Seventh—One-mile, handicap, amateur—First prize, jeweled watch chain, $35; second, custom-made trousers, $15, and traveling bag, $8.50; third, lamp, $7; fourth, bicycle suit, $10.

Eighth—Two-mile, handicap, professional—First prize, $100; second, $65; third, $40; fourth, $20.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.

First—One-half-mile, open, amateur—First prize, custom-made golf suit, $35; second, kodak, $25; third, clock, $15; fourth, patent leather shoes, $6.50.

Second—One-half-mile, handicap, professional—First prize, $75; second, $45; third, $25.

Third—One-mile, record race, amateur—First prize, gold watch chain, $35; second, smoking set, $25; third, suit of clothes, $20, fourth, meerschaum pipe, $10.

Fourth—One-mile, record race, professional—First prize, $175; second, $100; third, $65; fourth, $35.

Fifth—One-mile, 2:20 Class, professional—First prize, $60, second, $35; third, $20.

Sixth—One-half-mile handicap, amateur—First prize, gold watch chain, $35; second, easy chair, $20, and meerschaum pipe, $5; third, silver set, $15; fourth, Bombsack alligator club bag, $15; fifth, fish rod, $5, and patent leather shoes, $6.50.

Seventh—One-half-mile, open, professional—First prize, $70; second, $40; third, $25.

Eighth—One-mile, handicap, amateur—First prize, gold watch chain, $35; second, carving set, $10, and mackintosh, $15; third, custom-made vest, $8, and umbrella, $7; fourth, bicycle riding suit, $12; fifth alligator bag, $9.

Ninth—One-mile, handicap, professional—First prize, $100; second, $65; third, $40.

Tenth—Rebord riding.

The professionals are offered $1,750, against $1,600 last year, while generous donations of local merchants for the amateur events are as valuable as the League of American Wheelmen racing rules will permit.

RULES FOR COASTING.

Conditions Which Will Govern the Contest of the M. A. C. C.

At last a set of rules for the government of coasting contests has been compiled, and the public is able to know how such affairs are conducted. The rules in question, those formulated by the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, have just been made public and seem calculated to make the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' contests on Cedar Grove Hill on Aug. 15 not only fair all-around tests, but interesting to the spectators, the starting of the competitors in heats giving the affair the semblance of a series of races.

In the absence of previous rules bearing on this newly developed branch of cycling sport, the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' rules are likely to be generally accepted.

The rules in full are as follows:

The hill shall not be less than 440 yards long. Entries shall be confined to amateurs, as defined by the League of American Wheelmen.

Contestants shall wear a cloth number, to be provided by the Race Committee, which shall be securely pinned to the backs of the riders.

The start shall be from a push-off at a tape stretched at the top of the hill. Official pushers-off to be designated by the committee. No push-off shall overstep the said tape. Such an offense shall be considered sufficient cause for the disqualification of the competitor affected.

Not less than two nor more than five contestants shall be started abreast, at intervals of sixty seconds.

After all shall have made their trials, the twelve who shall have coasted the greatest distance shall be restarted in the manner governing the contest; of these, the six who shall then coast furthest shall again be restarted; of these, the three who shall then coast furthest shall be once more restarted and the distances which they then cover shall decide their positions and the award of prizes.

The body shall be kept as rigid as possible, and the feet shall not be removed from their perch until the rider dismounts or falls off. "Sculling," wabbling of the head or body, the wabbling or zigzagging of the wheel, or taking the course of another contestant when less than two open lengths ahead, shall be considered foul riding, and be sufficient cause for the disqualification of the contestant. Touching the pedals for any reason whatsoever shall also be cause for disqualification.

The finish shall be judged by the furthest part of the rider's foot when he dismounts or falls off his machine. All contestants shall remain on the exact spot at which they dismount until released by the measurers.

There shall be no restrictions as to the weight or style of machine; but no wheel shall be provided with extraneous weights or mechanical aids, nor be unprovided with chains, (or levers,) cranks, and pedals. All contestants shall appear at the starting point at least five minutes in advance of their respective heats, and shall submit their wheels to the clerk of the course for inspection.

The officers shall be a referee, a starter, three measurers, one chief clerk of course and two assistants, one chief scorer and two assistants, one chief marshal and assistants, one chief umpire, and as many assistants as the committee may deem necessary.

The referee shall have general supervision of the contest. He shall give judgment on protests received by him; shall decide all questions or objections respecting foul riding, or offenses of which he may be personally cognizant, or which may be brought to his attention by an umpire or other officer. He shall decide all questions the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for in these rules. His decision in all cases shall be final. No protest shall be considered that is not filed by the contestant himself as soon as possible after its occurrence.

The measurers shall cause to be laid for fifty yards along the edge of the road, where their judgment deems most expedient, a tape bearing in feet and inches the distance from the starting point, and shall measure and report to the scorers the distances covered by each contestant who shall beat the best previous performance. They shall decide the position of the men at the finish and their decision shall be final and without appeal. In case of disagreement the measurements of the majority shall decide.

It shall be the duty of the starter, before starting the men, to say "Mount!" in a few seconds after to say, "Are the starters ready?" and, if no reply to the contrary be given, to effect a start by a report of a pistol, or by the word "Go!"

The clerk of the course shall call competitors in ample time, see that they are provided with numbers properly worn, and that they are on the appointed marks; he shall keep a record of all who start. If necessity should arise for drawing for position, it shall be done under his direction and supervision.

Umpires shall be stationed at such points on the course as the referee may direct, to watch closely the riding, and immediately report to the referee any competitor or competitors whose riding he may consider unfair, to the end that the referee, before making any decision, may be credibly informed by an official as to the facts. The chief umpire shall be stationed at the starting point, and shall report to the referee any unfairness which may occur at that point.

The scorers shall keep a record of the names and numbers of all contestants in the order of their finish, and the distances they cover as reported by the measurers, and shall report to the clerk of the course those who qualify for the final heats.

The marshals shall be stationed by their chief at points along the course, and shall use their best efforts to secure for all contestants a free and unobstructed course.

THE QUILLS' PROGRAMME.

A Fine List of Races for Their National Circuit Meet.

The Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen, which is composed of Dixie Hires, Chairman; M. B. Macfarlane, Secretary; George E. Stackhouse, A. G. Batcheldor, W. J. Morgan, and James Watson, has completed arrangements for the first annual race meet of the club, which will be held at the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday, Sept. 19. Besides the regular races, there will be record trials, exhibitions of fancy and trick riding by such well-known experts as the Kilpatricks, Maltby, and others, and special features that are bound to be interesting.

The programme as arranged by the committee and the prize list follow:

PROFESSIONAL.

One-mile invitation, paced—Best two out of three heats.—First prize, $150; second prize, $75; third prize, $50.

One mile, 2:15 class, paced.—First prize, $75; second prize, $50; third prize, $25.

Two-mile handicap.—First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $10.

AMATEUR.

One-mile invitation, paced—Best two out of three heats.—First prize, value $35; second prize, value $25, third prize, value $15.

Two-mile handicap.—First prize, value $35; second prize, value $25; third prize, value $10; fourth prize, value $5.

One-mile tandem.—First prize, value $20 to each, second prize, value $10 to each; third prize, value $5 to each.

Five-mile team race for the championship of the Metropolitan district and The American Wheelman's two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar trophy, which goes to the club whose representatives finish first. The individual prizes will be gold, silver, and bronze medals to first, second, and third.

Fifty dollars will also be offered to the man who, with his own pacemakers, makes the fastest mile at the conclusion of the races.

The prizes are of the full limit and value allowed by the League of American Wheelmen rules, and aggregate $1,200. Special sanction will be obtained to extend the prize limit in the mile invitation for professionals.

If necessary, the trial heats of the amateur events will be run on the afternoon preceding the tournament. Entry blanks are now being prepared, and will be distributed within a few days, or they can be had upon application to A. G. Batcheldor, with whom the entries close on Sept. 12, by addressing him at 100 Nassau Street, this city.

The riders who will compete in the professional events embrace the cream of the American tracks, including E. C. Bald, "Tom" Cooper, Walter C. Sanger, Jom S. Johnson, and others. Several foreign starters will also be among the starters. The price of admission to the grounds will be 25 cents, while the grand-stand seats, which will be on sale shortly, will sell at 50 and 75 cents. The price of box seats has been placed at $1 each. The club will leave no stone unturned to make the meet the banner one of the year, and with rain and in view a great care will also be exercised in the selection of officials. The referee will probably be George D. Gideon, Chairman National Racing Board, and an effort will be made to secure the services of A. D. Peck of Boston as starter and W. Montague Perrett of Chicago as clerk of the course. The handicapping will, of course, be done by the officials handicapper of the League of American Wheelmen.

The entire proceeds of the meet will be devoted to improving and building up the club.

Schedule of Race Meets.

In the list of meets for August which follows the National Circuit dates are marked with an asterisk:

2—*Nashville, Tenn.
4—South Bend, Ind., Occidental Cycle Club.
5—Rochester, (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle Wheelmen.
5—Bloomsburg (Penn.) Wheelmen.
6—Franklin, Ohio, Bridges & Lacy.
6—Erie (Penn.) Wanderers.
6—Silver Lake (N. Y.) School of Physical Training.
7, 8—*Cincinnati, Ohio.
7, 8—Chicago, National Cycle Exhibition Company.
8—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
8—Westboro, Mass., L. R. Hapgood.
8—Paterson, Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey.
8—Gardner, Mass., Osgood & Coolidge.
8—Scranton, Penn., Green Ridge Wheelmen.
10-15—* Louisville, (Ky.,) National meet.
12—Coxsackie (N. Y.) Cycling Club.
12, 13—Warren, Penn., Recreation Park Association.
14—Willimantic, Conn., Thread City Cyclers.
15—Bergen Point, N. J., Fourth Regiment Athletic Association.
15—Allentown, Penn., Mercury Wheelmen.
15—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
15—Southington, Conn., Quinnipiac Wheel Club, Connecticut State Circuit.
17—Indianapolis (Ind.) Cycle Track Association.
18—*Erie, Penn.
18—Johnstown, Penn., Young Men's Christian Association.
20—*Niagara Falls, N. Y.
20—Canandaigua, (N. Y.) Cycle Club.
21—Medina (N. Y.) Cyclers.
21—Troy, N. Y., Rensselaer County Wheelmen.
22—*Rochester, N. Y.
22—Newark, N. J., Atalanta Wheelmen.
22—Chicago, Royal Cycle Club.
22—Sharon, Penn., Associated Wheelmen.
22—Philadelphia Wheelmen.
22—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
24—Washington, D. C., Arlington Wheelmen.
25—*Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
25—Newark Valley, N. Y., North Tioga Agricultural Society.
26, 27, 28—Carmel, N. Y., Putnam County Agricultural Society.
28—New-Castle (Penn.) Cyclers.
27—*Utica (N. Y.) Cycling Club.
28, 29—Brattleborough, Vt., Vermont Wheel Club.
28—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—*Meriden (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—Flushing, N. Y., Mercury Wheelmen.
29—Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Athletic Association.
29—Philadelphia, Quaker City Wheelmen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In the testing department of the Pope Company at Hartford is a most curious machine used for testing the strength of wheels. A large wooden wheel, around the circumference of which are fixed at odd intervals blocks of irregular sizes, is designed to represent a rough road—a road far rougher in fact than the average rider would care to encounter. This wheel is kept revolving at a speed equalling in distance fourteen miles an hour. Against this unequal surface, with spokes taut and tires inflated, a brand-new wheel, fresh from the factory, is pressed by means of a bar on which the bicycle wheel rotates. At the end of this bar are heavy weights and suitable springs calculated to equal the strength of the heaviest rider. Under such severe treatment a bicycle wheel must be made of the strongest material to stand up for any length of time. Thirteen hours are considered a fair trial for an ordinary wheel.

—When Bald, Cooper, and Sanger stated that they would not ride at Manhattan Beach in the special event on the 25th if Allen and Berlo competed, Chairman Gideon was asked to interfere. He stated that the men were under contract to ride, and that they must ride or suffer the consequences. But Chairman Gideon also stated that the men were privileged to withdraw their entries if they had time, as is specified by the league rules. By his action Chairman Gideon has established a precedent that will hold good for some time to come.

—Secretary-Treasurer Lawson of the Kentucky Division has made an arrangement with National Secretary Abbott Bassett by which temporary membership tickets may be issued to people who join the league between now and August 15. It usually takes about three weeks for an application to go through the regular channels, but by this arrangement those who send in applications before the meet will have a ticket to show, and this will entitle them to all the courtesies to be extended to league members during the meet.

—The smallest tandem ever built attracted much attention at 36 Warren Street last week. It was a combination machine having twenty-inch wheels. The Western Wheel Works makes a specialty of small tandems to order, and that shown was one of several recently turned out. They are also furnished with twenty-four or twenty-six inch wheels and sell for $100. The weight is about 30½ pounds. These machines are intended for children from five to seven years of age.

—A meeting of veterans of the League of American Wheelmen—those whose membership dates back ten years or over—will be a pleasing feature for the old-timers who attend the coming National meet. Around the banquet table they will recount experiences of the past, and many a tale of the old ordinary days will be told that will raise the hair on the head of the present-day safety rider.

—The rule against admitting bicycles to Greenwood Cemetery has been abolished to the extent that permits are now issued to lot owners desiring to visit their lots awheel. Permits are also granted to florists, masons, and others employed in the cemetery who wish to ride to and from their work.

—George Bennett Smith won a one-mile handicap on the Merrick road, near Freeport, last Wednesday. He was scratch man, and his time was 2:32 2-5. Isaac Miller (100 yards) was second.

—Frequenters of Riverside Drive will be glad to learn that the Park Department is repairing the surface at the curve around the Claremont Hotel.

—Ray Macdonald, the Staten Islander, will follow the National circuit, beginning with the championships at Louisville.

HAVERFORD'S CRICKET TRIP.

Its Showing Against English School Teams Was Excellent.

The Haverford College team of cricketers will bring its very successful English tour to a conclusion on Tuesday, and will sail for the United States on Wednesday, returning on board the Belgenland, which runs direct from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

The American collegians have every reason to feel proud of their record abroad, and their splendid showing against the great public schools of England has been most gratifying to all lovers of cricket. When the trip was first suggested, it was thought that Haverford was attempting altogether too much, and a succession of defeats was predicted for the tourists. The contrary has been the case, however, and although Eton, Harrow, and Clifton proved too strong for the visitors, they showed themselves equal to cope with the best of the others, and in many cases showed their superiority.

Although the team has not won very many matches, it has placed to its credit notable victories against Marylebone, Pepkin, and Charterhouse. It is safe to say that time alone saved Shrewsbury, Rugby, Haileybury, and Marlborough from defeat, for the Americans had decidedly the best of these drawn games. They had the worst of the drawn with Winchester, Eton, and Clifton, but were defeated only by Cheltenham, Uppingham, Harrow, and Malvern.

Of the individual work of the team too much cannot be said of the batting of the Captain, John A. Lester, who has achieved almost phenomenal success with the willow. He has made 1,049 runs in eighteen innings, 4 times a which gives him the splendid average of He has topped the century twice, made o five times, and over 50 eleven times. He not failed to make double figures once, and n over 25 for every completed inning except

D. H. Adams has also scored most consiste ly, and his bowling has been the best of t team. He has also topped the century h innings of 123 against Haileybury being his bes effort, while he scored 78 against Shrewsbury and 61 against Eton.

The work of J. H. Scattergood in the ticks has been very good, although in one two matches he was slightly off, and dropped more than one catch. He has batted very well at times, and comes third on the batting list. A. B. Mifflin has not come up to expectations in either his batting or bowling, but C. R. Hinchman and C. H. Howson have both done good work at times.

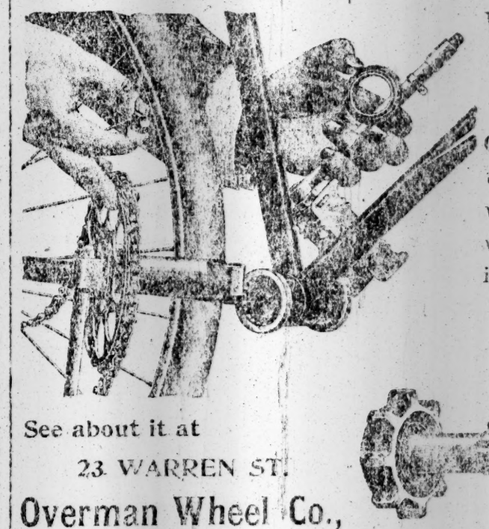
The complete batting averages of the team, taking in all the public school games, stands as follows:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most In Inns.	Runs	Aver.
J. A. Lester	18	4	*155	1,049	75.02
D. H. Adams	18	0	123	598	28.85
J. H. Scattergood	15	2	50	324	17.23
A. B. Mifflin	16	0	85	252	15.50
H. P. Cooper	7	0	*18	107	12.2
C. R. Hinchman	17	2	46	196	13.01
C. H. Howson	18	0	42	185	11.04
T. Wistar	17	2	32	141	9.4
S. Rhoads	1	0	9	9	9.00
A. Haines	17	0	12	48	3.06
C. G. Tatnall	7	0	17	39	5.7
L. H. Wood	9	1	20	38	4.75
A. M. Collins	9	0	12	29	4.40
A. G. Scattergood	11	2	10	19	3.18
A. C. Thomas	9	0	12	27	3.00

*Not out.

BICYCLES.



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AT-WEATHER WONDER

METEOR NOT AS FAST AS BRITANNIA IN A BREEZE OF WIND.

British Yachtsmen Think that Valkyrie III. Is a Better All-Round Boat—Saint and Penitent Fast in Light Breezes, but No Match for the Niagara in a Good Wind—Meteor's Hard Luck in the Royal Ulster Regatta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 22.—The Clyde regattas have set at rest several points which have been harassing yachting men since the season began. The most prominent is the conviction that the new rule Meteor is a marvel in the lightest of winds, but is not so good as the old rule Britannia in breezy weather. The difference is blamed on the new limitation of draught and the limitation of beam through the application of girth as a factor. Further experience and clever handling may modify the verdict on Meteor; in the meantime, that she will get beaten by Valkyrie III. on every point in moderate or bad weather is a foregone conclusion. That Meteor is faster than Valkyrie III. in very light winds seems very evident.

That Fife's new rule twenty-rater Saint is faster than Niagara in light weather has been pretty well proved, and the new rule Southampton Penitent is also better than Niagara in light winds. But in a breeze Niagara is better than both. Indeed, in a blow and sea neither is in it with the Herreshoff. A good deal of evidence suggests that improvements are going in the wrong direction, and that some revival of the new rule is inevitable.

On the second day of the Royal Ulster Regatta, the 18th, in Belfast Lough, the cutter Meteor made another great display of light-wind sailing. The match sailed was three times round a triangular course fifty miles. In the first two turns the Meteor went away fast, and kept a commanding lead to the end of the second turn. In the third turn she was sailed out of the wind, and lay becalmed, while the Alisa sailed along the edge of a streak, got round, and finished the course ahead of the Meteor, and won first prize. The Britannia and the Satanita were so badly becalmed that they gave up.

The race for the first-class cutters at the Royal Ulster Regatta has always been an anxiety to the club, from the difficulty of providing prizes. This time a very exceptional blessing fell on the Ulster Club, in the shape of a silver cup, value £50, presented by Mr. Howard Gould of the Niagara. For this cup added money and a second cup the following started: Meteor, 100.9, the German Emperor, scratch; Alisa, 100.1, A. Barclay Walker, 1.57; Satanita, 99.6, C. D. Rose, 2.30; Britannia, 96.8, the Prince of Wales, 5.32; Caress, 67, W. H. Walker, 29.55.

Clearing the starting line, the Alisa in her own weather went about to port for a board across the Lough for the chance of a northerly pluck up in the wind, as well as to take charge of the Meteor. But the Emperor's cutter could not be taken in charge, and going through the Alisa's lee came out with a clear lead. At the Carrick mark (five miles) the Meteor's lead was 11:03:35; Alisa, 11:11:05, in the six-mile reach down the north shore of the Lough, the Meteor improved her lead fast, and at the Black Head the time was: Meteor, 11:43:05; Alisa, 11:58:07. A broad reach across the mouth of the Lough brought the match by the wind for the flagship, where the time was: Meteor, 12:39:45; Alisa, 12:56:20; Britannia, 12:47:28. Going on the second turn, the Meteor failed straight into a calm, as Gomas knows how, but the others caught the breeze again and stood on, and by the minutes she had lost to the Alisa. At the Carrick mark the time was: Meteor, 1:10:05; Alisa 1:25:35; Britannia, 1:22:—.

It was a run from Carrick to the Black Head, where the line was: Meteor, 1:56:35; Alisa, 2:10:5, Britannia, 2:10:25. The second turn was timed at the flagship: Meteor, 2:44:—; Alisa, 3:00:—; Britannia, 3:05:30. The third turn was quite spoiled this time as a record. The Meteor was once more sailed into a calm, and for a couple of hours, while the Alisa was carried along on the edge of one air, and then another, and won.

The first two turns show nothing in the way of a duke for Meteor, and the timing proves the exceptionally great speed of the cutter when she has Walkyrie III. could show better in such weather is much to be doubted. Undoubtedly Meteor has proved herself to be a light-weather wonder, and in the hands of Capt. Carter of Britannia would probably work out records in other weathers. Mr. Watson is not at all certain that Meteor is the best he has excelled himself, he is a lot of clever critics know until he has. No doubt is left in Clyde that Meteor is better in very light winds than Valkyrie III., but what she could do in a breeze cannot be guessed at until she is better sailed.

On the 19th the forty-rater class was not quite so much spoiled with the weather as the larger class. However, since the Southampton Corsair won in the light wind, the fourth papers are satisfied the weather was perfect. The Clyde is quietly enjoying the big-ship channel's uneasiness as the Kaiser goes laughing over the hysterics of the Channel, and the sweet English faces wins. Old Satanita and Corsair have both cremsloned a good many of these arbitrists during this season. As for Corsair, there is some prospect of her want of ballast bringing about a hunt for her if she goes blown off the land in her lightness. That is some of our skippers speak of beating the new English departure of racing boats without ballast and winning in fat calms. They propose buying old lookers with small bottoms, sending their ballast pretty well ashore, starting them when there is a breath of wind, and if a breeze should come along, sending them back to the anchorage. Sunt and Niagara started for the twenty-raters' prize, but Niagara feeled the Saint and gave up.

For the five-rater prize, Sibbick's new Westra first to contest Fife's new form, but Fife showed a trimming boy could was thrown out. Westra sailed round and won.

The Royal Ulster is always to the front with a sporting programme for its regattas, and the regatta just closed was quite up to the standard in everything but the weather. However, the wanting wind creates less commotion at Bangor than too much of it. Bangor Bay is an open limited anchorage on the south shore of Belfast Lough, and, with a breeze from the nor'east, a thundering sea comes into it. At various regattas a nor'easter has obliged a squadron to start anchors in the middle of the night and cut and run for it across the Lough to Carrickfergus Roads. But the wind had no better choice in Belfast Lough, and has made the most of it by building a small, but elegant, clubhouse on shore.

The amateurs of Belfast Lough are a gate and plucky lot, and race their small yachts in every sort of weather—not always without mishaps. They cross to the Clyde in a boat-to-keep dredge for a big yacht, and get home either with a fair wind or a head one, and no doubt piloted by "Paddy's Milestone." (Aliza Craig.)

The Campbelton regatta (on the 15th) was regarded as a consolation event for the yachts which were beaten in the Clyde, and, if they were not all winners, they quite surpassed expectations by what they did do. One feature, which brought much comfort to all except Mr. Watson's admirers, was the poor performance of Meteor in a breeze. The wind was from the northwest, hard and keen enough to prevent balloon canvas going aloft. Meteor, Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita carried jib-headed topsails, but could have carried jackyard topsails and never have decks awash. The course was triangular, an eight-mile beat by the wind across Kilbrannan Sound, a run to leeward, and a broad reach back to Commodore, twice round with a distance by the wind of eight miles, and a broad reach back the same distance. There was no wind jamming round the whole course and not a single slip to windward. Wind jamming has become Meteor's point of sailing in her improved trim, and she might have overpowered her rivals had there been turning to windward.

Britannia and Satanita are famous reaching cutters, and all round the course never left Meteor away enough to save her time. Meteor was hanged at the start, and was not sailed at her best, but this does not account for her unmistakable defeat. The cutters were never much separated, and indeed raced very much in each other's water. Meteor led nearly all round the course, and made trifling gains, to lose them again. It was Satanita's weather, and her 10 feet longer load water line than any of the others [illegible] to her advantage. The [illegible] was this: Meteor, 2:55:50; Satanita, (second [illegible]) 2:58:41; Britannia, (winner,) 2:58[illegible]sa, 3:00:11.

AMONG THE WHIST PLAYERS.

Some Well-Played Brooklyn Games—Two 13 Hands in 15 Minutes.

Again there were but twelve players at the Compass Whist Match at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week. The highest score North and South was 133, made by A. and L. Josephson. The highest score East and West was 147, made by Tolar and Elwell. The average North and South was 132, East and West 141.

The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
A. and L. Josephson	133	1	..
Baker and Kleb	121	..	1
Renius and Stevenson	131	1	..

EAST AND WEST.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Tolar and Elwell	147	6	..
Segur and Evans	145	4	..
B. Josephson and Tremaine	132	..	9

Correct answers to the problem published in THE TIMES of the 26th inst. have been received from "Novice," Montclair, N. J., B. L. Bachman, New York Whist Club, and "C. H. M.," New-York. The problem and solution are given below:

Problem.

NORTH.
H, 6 5 4.
C, A, 2.
S, 5.
D, 4.

EAST.
H, —
S, A, K, qu.
D, Qu, Kn, 10.
C, 10.

SOUTH.
H, —
C, A, K, 2.
4 3
S, 6 2

WEST.
H, 3 2
C, K, Qu, Kn.
S, 4 3
D, —

Hearts trumps. North to lead and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK 1.	S. 5, 6	W. S, 4
N. H, 6*	E. C, 10	TRICK 5.
S. C, 3	W. H, 2	N. D, 4
TRICK 2.	E. D, Kn	S. D, K*
N. H, 5*	S. D, Qu	W. C, Kn
E. H, Qu	TRICK 6.	
S. C, 4	W. H, 3	S. D, A*
TRICK 3.	W. C, Qu	N. C, 2
N. C, A*	E. D, Qu	TRICK 7.
E. S, K		
S. S, 2	S. D, 2*	
W. S, 3	W. C, K	
TRICK 4.	N. S, 5	
N. C, A*	E. S, A	
E. D, 10		

*Denotes trick taken.

In Problem 1 it really makes no difference what East discards, as North still has a spade and south governs his discard by East's discard.

A match took place last week at the Brooklyn Whist Club between Segur's team and Eastman's team, the former winning by 11 tricks, as follows:

Segur's Team—Segur, A. Josephson, L. Josephson, and Segur, Jr., 142.

Eastman's Team—Eastman, Earle, Rose, and Dyana, 131.

Notwithstanding the tornado and downpour of rain there were fifty players present at the tournament meeting of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, and twelve tables in play. Brooklyn appears to be full of whist enthusiasts. The highest score North and South was 228, made by Dollard and Elwell. The highest score East and West was 238, made by A. Taylor and Newman and A. Josephson and Buffinton. The average North and South was 214; East and West, 252. The difference between high and low score North and South was eighteen tricks. Between high and low score East and West the difference was nineteen tricks. The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Dollard and Elwell	228	7	..
Williams and Wyman	222	6	..
Wilde and Ward	221	5	..
Scringeour and Folk	219	3	..
Claflin and L. Josephson	219	3	..
Sweeny and Wheeler	218	2	..
Stone and Earle	218	2	..
Henius and Stevenson	217	1	..
Lerkett and Dougherty	214	..	2
Marsden and Hoole	211	..	5
Richards and Hill	209	..	7
Putnam and Nicolle	205	..	11

EAST AND WEST.

A. Taylor and Newman	238	6	..
A. Josephson and Buffinton	238	6	..
Pond and Simons	236	4	..
Read and L. Josephson	235	3	..
T. T. Evans and Tucker	234	2	..
F. H. Evans and Weeks	234	2	..
Scott and Scott	234	2	..
Allen and Walt	232	..	1
Segur and Eastman	231	..	1
Baker and Kleb	225	..	7
Philips and Swift	224	..	8
Hodgman and Torrey	239	..	13

The high scores in the tournament for the season to date are as follows:

E. T. Baker	139	R. P. Rowe	118
A. Josephson	138	R. H. Weems	110
A. E. Taylor	124	G. A. La Vie	107

The closest match of the season was played at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week. Two teams of four played a game to 7 as follows:

Stevenson's Team—Stevenson, A. Josephson, Tolar, and Claflin—104.

L. Josephson's Team—L. Josephson, Buffinton, Earle, and Jay Stone—104.

The following problem by a member of the Knickerbocker (formerly Manhattan) Athletic Club of New-York, is submitted to the whist-playing readers of THE TIMES:

Problem.

NORTH.
H, Qu 8
C, Kn 4
S, 7 5
D, 4

EAST.
H, 5 2
C, A
S, 3 2
D, 3 2

SOUTH.
H, K 5
C, —
S, K 7 6
D, A 9

WEST.
H, Kn 7
C, K
S, 9 4
D, Qu Kn

Hearts trumps. North to lead and North and South to take all the tricks.

A very unusual circumstance took place in a game at the Brooklyn Whist Club on Thursday afternoon. The game was straight whist. Two thirteen hands happened within fifteen minutes of each other. The players were Buffinton, L. Josephson, Boyd, Tremaine, and Stevenson.

When Doctors Differ.

From The Spectator.

A local "vet." pronounced that a favorite dog must be shot as dangerous. He was so great a favorite that an eminent London practitioner in that line was applied to before the sentence was carried out, and immediately declared nothing of the kind to be in the least necessary. The dog recovered, but the local performer, on hearing of it, bitterly complained that etiquette had been violated by his not being called into consultation.

The fate of Prof. Leoffler, the horse dentist at Newmarket, was on a certain occasion not much less suggestive. He was suffering from mental excitement, said Porter the trainer, when he declared Orme's tooth to be diseased. It was a case of decomposed food clinging to it. The press took up the matter warmly, and Sir George Lewis himself was summoned on the emergency. The veterinary authorities differed violently. "Mr. George Lewis," wrote one belligerent, rising scathingly to the occasion, "who is reported to have ridiculed Prof. Leoffler's views on the subject of Orme's decayed tooth, may or may not be an eminent horse dentist. I always understood him to be a lawyer, but, of course, I may be mistaken. Possibly in the confusion of this case we shall presently find Prof. Leoffler ridiculing Mr. George Lewis on a point of law."

The Great James Wyllie.

From Chambers's Journal.

James Wyllie is the high priest of draughts. Considering his age, he plays a remarkably fine game. One has sorrowfully to admit, however, that he is past his best, as his great match last year with Ferrie showed. All the same, his record as a match player will probably never be excelled. Wyllie is short in stature, with a big, bald head, bright eyes, and round, ruddy face. For many years, when traveling from town to town for the purpose of playing exhibition games, he wore a woolen cravat and a Kilmarnock bonnet. He now appears in club rooms with a neat collar and a natty smoking cap.

While on his way to a draughts players' "howf," it is recorded that he was caught in a heavy shower of rain, and got his umbrella thoroughly soaked. By the time he gained the play, the watery clouds had rolled past and the sun was shining brightly. As soon as he got outside he put up his umbrella. A friend who was with him said: "Man, Jamie, it's no rainin' the noo." "No," replied Wyllie, "but my umbrella's wat." Wyllie has traveled extensively, having made long tours in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New-Zealand, where he met all classes of players. Walking is his only physical exercise, and a few miles daily are sufficient to keep him in good health. He neither smokes nor drinks.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Camp of Instruction near Peekskill will commence its closing week on Saturday next, and will be known essentially as "artillery week," when all the batteries in the State, with the single exception of the Fifth of Syracuse, will be on duty. The artillery organizations of the State which are to be present at camp comprise the First Battery, Capt. Wendel; Second Battery, Capt. Wilson; Third Battery, Capt. Rasquin, and the Sixth Battery, Capt. Olmstead. With these batteries in camp will be Battery K, First Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, and also Troop F, Third United States Cavalry. The National Guard batteries, together with the United States battery, will march to the camp as a battalion, and for this purpose will meet in New-York City at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning. The command will go into camp at Van Courtlandt Park on Thursday, and on Friday evening at Sing Sing or in that vicinity. They are scheduled to arrive at the State Camp not later than 3 o'clock on Saturday. A feature of the week's instruction, and the most important in the history of the batteries in camp, will be the inauguration of artillery practice with fixed ammunition. The pieces will be fired at targets situated at some 1,000 yards, with the regular service charges. This will be the first time the batteries of the State have assembled for such practice, and the result will be watched with great interest. Not only will the batteries undertake practical instruction in the use of their field pieces, but a firing competition will be held between them for the bronze trophy presented by Lieut. W. L. Flanagan of the Second Battery. The conditions have been prescribed by General Headquarters as follows:

As the reservation at the Camp of Instruction will permit the use of only one range—1,000 yards—the actual firing for this competition will be at that distance and at a bull's-eye target.

The board of officers who are to act as judges of relative proficiency will be governed by the following conditions in arriving at their decision as to the winner of the trophy:

First—This trophy is open for competition by the several light batteries, N. G. N. Y., not less than two batteries entering and to be held by the winning battery until next competition, and finally to become the property of the battery winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively.

Second—A platoon complete will represent each battery entering the competition, using the guns with which they are equipped by the State, and manned by full gun detachments of enlisted men of their own organization, the sighting to be done by gunners who shall be selected from the Corporals who shall have been warranted at least four months prior to the date of the match. The platoon from each battery to be commanded by one of the commissioned officers belonging to the organization.

Third—This competition will include in its scope the subject of fire discipline. The officers acting as judges of the relative proficiency of those competing will study the working of the battery with reference to quietness, efficiency, and order, uncalled for repetition of orders, unnecessary interference by the commander in the details of work, and slovenly drill, due to failures to carry out details as specified in drill regulations.

Previous to coming into action the battery will be halted at some distance from the firing point, and, upon notice given, will take the designated position for action in regular form.

Fourth—The projectiles used in the firing will be five percussion shells and five shrapnel for each gun, with service power charges—the ammunition to be issued by the State.

Fifth—The platoon of each battery will be limited to forty minutes in firing its twenty shots. Two sighting shots for each platoon may be allowed by the judges, if in their judgment it be deemed best.

Fifth—The decision of the Board of Award as to the winning battery will be based upon their figure of merit as determined by actual firing at the target with shell and shrapnel, the method of determining which are left to the judgment and arrangement of the judges, comprising it. Coupled with this, however, will be a statement as to their relative proficiency, as regards fire discipline and compliance with drill regulations while engaged in the competition.

The figures of attendance of the troops in camp last week at the end of the first twenty-four hours were as follows:

Fourteenth Regiment—Present, 591; absent, 67.

Separate Companies.—Eighth—Present, 98; absent, 4; total, 102. Twelfth—Present, 101; absent, 3; total, 104. Seventeenth—Present, 147; absent, 12; total, 159. Eighteenth—Present 91; absent, 1; total, 92.

Signal Corps—Present, 105; absent, 13; total, 118.

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The reference in this column last Sunday to the skill of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, Capt. Dodd, which is to be on duty at the New-York Camp of Instruction for the next two weeks, has caused considerable interest among National Guardsmen and others, who hope to be able to witness some of the manoeuvres and feats of horsemanship for which the troop is noted. The troop, it is said, is not equaled for variety of military attainments by any cavalry organization in the United States, and there is not a man in Capt. Dodd's company, it is said, who, if he were to become a civilian to-morrow night, might not make a good livelihood for himself as a horse trainer or by giving individual exhibitions. The beauty of the musical ride, which occupies some twenty-five minutes, is unsurpassed by anything witnessed here, and is a truly wonderful and picturesque performance. The manoeuvres incidental to it are very intricate, but the horses seem to enter into the whole performance with almost human interest. The sabre attacks, where the men wear visors and padded jackets and meet their victims with hickory weapons, are exciting and very interesting, more especially as they all enter into the spirit of the battle with such enthusiasm, which is shared equally by their horses. Perhaps the most interesting of the feats of strength is the wrestling on horseback, where strength and agility count for so much. Owing to the fact of a combatant being unhorsed, he is out of the fight, and generally the last man on horseback is the winner. In the contests the men ride without saddles, being paired against each other, and when a combatant on one side succeeds in defeating a gladiator on the other side, he is at liberty to assist his comrades to unhorse their opponents. Generally the man who is winner of the contest has been the means of bringing several men to the earth without reaching it himself, however near he may have been to it himself during the affair. The jumping, while standing in the saddle, is another interesting and risky performance, and, taken altogether, an exhibition of Troop F will be a rare treat.

***

Application has been made to General Headquarters from the headquarters of the Twenty-second Regiment to have the State service uniform issued to that command, and the application, it is expected, will be granted. For years the Twenty-second Regiment has paid thousands and thousands of dollars for a so-called distinctive fatigue uniform, which resembled that of the State no much that it would require a professional tailor to detect the difference. The officers have finally awoke to the fact that the regiment was simply wasting its money for an article which the State would be glad to supply. The innovation of a State uniform will be gladly received by the members of the regiment. The new range house, which has been under construction at Creedmoor by the regiment, has been completed, and will, upon the present indications, be formally opened to the marksmen who visit the range. The new structure, which was fully described in this column some weeks since, and with a picture also given, is fitted with every convenience. The Building Committee consisted of Major N. B. Thurston, Capt. J. G. R. Lalbandahl, and Capt. Frank Isherwood. The election of Capt. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston to the Majorship of the regiment promotes one of the most competent officers in the National Guard, in which he has served close on to a quarter of a century. He has served for many years as Instructor of Guard Duty at the State Camps, and is a recognized authority on this important duty. Company E, which he commanded, is the largest company in the regiment, with the full membership allowed by law, and is one of the best in the service. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the examining board, and have been warranted: First Sergt. H. J. Parks, Company G; Quartermaster Sergt. C. H. Smith and Corp. I. H. Odell, Company I, and Lance Corp. F. G. Drake, Company E.

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Company D, Twelfth Regiment, will hold an election during the present week for a Second Lieutenant, which, it is expected, will result in the promotion of Battalion Sergt. Major Chaloner.

***

At a session of the First Brigade Examining Board a few days since, these officers passed: Major Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut. Smith, Company B, Eighth Regiment, and Lieut. Bulger, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment. Lieut. Pentoney of Company I, who resigned some time since, will receive his honorable discharge the coming week.

***

Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment has prepared a circular for issue to the officers and men of his command, in which he congratulates them upon the results of the work of the season just closed, which he considers the highest standard of advancement in the history of the regiment. He admonishes the members not to stop at this good work, but to continue it, and strengthen the companies with recruits whose qualities embrace the best characteristics of American citizenship. The Colonel also urges them to select good officers, as poor ones will ruin a regiment. "Good-fellowship," says the Colonel, "is the least thing to be considered, and if you have not in your own organization what you require, then seek it elsewhere."

***

There will be an election for First Lieutenant in Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, next Tuesday night, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. A. C. Clayton. There will be two candidates, it is expected, Second Lieut. McLeod and Sergt. Goldsborough.

***

Company B, Ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Tompkins, has received a very high indorsement from Inspector General McLewee, in connection with the annual inspection of the company, made a short time since. In his indorsement the General says: "The general appearance of this company, which once more paraded 100 per cent. for muster, with a gain of 5 in number, since last inspection, was excellent; manual of arms good and men steady. The books of the company are models of neatness, and very accurately kept."

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment has received the resignation of Second Lieut. Thomas W. Arnold of Company C, sent in for business reasons. Lieut. Arnold has been a member of the regiment since Sept. 29, 1884.

***

The following members of Troop C, recently promoted, have passed the Examining Board: Junior First Lieut. Winthrop M. Tuttle, First Sergt. George H. Weymouth, Sergts. James C. McLeer, John H. Waller, and Charles Curtis, Jr., Corps. Joseph A. Thompson, Howard P. Armstrong, W. T. Wilcox, and James C. Maclin.

***

One of the most important innovations at the Camp of Instruction of New-York, since the Hospital Corps has become a distinct unit of a command, and a Medical Instructor attached to the post, is the daily routine instruction of the corps under the direction of Surgeon Teamore. The hours for instruction and drill at the Hospital Corps are as follows: Instruction, 8:15 to 9:15; drill with the command, 9:30 to 11:30 A. M.; instruction, 2 to 3 P. M. The ambulance, in charge of a driver and orderly, is on duty from Surgeon's call in the morning until retreat. The Medical Instructor has charge of the surgical appliances as well as the ambulance. Among the surgical appliances is an electric bullet finder. It consists of a long probe connected by a wire with an electric battery. The probe is inserted in a wound and when it comes in contact with the bullet a bell rings. An electric extractor also rings while the bullet is in its grasp. A series of twenty-one pictures illustrating the drill of the Hospital Corps has been taken. These views show the hospital tent and corps, a column of litters, the men at a carry, inspection of the corps, a squad at shoulder litters, at carry, at litters, post, open, squad passing a man on a litter over a barbed-wire fence, carrying same up a high hill, passing litter over ordinary low and high obstructions, lifting patient and placing on knee preparatory to laying on litter, passing up and down stairs with litter, loading travois and ambulance. The travois is a horse litter and resembles the arrangement on which Indians carry their women and children. The line end is fastened to the horse and the poles on the other drag on the ground.

Bostonese.

From Notes and Queries.

At the present time many Bostonians almost drop a final "r" in words like Bar Harbor, which they pronounce as if spelled Bah Hah-boh. As though to compensate for this loss, Bostonians are apt to insert an "r" when a word ends in a vowel, particularly when the next word begins with a vowel. Helena is often pronounced with a slight final "r," distinctly audible in a combination like Helena-r Abbot.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland"); at 11 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla").

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary trans-atlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2:30 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Manuleke, from Philadelphia; at 8:30 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Capua, via Pernambuco and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Capua,"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, St. Marc, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo,") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Turk's Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Beilido; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Muriel; at 3 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca,") at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 11 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 18 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Aug. 22, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, Aug. 8, 10 AM | Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 17, 11 AM | *Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Ag. 6, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Ag. 20, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 13, 7 AM | Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM
St. Louis, $80 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 5 | PARIS.....Aug. 26
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 12 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 29
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 19 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 2

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Aug. 5, noon | Westernland, Ag. 19, noon
Kensington, Aug. 12, noon | Southwark, Aug. 26, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria.....Aug. 8 | Numidia.....Aug. 22
Ethiopia.....Aug. 15 | Circassia.....Aug. 29
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10. Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRASATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf, Sat., Aug. 8, 10 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Santelli, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

C

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

BITS OF TRUTH AND GOSSIP THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION.

"Mike" Dwyer's Unfortunate Speculations in the Ring at the Race Tracks—The Thompson Boys Have the English Invasion Fever Since Winning the Realization—How Col. Pope Became Interested in Bicycles.

It was The Casual who started the chat at the club the other evening, and he began in a vein that seemed to have unusual interest to all the boys who were there indulging in their after-dinner smoke. "Mike Dwyer is said to be perfectly satisfied with a meal at the Hoffman House on a sort of bear and cheese plan at the dishead Bay instead of a dinner at the more expensive Manhattan Beach hotel in these days."

That was all he said, but he started in the liveliest sort of chatter among the men who have an interest in all that pertains to the sport of racing, and particularly in the small tale that is always floating about and which is indulged in at a "rowing club" of which it would be characterized as "Co-op" with a very big G.

"Now, you now that's hardly fair to put it that way," said The Regular. "It carries with it an intimation, don't you know, that Dwyer is not able to have a meal at Manhattan Beach Hotel if he wanted one. That's the wrong, don't you think? Now, I happen to know that Dwyer is a man who is broken in health and has been for a number of years a sufferer from some gastric trouble. He is the best one to be the judge, no matter whether he patronizes the house or at Delmonico's or at Fay's chop house or at Dishead's. He is a perfectly abstemious man, who drinks nothing but the best of mineral waters that are imagined by the most fastidious in the trouble. He's very fond of his meals, and I believe also sees him dining on the highest of food and on the ordinary fare as well. So a boarding-house at Sheepshead Bay probably suits his stomach better than an elaborate meal at the Hotel Manhattan or Manhattan Beach. The fact of the matter is, however, Mr. Dwyer's health does not permit him to afford to be seen dining at the best hotels near our city. He's a very sick man, and I reckon the Hoffman House people will bear out the truth of what I say."

"But the papers said that he had lost about $50,000 at the Brighton track when Dishead Lady Duez won the Novice, who always heads the list in the newspaper of his choice," remarked The Stranger.

"A person who is generally lucky will succeed to a certain extent in anything he undertakes, and that same remark is applicable to Dwyer in the betting ring, as well as in other matters. He has been successful in the races that are run on the square, and he does not take it as small as Mr. Keene would have you believe when he says that Dwyer is a 'welcher.' Dwyer is not a welcher, and I am surprised that Keene should have made such a statement. Dwyer is entitled to the respect of every man who knows him

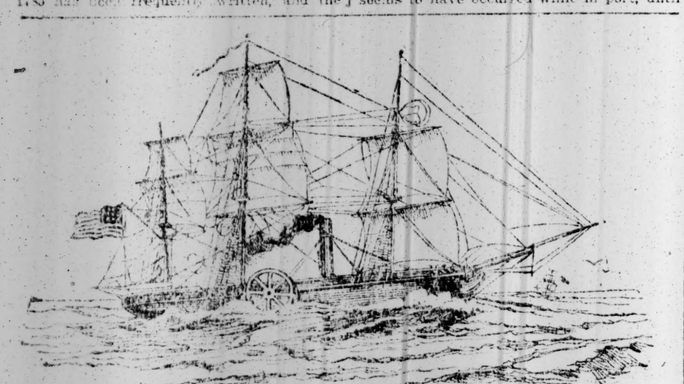
LOG OF THE SAVANNAH

IT WAS THE FIRST STEAM VESSEL TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

An American-Built Ship Carrying an American Flag and Manned by an American Crew—Trip Made in 1819—Excited Much Interest and Curiosity Abroad—Her Career as a Steamship a Short One—What She Looked Like.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Great Britain and other European countries have tardily recognized the fact that the credit for the first practicable working steamboat belongs to Fulton, but an unremembered, and, indeed little-known fact, either in Europe or in this country, is brought to light in an old book among the possessions of the National Museum of the Smithsonian here. This is nothing less than the logbook of the Savannah, the first steamship to make the voyage across the Atlantic. The Savannah crossed the ocean in 1819, and was an American-built vessel, carried the American flag, and was manned by an American crew. So far as is known, the people at the National Museum say that no reliable drawings of the Savannah are in existence, but an old lithograph made shortly after the vessel was launched, together with descriptions, have been the basis of the accompanying illustration, which was drawn under the supervision of Capt. W. Collins of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and curator of the section of naval architecture in the National Museum.

The history of steamboat invention since 1785 has been frequently written, and the



The Steamship Savannah.
First Vessel to Cross the Atlantic.

plaudits of the friends of those rival inventors Naves and Fulton resounded. But there are several articles now in the National Museum which are of interest in this connection. There may be seen a portion of a chain guard, the machinery of a boat constructed by James Rumsey and exhibited by him to Gen. George Washington at Berkeley Springs, Va., in 1784. The certificate given to him by Washington under the great seal, and written by the great man himself, is also there. This discovery is of vast importance and may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation." To John Fitch, who, from 1785 to 1791, experimented with steam on several boats in the vicinity of Philadelphia the credit is due for constructing the first steamboat that ever carried passengers and "handed for pay." In the National Museum there is a copy of "The Federal Gazette and Daily Advertiser, July 26, 1790 which contains the following advertisement:

THE
STEAMBOAT

Rebs out tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, from Market street ferry, in order to take passengers to Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, and Trenton and return the same day.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1790.

Symington was experimenting on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in Scotland, in 1802. In 1803 Fulton launched his experimental steamboat built on a large scale on the Seine, near Paris. It was not until 1807 that the boat of Fulton with the Clermont, and John Stevens with the Phoenix demonstrated to American capitalists that the steam engine could be practically and economically applied to navigation. Bell, who followed a few months later, was equally successful in English waters. The news of Fulton's success on the Hudson soon spread to all parts of the globe, and attracted the attention of men in every department of public life.

It is conceded by all writers familiar with the subject that the Phoenix built by Robert L. Stevens, in connection with his father, John Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., was the first steam vessel to brave the dangers of the ocean. This was in 1808, when the vessel went around from New-York to Philadelphia by sea, navigating the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Cape May. But it remained for the steamship Savannah which was built shortly afterward, to venture forth on a voyage across the ocean. The Savannah was a full-rigged ship, with 350 tons burden, and was built at Corlears Hook, New-York, by Francis Fickett. At first she was intended to be used as a sailing packet between New-York and Havre, France. The keel was laid in 1818, and the vessel was launched Aug. 22 of the same year. While the Savannah stood upon the stocks she attracted the attention of Capt. Moses Rogers, who had been associated with Fulton and Stevens in commanding several of the early steamboats. It was through his exertions that Scarborough & Isaacs, a wealthy shipping firm in Savannah, Ga., were induced to purchase the vessel and fit her with engines, with a view to giving that city, which was then one of the most important American seaports, the credit of being the first to navigate a transatlantic steamship line.

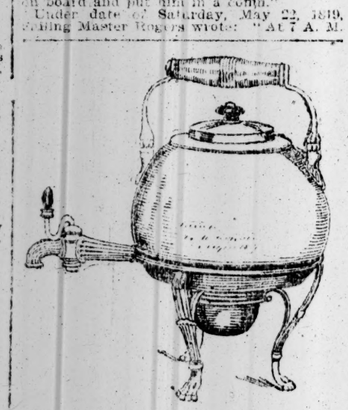
The Savannah was equipped with one inclined, direct acting low-pressure engine of ninety horse power, the diameter of the cylinder being 40 inches and the stroke 5 feet. Her engine was built by Stephen Vail, afterward distinguished by his connection with Morse in the invention of the telegraph, at the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, N. J. Her boilers were built at Elizabeth, N. J., by Daniel Dod. The paddle sidewheels consisted of eight radial arms, held in place by one flange, and were arranged to close together like a fan. They were furnished with a series of joints, so that they could be detached from the shaft and taken in on deck when storms or other circumstances required it. Her shaft had a main crank at each end, arranged for the purpose. The wheelhouse was made of canvas, stretched over an iron rim. The vessel carried seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. The total cost, about $50,000, included engines and all rigging. In addition to the engines, the vessel carried the same complement of spars and sails as a sailing ship of that period, with the exception of royal masts and royals. Staterooms were large and commodious, and the entire effect of the decorations resembled those of a pleasure yacht more than a steam packet.

The experiment of crossing the ocean in a steam vessel was deemed so hazardous that no crew could be shipped in New-York Harbor, where it was predicted that the vessel would be a "steam coffin," and Sailing Master Rogers was compelled to visit New-London, Conn., where he was able to obtain a crew only from the fact that both the Captain and Sailing Master were well known to many seafaring men of that locality, who had confidence in their ability to command and navigate the ship successfully. The first trip of the Savannah after she left New-York was from New-York to Savannah, more thoroughly to test her sea-going qualities. In the logbook of the Savannah at the National Museum we find that the vessel "got under way for sea with the crew on board at 70 A. M., Sunday, March 28, 1819," and that "the pilot left the ship off Sandy Hook Light three hours later." As nothing is said about getting up steam, it is assumed that the sails only were used. At 4 P. M. Sailing Master Rogers states: "With fresh breezes and clear," the "Hilands of Never Sink bore N. b W., 6 leagues distant from which I took my departure." "Thus seventy-seven years ago," states Mr. J. Fifreth Watkins, the curator of the section of transportation and engineering, "the sailing master of the pioneer transatlantic steamship, with a little crew of daring seamen, made the first record in a vessel's logbook of the day and hour when he last saw land in New-York Harbor as he took his departure for the distant port." This event will still remain in the memory of some men who have lived to know that this year there will leave New-York Harbor for transatlantic ports about 1,500 steamships, carrying about 200,000 passengers, with 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons of freight. On examining the logbook of the Savannah, it is noticed that steam was seldom used, except in calm weather, or when it was desired to allow the power of the engines of the vessel. On the 3d of April, the weather being calm and pleasant, the log states, at 3 P. M., "stowed the wheels" and "then started the wheels. Bird all sails." This peculiar performance of taking in the wheels during a storm, or at any other time, for fear of having them washed away, or for any other purpose, was unique. Mr. Watkins says that in the published records of steam navigation no allusion is made to any other vessels with wheels similarly constructed, either before or since the Savannah went to sea. The vessel came to anchor at 4 A. M., April 6, 8 days and 13 hours from Sandy Hook Light.

With the exception of "taking on cole" on May 7 and 8, nothing of importance seems to have occurred while in port, until Tuesday, the 11th, when "the President of the United States, James Monroe, and suite came on board the ship at 8 A. M. to go to Tybee light house." The President seems to have had a hand-sake on board, for the next day while the crew was taking in wood, the log tells us that "Daniel Clark put out his left hand on the deck or door to lift up and then shook hands with James Monroe." As the sailing master spells the President's name Monroe, it was probably not a relative of his Excellency who was "Dad." After cutting one man's thumb off bleeding another, and beading the ship's arms by a storm, it might be hoped that no further record of accidents would be found in the log while in port; but this was not destined to be the case, for on Thursday, May 20, it is found: "At 2 A. M. John Weston coming on board from the shore fell off the plank and was drowned; at 10 A. M., caught John Weston with a boathook, and pray was held over him, brought in overboard coin, Took him on board and put him in a coffin."

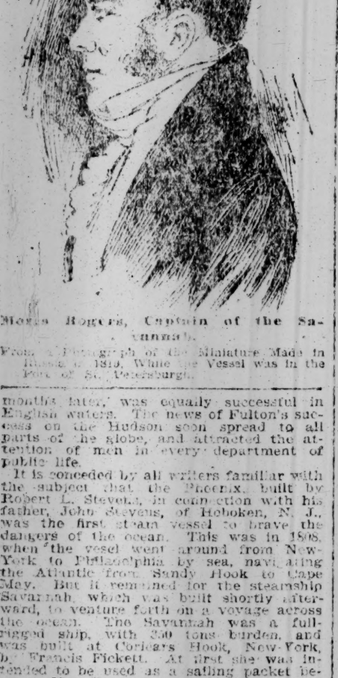
Under date of Saturday, May 22, 1819, Sailing Master Rogers wrote: "At 7 A. M. got steam up whiled the ship, and hove up the anchor. And at 9 A. M. started with the ship, called Savannah." The voyage was uneventful. Several vessels passed her on the way and saluted her with cheers. She was seen from the telegraph station on Cape Clear on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The Admiral dispatched one of the King's cutters to the rescue, but great was their wonder at their inability with all sail on a fast vessel to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped and the surprise of the cutter's crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the real Yankee craft, must be imagined. Under date of June 18, this melancholy announcement is found: "At 4 P. M. Cork bore west b S. 5 leagues distant; at 2 A. M. calm; no cole to git up steam." This must have been a great disappointment to Capt. Rogers, who wished to run up the English Channel under steam. He came up the Channel, however, with all sails set to the best advantage. They ran into the River Mersey, and anchored off Liverpool at 6 P. M., Sunday, June 20—twenty-nine days and eleven hours from Savannah.

During the twenty-five days that the Savannah remained in port at Liverpool she was visited by officers of the navy and army and many persons of rank and influence. Many persons came down from London to visit her. As it was soon after Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in taking his brother from St. Helena, it was suspected that that was the object of the Savannah. She remained in Liverpool about twenty-five days, at the end of which time she left for Copenhagen, where she arrived in safety. After exciting the same curiosity and admiration, she crossed thence to Stockholm, in Sweden, where she was visited by the royal family, foreign Ministers, naval officers, members of the nobility, and others, who by invitation of Mr. Hughes, the American Minister, dined on board and took an excursion among the neighboring islands. Lord Lynedock of England, who was then on a tour through the North of Europe, took passage on board the Savannah for St. Petersburg, which place she reached in due time. Her officers received several valuable presents of plate, &c., among which were a fine gold snuffbox and a silver coffee urn presented by Lord Lynedock. She then went to Copenhagen, and to Arendale, in Norway, from which place she returned to Savannah in a passage which lasted about twenty-five days.



Solid Silver Coffee Urn,
Presented to Capt. Moses Rogers, September 15, 1819, by Col. Thomas Lynedock, Lord Lynedock, who was a Passenger on the Savannah During the Voyage from Stockholm to St. Petersburgh.

The remainder of the history of the Savannah is briefly told. The great fire in Savannah in January, 1820, brought pecuniary embarrassment upon her owners, who, failing in their efforts to sell the vessel to the Government, were compelled to dispose of her elsewhere. Her engines were removed and sold to the Allaire Iron Works, in New-York City, for $1,687, and put to other uses. After the vessel was divested of her engines she ran between New-York and Savannah as a sailing packet for several years, under the command of Capt. Nathan Holdredge. She ran ashore on Long Island and went to pieces in 1822, a few months after the death of her commander. Thus the experiment (for the Savannah never carried a single passenger or pound of freight for pay while a steamship) in transatlantic steam navigation ended like many other experiments before and since, in financial disaster to her projectors, and, as is almost always the case, the failure postponed, but fortunately, in this instance did not prevent the final success of the project.



Moses Rogers, Captain of the Savannah.
From a Photograph of the Miniature Made in Rome in 1819, While the Vessel was in the Bay of St. Petersburg.

GERMAN ARTISTS IN CLAY

ERDMANN ENCKE, SCULPTOR OF FREDERICK AND LOUISE, IS DEAD.

Designer of the Statue of "Grandfather" Jahn, Founder of the Turnvereine, Also of the Recumbent Figures of Emperor Wilhelm and Empress Augusta—German and Foreign Sculpture at the International Exhibition.

BERLIN, July 25.—Before he could more than sketch out his statue for the Victory Avenue in the Thiergarten, the sculptor, Erdmann Encke, has passed from life. He had gone to Italy in search of health, and only returned to his villa in Babelsberg, near Potsdam, to die. His death makes the first gap in the body of sculptors commissioned by the Emperor to fill a grand series of semi-circular bays cut into the greenwood on both sides of the Victory Avenue, in the Thiergarten, a series the first of which we have still to see. Prof. Encke's task was the most important of all, for certainly Frederick the Great is the figure of all others which the public will expect to prove a masterpiece. In pursuance of the scheme laid down there was to be in this case, as in all, a couple of busts to flank the statue of the monarch, representing Count Kurt Christopher von Schwerin, Field Marshal, and the immortal Johann Sebastian Bach, Director of the Thomas School in Leipsic. Perhaps it is just as well for Encke's fame that he has not been compelled to meet this task.

Encke was a favored sculptor here. Thirty years ago there was made for the little village of Lanz, between Berlin and Hamburg, the monument of a man whom millions of Germans in Europe and thousands in America revere with a peculiar affection, due in part to the usefulness and innocence of his lifework, but more to traditions of his lovable personality—"Grandfather" Jahn, who founded the great complex of Turnvereine which covers Germany and Austria, and is powerful in the United States, "turn-father" Jahn, as he is also often called. His effort went beyond the limits of German-speaking people, and had great influence on the rise of athletics in America and the British Islands, a fact one is apt to forget at present, when field athletics have taken the wind out of the sails of the old-time gymnastic exercises. Jahn's face looks down from a relief affixed to an obelisk crowned by a ball and rising from a six-sided rock-work pedestal. The little old church where Jahn prayed has a life-size angel carved in wood, suspended from the ceiling over the font; it turns to the direction of the wind, and on special occasions of baptism the holy water is placed in a bowl which, in turn, is laid on the outstretched hands of the angel. It was in a spot so favorable to idealism that Jahn was born in 1778. But Jahn's fame had so grown by 1872 that Berlin, too, must honor the man; so Encke was chosen to design the full-length statue of him that ornaments the Hasenheide to the south of the city, a field where falcs used to be held, and the Berliner of low degree used to brace himself to be as witty as he knew how. His next and most popular work stands in the Thiergarten and represents the idol of the Prussians, Queen Louise. Appropriately on her birthday this statue is surrounded with heaps of flowers.

The art exhibition has a small bronze group by Erdmann Encke, called "Friends," a squire and his war steed; and the day before he died there was cast for him in Berlin a bronze replica of one of Frederick the Great's Generals, ornament the courtyard of a barracks in Potsdam. But the works that recall him most to tourists as well as Berliners, are placed in the temple-shaped tomb in the garden of the palace at Charlottenburg, where the light falls dark blue on four marble recumbent figures, representing Frederick William III. and his famous wife, Queen Louise, and the first Emperor William, with his wife, Augusta. The two latter and a large angel in the anteroom are by Prof. Encke. They have to stand comparison with an earlier two, which are by Rauch.

Encke was a pupil of Albert Wolff, who was Rauch's pupil, and thus he received by two removes the influence of Canova. If his health, as well as his life, had held out, he would probably have produced a very respectable statue of Frederick the Great, which must now be made over to another man.

The art exhibition does not lack for ambitious and well-drilled sculptors, beginning with Reinhold Begas, who shows thirteen pieces, big and little, and a number of his oil paintings, to boot! Here are two groups of children that suggest the old Frenchman Clodion, clever full-face reliefs of women, a terra-cotta bust of a woman with a tragic expression, and a large bronze group of Cain and Abel, in which Abel hangs head and arms from a rock in death, and Cain, with the jaws and skull of an African, is still full of the fury of his attack. There is power in most of Begas's things, but often it is accompanied by coarse touches of brutality and cynicism. Such is his model for a group of Adam and Eve. The latter stands behind Adam, who is seated. She holds the apple behind her back, leans over Adam's shoulder, and whispers in his ear. A small "Wrestler" stands with powerful arms hanging loosely down, and an ugly leer on his face. The mixture of realism and idealism attained by Begas often results in a strength of effects which attracts attention, but he never reaches the level at which the beholder glows with admiration or feels himself the better for the work.

A much finer, more spiritual mind looks from the works of Johannes Geiger, who also shows an Adam and Eve, but after the fall. Eve lies at full length, clutching the earth in her despair, and Adam cowers over her in a fine attitude of misery. This little terra cotta has been bought. Another impassioned piece is a "Temptation" in wood. Geiger began his artistic life in Bavaria as a maker of wooden saints for Catholic chapels.) a nude woman, half kneeling, round whose knees a giant serpent has loosely coiled, while its head reaches straight up to her ear. She turns her head, and clutches at her heart with both hands. The head is perhaps too small for this Michelangelesque proportions of the woman, certainly too small for the neck, which has anatomical exaggerations; but the figure has what most of the sculpture here lacks, vivid expression of the workings of a soul, actual passion!

The sculpture section has an endless series of statues and busts of Bismarck, including models for complete monuments, among which the best is that by Hugo and Emil Cauer of Berlin, because it is the simplest. The ex-Chancellor stands aloft with both hands on the pommel of a very long, straight cavalry sword. Before the pedestal on two sides are male and female seated figures, Germania and War, and in very low relief along the plinth are scenes from Scandinavian mythology, as Wagner used the material for his trilogy. Gustav Eberlein seats his Bismarck, rests his jaw on his clenched fist, and rolls up his eyes in thought. Others are by Fritz Schneider, A. Calandelli, Otto Lessing, and Herter, all of Berlin. The last also has a bronze group of mermaid with merchild fighting off a large octopus, which has settled on both in a very uncomfortable way. Prof. Herter has lately unveiled two mermaids and two mermen of heroic size, blowing conchs, as bronze decorations to the ends of the parapets on a new bridge in Berlin. They look rather large for their place; the same difficulty that one finds in the celebrated Castle Fountain by Reinhold Begas; here, as there, the figures should be looked at from a distance of several hundred yards.

The taste of Germany for the sea and water sports is reflected in the arts, and especially in sculpture. Here is a very elaborate model for an enormous fountain to be erected in Stettin, designed by Ludwig Manzel. A very much shortened galley, ending forward in the head of a "kraken," is pushed along by two mermaids under one counter, and a very powerful athlete under the other. On the deck stands a noble figure of a woman, draped, who carries a mast and sail across her shoulder. On the prow lounges Mercury himself and peers forward. There is much that is excellent in this; one capital merit is that, notwithstanding the elaboration of the figures on the lower planes, the "woman on deck" is neither mean nor trivial. There are many joosse and curious pieces of sculpture here, but one of the oddest in its execution and presentment is "St. Veronika's Kerchief," by Max Kruse. A long, dark saint carved of wood stands before a rude cross in a very dark cabinet especially arranged with electric lighting for the purpose. The wooden saint holds in front of her a marble kerchief, which shows the impression of a human face deeply excavated in the stone. When the cabinet is darkened the face of Christ appears, and when the light is slowly turned on, the eyes, hair, beard, and crown of thorns come out with great distinctness, but soft in the hues, like tinted sculpture. This peculiar use of sculpture will, in all probability, try the United States for a market or will appear there on a tour, like the Christ pictures of Holman Hunt and Gustave Doré.

Among foreign sculpture the most attractive to those who have become difficult to please is a bust by an Italian with a German name, Adolfo Wildt of Milan. His "Martyrdom" is a severe-looking, dumbly ecstatic woman, cut off at the waist like the old Florentine busts. The subject is nothing; one may say the name is meaningless, but the execution is marvelously charming and the material is most cleverly chosen. It is a very pale pinkish marble wrought to the highest possible finish, a glossy finish. The modeling suggests Rodin of Paris, but the bust lacks the feeling of effort that often jars on one in Rodin's case. It is a lovely piece, which by its inner beauty makes all the sculpture around it look cheap and tiresome. One sees Rodin's influence even more clearly in "Expiation," by Jules Lagae of Brussels, for the old hollow-cheeked men with halters round their necks are exactly after the pattern of the starved citizens of Calais, Rodin's masterpiece. A pleasant little bit in marble is by Miss Ida Matton of Paris, a bust of head behind three conventional marble waveltops, called "In the Waves." It is slightly tinged, of a blue color, and the face, with hair plastered to the head by the wet, looks gleefully over the stiff, perhaps the too stiff, and large curling crests.

WILL APPEAL TO THEIR STOMACHS.

Queer Food Experiment to be Tried at the Elmira Reformatory.

All civilized nations hold out some inducement to the criminal in confinement to sooner secure his release from legal restraint. A certain amount of time is taken off the sentence for good behavior, but a new and interesting experiment is soon to be made at the New-York State Reformatory, at Elmira, in the way of reformation of criminals. Students of the problem of reforming the criminal classes and all persons interested in the general welfare of the community will watch the experiment at Elmira with more than ordinary interest, for it is to be an appeal to the criminal on an entirely new plan. He has been appealed to by father, mother, brother, sister, and by others who had his interests at heart. His manhood, his future, and even the promises of quick release from confinement, his ambition, all have been appealed to, and in many cases in vain. Now it is to the man's stomach that the appeal is to be made.

"Tell me what the man eats and I will tell you the man," is a saying that has found countless believers, and there are those unkind enough to say that every man can be influenced by his stomach. After a good dinner is generally considered the best time to seek the person from whom a favor is desired. If there is a spark of generosity in the victim's soul, it will probably come out after an enjoyable meal, when, if a good digestion permits, the owner of the stomach is at peace with both his maker and the whole world. Even the 10 to 1 problem has no charms for him. So it is that the brainy men who study out how best to check the increase in crime and reform those already in crime have hit on the plan of catering to the prisoner's stomach.

Once proved a success, it is believed by its advocates that it will be introduced in every prison and reformatory in the country. To try this food experiment quite an elaborate new plant is required. It will cost $80,000 and consist of a new cookroom and messroom. This fire-proof building will, when erected, be large enough for the present and prospective population of the reformatory, 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.

Superintendent Z. R. Brockway of the reformatory said a day or two ago in answer to a query about the new experiment: "I regret that I am not able to write out at present the full details of the scheme that is incubating in our minds and gradually approaching materialization in the planning and construction of a kitchen and series of dining rooms, to afford facilities that shall enable us to utilize with better results than hitherto the chemical combinations and quantitative distribution of foods among the more defective of the inmates of the reformatory. The proposed experiment contemplates a somewhat enlarged scale of dietary privilege, enlarging from grade to grade, from lowest to highest, so that within due and proper limits of indulgence of the appetites by prisoners in a prison reformatory for crime they can out of their own accumulations have the privilege to select meal by meal, as they may please to do, provided always that they keep their expenditures within their means, and also within the limits of indulgence allowed by the government of the reformatory.

"The prisoners under the wage-earning system of the reformatory as it is at present, must earn their living and keep a credit balance to their account, respectively, in order to progress toward their release by parole. Their account is now debited with a charge for board by the day or week, and there is already established some differences of diet and of board rate, as between the three grades, but the difference is insufficient; it is too indefinite as to each inmate, and is not flexible enough.

"There is need of more opportunity for self-indulgence as to diet, indulgence to be based on the amount of earnings to credit the prisoner maintains for himself. The prisoner, to maintain a credit balance under the conditions here, must needs restrain, regulate, and exert himself in a manner which accomplishes and shows his improvement.

"While the inducement of approaching early release from imprisonment as a reward for earning is sufficient for the better class of the inmates, there are others who require more opportunity to expend for their personal gratification in order to supply them a sufficient inducement to earn. Then, again, the expenditure of their earnings, wisely and well as the expenditure must be made when under proper regulations and supervision, is of valuable training for them and as sure a test of their fitness for free life as is their disposition and ability to earn; this because the rate of expenditure determines the amount of savings. To save when there is opportunity to spend requires self-denial; the voluntary foregoing of present possible indulgence for a remoter benefit, which is an essential of correct living. The prisoner whose earnings are legitimate and sufficient, whose expenditures are wise and prudent, who denies himself to-day for other days or for others is most likely to live within the requirements of the law and to be a good citizen."

So, it will be seen that in effect the prisoner, if he wishes to tickle his palate with mince pie, a juicy roast, or cakes, like his mother used to make, he must needs reform in earnest. These coveted prizes, a menu chosen wisely, of course, by the management, will be his to choose from for breakfast, dinner, and supper, if he will get up and hustle and be a man.

The reformatory at Elmira is designed for the reformative treatment of males between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, who have been committed to it under an intermediate sentence for felony. Efforts are made to educate the men in the trades and reproductively. The average period of detention is about twenty months, and the management claims that a reformatory graduate who has mastered the whole course of the schools of letters of the institution may safely be presumed to know the principles and leading facts and requisite processes of about ten great branches of learning that have a direct and important bearing on human thought and interest. The inmates are all soldiers, workmen, room keepers, trade learners, and scholars. The same persons are, at different times, cadets, mechanics, and students, and all are always inmates. To make shoes and clothing, man the laundry, cook, and serve the food, till the farm and garden, milk the twenty cows, and feed the 200 swine, haul the coal, feed the fires, sweep and mop the corridors, shave the beards and cut the hair of 1,200 men, keep the records, distribute the library, edit the newspaper, teach forty classes, are a few of the things the inmates are kept busy doing.

This Dog Was Named Deronda.

From The Boston Transcript.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps had a little dog in the days when she lived with two other women in her "Old Maid's Paradise," before she added Ward to her name. The little dog was named Daniel Deronda, and she tells of hearing from the window of that famous little place of hers at Gloucester a little boy, who evidently knew her little dog, asking his mother, "Mamma, is that where the Derondas live?" "Such was human fame!" she cried, "and such it will ever be! The eyes that see us see with their own focus; not from ours or with ours."

WISCONSIN LEAD MINES

MINERAL LANDS WHICH PLAYED A PART IN THE STATE'S HISTORY.

Sixty Years Ago Fortunes Were Made There in a Single Day—No Experience Needed in Those Days—Holes in the Ground Which Yielded Great Wealth—"Salted" Mines Not Unknown—How Uncle Jim Was Taken In.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Down in a corner of Wisconsin is a bit of territory which sixty years ago was the lodestone that attracted every adventurer in the country, but is now almost entirely forgotten. It was California, the Comstock lode, and Cripple Creek boiled into one. A place where fortunes were made and lost, where a man lived on champagne one day and drank spring water the next. The genii of the lamp was a dull colored metal, inclosed in a jacket of yellow ochre. It was the "mineral lands" of the West.

These mineral lands, which were destined for a time to play an important part in the contemporary history, occupied what is now comprised in the half of three counties that contain some of the finest farming lands of the State. Over the ground in which years ago men burrowed and dug in a mad search after wealth, great herds of cattle now roam or boundless fields of ripening yellow grain wave. Occasionally a reminder of the past is found, in the shape of significant piles, where some farmer, with an eye to the productiveness of the hidden depths of his farm, as well as to the yield of the surface, strikes upon a "bunch" of mineral, but the glory of the land departed long ago.

When the State of Virginia ceded to Congress the Northwest Territory, or her claims to that region, the cession carried with it the lands which the French and Indians had worked for mineral ever since the time that Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were, by the grace of God, the "most Christian" Kings of France. At the time of the cession little attention was paid to the lead region, for the very good reason that an attempt to fathom the richness of the soil was attended with too much danger to the explorer's scalp. As the land became settled, the wealth hidden beneath the rolling prairies and the wooded hills grew to be a familiar tale, with the usual result, that in a very short time miners, explorers, and adventurers began to swarm into the section anxious to make a fortune in a day and return East to enjoy it. But your Uncle Sam had not been either blind or deaf all this time, and when the miners came in they found the old gentleman's army ahead of them, or rather a representative of that army, who acted as agent for the renting of rights to try one's luck in the mineral lottery. This attempt of Uncle Sam to act as landlord was a source of perpetual trouble, and ended in his gradually being shouldered off the premises. But his troubles with his tenants are not a part of this story.

No expensive machinery was needed by the miner in those days to determine whether he was to return home in the best the land afforded or whether he was to be dropped with the other driftwood which the stream of mad speculation cast aside. Like the California gold fields a few years later, all that was needed was a shovel, pick, and plenty of "day's work," and it was not absolutely necessary that the first two should form part of the stock of the adventurer. So long as he had the last, there was always some merchant found who would "grub stake" him and take his chances for returns from any lead that the miner might locate. Neither were there any of the mysteries of quartz and mineral which now in the far West form the wealth of the country, whose hidden secret lead the prospector on and on. Mineral in this section hid itself away under the soil of the prairie or in the barrens mingled with ochre and flint. The miner in beginning operations resembled no one so much as a well digger. He first sunk a hole in the ground in some ravine leading up a hill, and if in sinking the shaft he found scattered mineral or "float," he fancied himself a millionaire at once, and went to work sinking another shaft a little further up. If here he found the mineral "stronger," as it was termed, he would throw all he had found into a pile and call it a show. Oftentimes he would quit right there and sell the show to some speculator, who would work out the claim, while the miner began operations elsewhere. But if the show was very good the prospector would hold on to his prospect, sinking shafts and drifting until he had his "crevasse" fully developed. The result might be that he would run into a wall of rock, which put an end to all further operations and left the miner nothing to do but hoist his tools and himself to the surface. On the other hand, he might develop a "crevasse" that would be worth thousands of dollars.

"Salted" mines were not an uncommon thing in those days. Occasionally miners were to be found who looked upon the speculators as proper game, who were to be gulled if it could be done with no more loss of caste than falls to a person when he says not at home if he does not wish to see a person. The stage at which this game was worked was usually when the miner had a show. One of the best stories of this sort of thing was told of "Uncle Jim" Earnest, in those times a wealthy storekeeper in the mining district, and who is still living on a farm in Fayette County, with only occasional venture into the realms of mineral for the sake of old times. He admits the story, and enjoys a laugh over it as much as any one. At that time Earnest was living at Mineral Point, the centre of the mining district, and, with his partner in a general store, did considerable in the way of speculation in claims and prospects. One day a man walked into "Uncle Jim's" store a fellow who hung about the town working when he could not avoid it, and drinking as much whisky as he could buy or get any one else to buy for him. Walking up to Earnest, he said:

"Jim, I've gotsome of the prettiest prospects up yonder you ever laid your eyes on."

"Yes?" replied Earnest, tentatively.

"Oh, you needn't think that I'm trying to get you to buy it. I don't know as I want to sell, but if I do, it will go to Robbins, who just made me an offer for it."

"How much did he offer you?" asked Earnest, becoming interested, as Robbins was a rival storekeeper.

"Well, he said he would give me $600, but I want $500."

"How much of a show have you got?" inquired Earnest, who by this time began to think that possibly the fellow had stumbled on to something rich.

"Go up and see it for yourself; don't take my word for it," was the reply. "But if you want it you had better hurry up, for Robbins is going out to see it."

"When is he going? Five hundred dollars, you say," said Earnest, jumping off the barrel on which he had been sitting in the manner of a man who had made up his mind.

"Yes, $500, and it must be in gold, and English sovereigns at that."

"Don't know as I can get sovereigns," was the reply.

"Well, you'll have to if you get the prospect," said the miner, as he wandered toward the door.

As the only gold in the mining section at that time was English sovereigns, the task was not so hard as it looked, and Earnest felt sure he could meet that condition, providing the prospect was all right and worth the money. Getting a description of the situation, Earnest stepped out of the door to look for his partner. As he did, the miner called out: "There Robbins goes now." Looking up the street, Earnest saw the opposition merchant riding off. He waited no longer, but hastily writing a note for his partner, telling him his errand and directing him to get the money, he mounted a Kentucky thoroughbred and started in pursuit. Robbins had somewhat the start, and when Earnest reached the shaft he met Robbins just coming up.

"What kind of a show is there?" he inquired.

"Pretty fair," was the reply, as Robbins walked swiftly over to his horse.

Earnest did not wait to see any more, but lowered himself into the shaft. On reaching the bottom he looked hurriedly about. There was, in truth, a very fine showing, which, if borne out by further developments, would make the mine worth many times more than the miner asked. Whether the early promise would be borne out was where he took chances, but from what he could see it was worth the price. He tried to find a tool to make further examinations, but all had been removed from the shaft. After digging around a bit and all the time haunted by the picture of Robbins riding at full speed for town, he clambered to the surface and ran to the bush over which he had thrown the bridle of his horse. Quickly mounting, he started after his rival, who was pounding along on his lumbering gray, about a half mile ahead. Digging his heels into the flanks of his thoroughbred, away he went in chase. From the actions of Robbins, he was well aware that if the other reached the town first he would get the claim. It was as pretty a race as any one would wish to see. In spite of the lead that Robbins had, the Kentucky mare overhauled him yard by yard. It was in vain that Robbins plied the whip on his gray, the horse was doing his best. As they entered the village street, Earnest passed his rival, and, with the cry, "I think I'll take that prospect," raced down the street and drew up before the door of his store, where he was met by his partner with a bag containing the money.

"It's all in sovereigns," he said.

"All right," was the reply. "Where's that miner?"

A saloon near by was named, and for this Earnest ran just as Robbins passed. Inside he found the prospector sitting at a table already growing mellow on the strength of the proposed sale. "Here's your money," said Earnest.

"All in sovereigns?"

"Yes; all in sovereigns."

"Then the hole's yours." The bill of sale was signed, and Earnest left, congratulating himself on the speed of his mare.

The next day Earnest took teams, men, and tools, and went up to the prospect. This time he took a pick with him when he went down the shaft. It did not take him more than a minute after he had reached the bottom to discover that the mine had been salted. In the ejaculation, "Sold, by —" he ascended to the surface, told the men to load up again, and returned to the town with a thoughtful expression on his face. He would have willingly said nothing about it, but the story got out as such stories will, and for a long time the subject of prospects was a sore one with Uncle Jim. However, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was not the only one on which this kind of bunko game had been played.

Though the mineral lands were in the main on the level, such was not entirely the case. At Muscoutage in Grant County, there is a large hill that is honeycombed by tunnels, until a plan of the workings looks like the catacombs of Rome, and out of which have been taken several fortunes in this self-same mineral.

The Indian method of working in the days when Louis was King and La Salle and Perrot governed the West was unique if somewhat wasteful. A buck and a rawskin were the agencies by which the mineral was reached. When Mr. Reuskin was brought up standing by a rock, he built a fire against the rock, and then sat down to wait until the obstruction was at a white heat. Then a sidnful of water was emptied over the rock, and it flew into pieces, when it was easily carried off, and the Indian went on and removed the mineral. The methods of smelting used both by the Indian and Frenchman would make a modern producer of mineral weep. A pile of logs was built up connouse fashion, and on and in them the mineral was piled. The pile was then fired and as the fire grew hotter the lead would drip down between the cracks of the bottom logs into a hole scooped underneath. After the fire had burned itself out the embers and ashes would be removed, and the lead taken out with what fire was clinging to it. It was a very wasteful method, but it continued in vogue even after the pioneer lead miners had given place to others. Then came new furnaces, and the smelter became the capitalist of the district.

Mineral was in the early history of Wisconsin Territory one of its chief products. So important was it admitted to be that it was given a place on the State coat of arms, one of the supporters of the shield therein being a miner with his pick and gad, while at his feet is a pile of lead pigs in the bars known in commerce. There it is to-day, a constant reminder of the beginnings of the Commonwealth; though few of the present residents of the State know what it means.

Gradually as the State settled up mining gave way to agriculture, and the miner became a memory of the past. The Cal-fornia gold fields caught the most of those remaining, and mineral became almost a forgotten name.

WESTERN MORTGAGES.

Debts Amounting to Millions of Dollars Repudiated.

"It seems to me," a conservative business man remarked, "that before we take up these Western ideas of finance and business we should learn how Western men have transacted business in the past. I have had dealings with several Western chaps and concerns, and in this country is to be run on lines that are similar to those of their business transactions. I think I know exactly what I should do between now and November, and that is to call attention to the repudiation of debts amounting to millions of dollars. I refer particularly to debts that are due to the failure to take up mortgages on farms. You may remember that several years ago thousands of farmers and settlers in the West, particularly Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, desired to raise money for the improvement of their holdings or the payment of the balance of the purchase money, and that they or their agents were obliged to come to the East to get what they wanted. The holders of millions of dollars listened to their promises and loaned spare capital or the savings of years. For a time everything went along swimmingly, but a few years ago the payment of interest was stopped, later the principal was threatened, and now the holders of the mortgages have the prospect of almost total loss.

"For more than a year I have been busy trying to straighten out the affairs of the holder of some of the Western mortgages, and, although all of the mortgagor's notes are overdue, I have not been able to get a dollar. Here's a good sample of the lot—this farm of 160 acres in Kansas. In 1888 a widow was induced by a Western trust company to loan $400 on that piece of land. All of the papers were regular, and with them was the sworn statement of Commissioners that the valuation of the land was $2,200. The interest was paid regularly until July, 1892, but the note was not renewed after it became due, in 1891. The holder of the mortgage allowed things to drift along, and now I began to look after them. I learned that the were in bad shape. In this particular case the farmer had abandoned the place and disappeared, leaving taxes unpaid. For the protection of the investment the taxes since 1892 have been paid and the mortgage has been foreclosed, the cost amounting to about $150. The farm isn't occupied, and I haven't been able to get an offer for it or find a tenant. Notwithstanding the conditions, the taxes have increased each year, and nobody in authority in that section will listen to appeals for a reduction of taxes. It may be said that the loan should not have been made by one who was not well informed in regard to the conditions and prospects. The reply is that the promises and guarantees of the company and the farmer were considered good. They promised to return the money advanced and pay interest, and they furnished sworn statements to show that the land was worth three times the amount of the loan. It is evident now that somebody lied. The result is that a down-East widow has a farm in Kansas that she cannot manage and cannot sell. And that is not the worst trouble. She has five farms in other sections that she has been obliged to take possession of under foreclosure proceedings, and two more are entangled so much by sales for taxes and fraudulent proceedings that they are not worth the cost of lawsuits to clear the incumbrances. She has rented one of these so-called farms for $10 a year and another for 200 bushels of corn a year. The former was valued at $2,000 and the latter at $3,000, the rents amounting to $1,500. The rents are about equal to the taxes.

"In the East you can find hundreds of persons who are in great distress on account of the repudiation in the West. Teachers, dressmakers, milliners, clerks, and storekeepers who had saved money by being frugal in their habits were led into the schemes of the Western chaps, and only a few can afford to protect their investments. Millions of dollars are at stake, and now the Westerners propose to pay, if they pay at all, in fifty-cent doll

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The New-York Times.

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BRITAIN TALKS OF CRETE

CABINET COUNCIL CONSIDERS THE RUSSO-FRENCH BLOCKADE PLAN.

Lord Salisbury Said to Favor Granting Autonomy to the Persecuted Island—Threats of Three Peers in the Irish Land Bill Debate—Disarrangement of Indian Troops—Workmen Unions and Socialists—Comment on Silver Agitation.

By The United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Cabinet Council, lasting over two hours, was held yesterday, at which it is understood the Russo-French proposal to establish a blockade of the island of Crete was the subject discussed. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Council the opinion was expressed at the Foreign Office that Lord Salisbury was opposed to the adoption of the proposal for a blockade, and would favor the adoption of measures that would be a course leading to more radical proposals for the granting of autonomy to the island.

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Dunraven, and the Earl of Winchilsea took part in yesterday's debate on the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords, and, while expressing the belief that the measure could be improved in many respects, the Earl of Dunraven declared that he would vote for the second reading. He was followed by Lord Salisbury and the strength of the Cecil family influence. Mr. Balfour would be obliged to seek the leisure of the upper house. There are now even within the Carlton Club yearnings and talkings over a reformed Cabinet, in which the two Balfours, Arthur and Gerald, would have no working part, and the Duke of Devonshire would have the leading rôle, with Lord Salisbury still Foreign Secretary. There are certain to be important Cabinet changes during the recess.

The leaders of the great London dock strike of 1889 are organizing another of equal magnitude. Messrs. Tom Mann, "Ben" Tillet, and J. H. Wilson, M. P., are working to get the various Thames unions to federate and strike simultaneously. It has long been publicly known that the dockers, the "Dockers' Banner," supposed to have been conceded by the dock companies, was a delusion. The dockers are really worse off than ever. Strike combination agents are actively canvassing the men at Dutch, Belgian, and German ports to help the Thames strikers. The dock companies have refused all the men's demands.

The rumor which for some time has been in circulation in social circles that the Queen was about to abdicate is entirely without foundation.

WORK FOR CITIZEN SAILORS.

Scope of the Naval Militia Is Likely Soon to be Defined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It is very likely that the Navy Department officials will shortly devise the scope of operations of the naval militia. Assistant Secretary McAdoo has been inspecting the various organizations this Summer, and it is found the brigades are on a more efficient footing than ever before. The regular occupations of the members of the militia interfere, of course, with extended instructions, but the older commands are reported as conversant in gun drills, boat manning, and shore duty.

The time is now considered ripe when some plan may be perfected for the part which the reserves will play in an emergency. One of the last acts of the present Administration, therefore, will be the formation of a programme which the naval militia may follow to fit itself for its assigned task.

Generally speaking, while the reserves will co-operate with the regular service in naval work, it will not necessarily be merged into the permanent establishment. It has been decided by the naval observers that it would not be advisable to assign naval draftsmen to ships of war. If the regular corps of jacks on the commissioned ships is insufficient, it is likely additions will be made from the ranks of seafaring men, who could be expected to volunteer in time of trouble, rather than to attach an entire, or a portion of, a brigade to these vessels.

The office of the naval militiaman appears to be that of a defender, and he is destined to do very little, if any, work "outside." It has been suggested that the reserves be placed on their own defenders, and not on board the other ships of such ships, or on vessels that will operate in the open sea. This does not mean that the Navy Department fails of proper appreciation of the services to be expected from a well-drilled and competent militia. In fact, the work planned for such an auxiliary of the navy is quite important in its way as the more general operations, more aggressive tactics, which will be performed by ships at sea. There are many duties at home in time of war which must be performed by experienced, faithful citizens and men, and if there were not for the militia, these duties would have to be performed by the regular service, which may now in great measure be left for more general work.

It is important that the entrance to ports shall be adequately guarded. The outer entrances, of course, will be covered by the coast embankments and the regular forts in with out the approaches to cities and towns. Even the channels between these forts must be patrolled or at least provisions made for long detail of interior defense. The militiamen have, of course, an advantage over a regular force or battalion:

"Those names are numerous vessels which may be manned and operated in the infliting of injury in case of protracted war there will be left to large fleets of ships according to the numbers of the fighting classes and battleships. All of these secondary and historical ships would be officered and manned from the naval reserves. The only way to fit the swifter war vessels to cope with the fleets of the fighting battleships which make of our war vessels effect gun platforms, the hospital boats, required to attend squadrons after a battle, and the like, honors are to be won in such duties, which will be of a trip, the torpedo boats, on which ready will depend a large part war the ships which will place submarine obstructions or remove them when necessary, and the general supply vessels, upon which men and material rely. Taken out to the various combatants.

The plan, which is now formed for the naval reserves will not overlook their claims to prominent participation in any conflict in which this country may be forced to engage. The work may not always be spectacular, but it will be valuable, and in that line the naval militiaman will be indispensable.

PREFERMENT FOR MACGRANE COXE

Appointed Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President today appointed MacGrane Coxe of New-York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, to succeed P. M. B. Young, deceased.

Mr. Coxe is a native of Alabama. He was graduated from Yale in the class of and studied law in Columbia Law School. He was a member of the law firm of Bennett & Coxe of this city until October, 1885, when he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney. He was Chairman of the New-York Democratic Campaign Committee in 1892.

He is a member of the Century Club, Mendelssohn Glee Club, University Club, University Athletic Club, and the Tuxedo Club. He is connected with All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church. He married a Miss Trawford of this city. He lives in Southfields, Orange County. He is thirty-nine years old.

MYSTERY ABOUT A HORSE SHOOTING

The Tragedy Said to Have Come of Two Men Fighting.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 1.—The residents of Smithfield Twp. a small place near here, are trying to explain the disappearance of two men who appeared to be strangers, as they entered the place driving a spirited horse, and when they left the animal was found dead in the road behind them.

The men were big and powerful, and drove the horse along the public road from Buttermilk Falls. Several hours after the horse was found with a bullet in its head. The authorities were notified and found a wagon which contained hay, grain, and feed. They also found some letters in the wagon addressed to "M. Ward, Delaware Water Gap, Penn."

A farmer named Garris said that the men had a fight, and that they both drew pistols, one of them shooting the horse. Then both took to the woods.

Unsightly Signs.

The cheap method of advertising that a few architects and builders started by putting signs on the buildings that they had contracts for has been taken up by smaller contractors in various lines of construction and equipment, and it is not unusual nowadays for a new building to have its front disfigured by the signs of several contractors or firms employed on the site or within the structure. The method has been applied also in many instances by decorators, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, furnishers, and other employed workers in houses in process of renovation.

If it is to be continued and increased, passing observers may not see very much of any new dwelling, especially if butchers, bakers, grocers, fish dealers, and other tradesmen are to be permitted to announce by signs that on and after the completion they are to have the occupants among their customers. Perhaps the ragmen, match peddlers, and washerwomen may be permitted to have small spaces for announcements. The prevailing method seems to be an imposition on owners, unless permission be indicated at the time of making a contract.

DIPLOMATS AT VARIANCE

GERMAN CONFERENCES TO CONSIDER THE CRETAN SITUATION.

Open Split on the Question of a Blockade—Cause of the Czar's Intervention—Rudini Said to Agree with Lord Salisbury—Emperor William at Kiel—Plans for the Naval Parade—The Date of the Visit of the Czar.

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Following close upon the conferences between Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the former's chateau, at Alt-Aussee, and the summoning to Rome of Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to Austria, comes the arrangement for a meeting between the Marquis de Rudini, the Italian Prime Minister, and Count Goluchowski. The place of this meeting is as yet unknown, but it will probably be at some place on the Italian frontier. There is no mystery attaching to all these movements. They are caused by the situation in Crete and Macedonia, in both of which places the revolt against Turkish rule has again excited the deep interest of statesmen in the eastern question, which has long been a smoldering firebrand in the councils of Europe.

The official press here and in Vienna no longer pretend that concert of the powers exists relative to Crete. An open diplomatic split has occurred over the question of a blockade of the island by fleets of the combined powers, a proposal which had its initiative in St. Petersburg. The proposal is attributed to the Czar's personal intervention, he desiring to relieve his uncle, King George of Greece, from his embarrassing position toward his subjects, who heartily support the aspirations of the Cretans to cut loose from Turkey, while at the same time maintaining the Turkish régime through the initiative of St. Petersburg. Austria took official responsibility for the proposal.

Probably Emperor Francis Joseph was prompted to do this in view of the Czar's approaching visit. Germany had assented as a matter of course, and France had adhered to Russia. Combined naval action seemed assured, when Great Britain, without absolutely declining to be a party to the arrangement, intimated that the powers ought first to attempt to pacify the Cretans by compelling the Porte to give its assent to reasonable demands for the betterment of the condition of the Christian inhabitants of Crete. The Marquis di Rudini is understood to side with the British Prime Minister in his views of the action that should be taken by the powers.

No German warship was to take part in the blockade. In view of the opposition of Great Britain it is doubtful now whether Admiral Will join the blockade, and an international France-Russian demonstration is according to official opinion here, improbable. The Nordeste Nachrichten says that British warships are assembling at Gibraltar, and that this points out that Great Britain is prepared for emergencies in the Mediterranean, and that she, having abandoned her policy for the preservation of Turkey, is ready to secure what advantage she can from the breaking up of that empire.

The Vossische Zeitung says it is that the establishment of a blockade would mean the rising up of the Cretan Christians to the murder of the Turks by cutting off their supplies, which enable them to defend themselves against opponents and outrage. It is a shameful spectacle, the paper adds, to see Christian Europe acting as bailiff for the Sultan, and handing a helpless people over to Turkish vengeance.

The National Zeitung approves of a blockade. It says it is the view in the official circle that if the Cretans desire to liberate themselves they must do so by the strength of their own arms, though it does not point out how they are to procure arms if the warships of outside powers blockade their coast.

Emperor William arrived at Kiel yesterday from his cruise in northern waters. His ship has benefited him, and he is enjoying fine health. He received his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, and Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. He told Prince Henry, who is an Admiral, that the coming naval manœuvres would be of unusual interest, as they were planned to test the strategic value of the Baltic Canal. Fifty-four vessels, besides transports and torpedo boats, would traverse the canal in the formation designed to meet an enemy in the Baltic. The manœuvres will take place at the end of the current month, and if the evolutions are successful the fleet will return to the North Sea on Sept. 3. The manœuvres will be watched with strained anxiety. It is feared that the working of the locks and the depth of the water in the canal will balk the plans of the Admiralty.

The date of the Czar's visit is known only to Emperor William and the highest officials here, and the same secrecy is observed concerning his visit to Austria. Even high Court officials do not know when he is coming, or if they do know they are guarding the secret closely. The letters issued by the newspapers are unreliable. They were issued from St. Petersburg for the purpose of misleading the public. All that has been officially communicated is that the Czar and Czarine will visit Emperor Francis Joseph for three days in August. They will afterward visit the Duke of Cumberland at Gmunden, and their movements after that have not been decided upon. The railways in Austria over which the Czar and Czarine will travel will be especially inspected and will be guarded throughout.

Despite the statements that have appeared in French newspapers, it is doubtful if the Czar will visit Paris.

Mr. Jackson of Newark, N. J., and his family have left Berlin for Dresden.

William S. Carroll, the American Consul General at Dresden, has gone to Switzerland on a holiday. He is accompanied by his family.

TREASURY STATISTICS FOR JULY.

Figures Relating to Public Debt, Coinage, Income, and Outgo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury during July, of $10,857,258.30.

The interest-bearing debt increased $360. The non-interest-bearing debt decreased $416,726, and cash in the Treasury decreased $11,273,224.30. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business July 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,250; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,632,640.26; debt bearing no interest, $346,315,094.14; total, $1,222,312,884.40.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $555,212,973, an increase of $8,102,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $851,-863,747.37. The gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $156,158,472.40.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $5,901,360.82, the total at the close being $150,012,224.78. Of silver there was an increase of $1,211,433. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $15,986,913.87, against $16,857,-354.66 at the end of the preceding month.

The official Treasury statement issued today, shows that the receipts of the Government for July were $29,069,697 and the expenditures were $42,088,468, a deficit for the month of $13,018,871.

The receipts for July were almost exactly what they were in July, 1895, while the expenditures were $8,500,000 greater than for July, 1895, while the receipts from internal revenue were $14,302,532, or nearly $2,000,000 greater than those for July, 1895. In expenditures, the principal items that show an increase over July, 1895, are: Civil and miscellaneous, $2,300,000; navy, $1,400,000, and pensions, $400,000.

The coinage executed at the United States mints during July aggregated 2,376,910 pieces of the value of $4,031,200.

Of the coinage $2,918,200 was gold and $1,062,000 was standard silver dollars. National banknotes outstanding Aug. 1 aggregated $225,042,455, an increase during July of $29,405, and since July 31, 1895, of $14,660,547.

GIRL WHO WOULD NOT BE A PAUPER.

Jumps over a Cliff and Hides in a Swamp to Escape Almshouse.

Sarah Lefalks, thirteen years old, kept the authorities at Snake Hill excited for two hours Friday afternoon, during which time she made two escapes, one of which included a leap from a cliff thirty feet high, while the other ended with a long chase through the Hackensack swamps, in which all the boys in the almshouse took part. Incidentally, a man's leg was broken, and he is now an inmate of the County Hospital.

Miss Lefalks is a bright, spirited girl, as may be inferred, and fairly good-looking. She formerly lived with her parents in Jersey City. Her father died several years ago. The mother struggled on, supporting herself and the girl as best she could, until about a month ago, when she too died.

The child thus left alone has an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Lefalks, who live at Monmouth and First Streets, but they declined to provide for her, and she was sent to the almshouse. She did not relish a life of dependence upon official charity, and proved intractable. She said she would not be a pauper and would escape at the first opportunity.

The chance came Friday afternoon. While playing with the other children on the green at the back of the almshouse, she started toward the County Road. A short distance from the building she met with an unexpected obstacle—the quarry pit from which the convicts at the penitentiary take trap rock, which is crushed and used to macadamize the public roads controlled by the county.

The quarry pit is wide, and Sarah had to cross it to reach the County Road. That did not deter her. Standing upon the edge of the pit, the bottom of which lay thirty feet below, she shouted a warning to the half dozen convicts working in the pit under direction of a single keeper.

"Look out!" shouted Sarah, "I'm going to jump!"

"Don't do it," yelled the keeper in reply; "you'll be killed!"

"I don't care!" shouted Sarah, in reply; "I had rather be dead than live here."

Then she jumped. An unexpected factor probably saved her life. Her skirts acted as a parachute, and she made the leap of thirty feet in safety. She landed upon her feet, but the shock of the impact threw her down. Scrambling to her feet, she started across the quarry pit.

James Wilkins, a convict, started after, but his pursuit did not continue far. Almost at the outset his foot struck a big stone. He stumbled and fell over a boulder that lay in his road. The fall broke his leg while the girl who had made the thirty-foot leap safely dashed on toward freedom. The keeper made no effort to capture her. She was only an almshouse child, for whom he was not responsible, and he had his convicts to look after. He told them to carry their companion to the hospital.

While they were doing this, the girl made her way to the County Road, only to meet a wagon belonging to the penitentiary returning from Jersey City. The driver and a keeper who were in the wagon caught the girl and carried her back. When they alighted the girl made a feint to follow them. Then she turned quickly and jumped from the other side of the wagon. She ran like a hunted hare down the side of the hill and out on to the meadows and then into the marsh bordering the Hackensack River, where she was comparatively safe for a time.

Warden Ryan, who has charge of the almshouse, called out all the boys big enough to pursue the girl, and sent them after her. There were about forty of them, and they scurried after the girl like a pack of hounds chasing a fox.

The girl dodged them for a while, venturing further and further into the swamp, until she stumbled into a boghole, where she floundered about up to her armpits in mud and water.

Then she was captured and dragged out. Still she was not conquered. She fought the boys and scratched their faces until they reached solid ground, where two keepers took her in charge and carried her to the almshouse. There she was clad in dry garments and locked up.

Warden Ryan yesterday notified the Freeholders that he thought it would be corrective to discipline to remove Sarah Lefalks from Snake Hill. Overseer of the Poor John E. Hewitt of Jersey City was notified, and he took the girl to her uncle and aunt, and told them they must provide for her.

She said that if her uncle and aunt would provide her with a home she would behave herself, and as soon as possible she would work for her own support. She did not intend to be a pauper, she said, and no power could compel her to lead a pauper's life.

Mr. and Mrs. Lefalks will care for the child so long as she keeps her promise.

BICYCLING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Demand for the Wheel Rapidly Increasing.

Bicycling is making headway in South America. In Uruguay very few wheels were used at all until within the past few months, when the demand has increased quite rapidly. On this point United States Consul Schramm, at Montevideo, says:

"Two years ago there were probably one or two bicycles in this city, and quite a stir was caused when the owners passed through the streets on them. In the year 1895 103 were imported in all, as per statements shown below. Since January, 1896, the import of bicycles seems to have very much increased, judging from the many that are now in use and the number on exhibit in the establishments that are offering them for sale.

"The following statement gives the proportion that each country has contributed to the number imported in 1895, and it will be seen that the United States figures only with two, which number includes bicycles brought here by naval officers, who sold them upon going back to the United States:

England	41	$1,339
France	6	190
Germany	29	1,265
Belgium	4	135
Italy	5	395
United States	12	510
Argentine Republic	5	120
Brazil	1	20
Total	103	$3,814

"The duties on bicycles and bicycle parts are 3½ per cent., 4 per cent., and 2½ per cent. upon invoice valuation now, no other definite valuation for duty purposes having yet been fixed for them, the result of which is that they are invoiced very low."

Japan's Increasing Exports.

Japan being one of the coming exporting countries, it is interesting to note how she is progressing in the matter of exports. The value of her exports to the United States was nearly 100 per cent. greater in 1895 than in 1889. During the same period, her exports to other countries increased by the following percentages: Ten per cent. to England, 54 per cent. to France, and 103 per cent. to Germany. Taking Japan's import trade with the same countries, we have the following figures: In 1889, Japan imported from the United States goods to the value of 6,000,000 yen; in 1895, she imported goods valued at 9,000,000 yen, an increase of over 50 per cent. During the same period her imports from England increased 73 per cent., from Germany 150 per cent., and from France 53 per cent.

Japan's trade, however, is not increasing, either from the import or export standpoint, with Europe and America, at the same rate of increase which has marked her trade with Asiatic countries. From 1889 to 1895 her imports from Asiatic countries increased 192 per cent.; from Europe and America, 82 per cent. Her export trade, during the same period, increased 233 per cent. with Asiatic countries, and with Europe and America but 71 per cent. As far as the United States is concerned, Japan's principal exports have been tea, silk, Habutaye, and matting. The Japanese yen is equivalent to $0.536, United States currency. The tables demonstrate that, while the increases in Japan's export trade with Asiatic countries are mostly in manufactured articles, the imports from those countries to Japan consist chiefly of raw material.

INVITED SOCIALISTS HERE

AMERICAN DELEGATES OFFERED TO CHARTER A SHIP.

International Congress Preferred Germany or France—Notice to Trades Unions in the United States that They Ought Not to Vote with Republican, Democratic, or Populist Party—Adjourned with the "Marseillaise."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—This was the last day of the International Socialist Trades Congress, and, aside from an academic discussion of social questions, its results, as was expected, have been nil.

It was decided that the next congress would be held in Germany in 1899. If the political difficulties in that country prevented the holding of the congress there, then it would be held in Paris in 1900. It was also decided that Anarchists would not be admitted as delegates to the next congress.

Prior to their adjournment the delegates hurriedly adopted a number of resolutions, including one in favor of granting amnesty to political prisoners.

The American delegates, when the question of the next congress was under discussion, proposed that New-York be selected as the place of meeting. They said they would arrange to charter a steamer to convey the delegates from Europe to the United States, but the proposal was rejected on account of the expense.

Some of the trades union delegates urged that future congresses should discuss practical questions and not ideal states. Many of the delegates vehemently protested against this proposal, especially the Frenchmen.

The Anarchists who had been refused admission to the congress as delegates had ensconced themselves in the gallery of the hall, and there signified their disapproval of the proposal by shouting "Long live anarchy!"

The congress, after cheering for socialism and singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Marseillaise," adjourned.

In conversation to-day two of the American delegates—Matthew Maguire, who represented the New-Jersey Socialist unions, and Lucian Sanial of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—said that the congress had virtually reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by past congresses, but more firmly than ever before.

It had established opposition to anarchism and the necessity of a united movement by the economic and political forces of labor. It had also virtually given notice to the old-fashioned English trades unionists who supported the Liberals and Tories that they would not be recognized by the international labor movement unless they dropped their old ideas.

That also applied to organized labor in the United States as regards the Democratic, Republican, and Populist parties.

Of the American delegates Mrs. Stetson will probably give a series of lectures before she returns to the United States. Messrs. Maguire and Sanial will probably make a visit to France. Mr. Beerthold will attend a brewers' congress in Heidelberg. Sanial and Keep are delegates to the tailors' congress.

BARTHOLDI CRECHE'S NEEDS.

It Acknowledges Contributions and Asks for Further Help.

The Trustees of the Bartholdi Creche acknowledge the receipt of the following sums during the present season, chiefly in response to their recent appeal for $4,000 to provide a permanent location on the west shore of the Hudson at Shady Side:

Felix M. Warburg, $100; "A. Z.," $75; "Stockbridge" and Jacob H. Schiff, $50 each; Miss M. W. Bruce, Mrs. Caroline M. de Suzzara-Verdi, Mrs. F. M. Warburg, Miss Emily Redmond, and Mrs. Charles A. Rank, $25 each; "K. L. S." and Mrs. W. G. Low, $15 each; Miss Mary W. Henderson, John Howard Wright, Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, Miss C. Barhydt, and Mrs. C. W. Ogden, $10 each; Dr. and Mrs. Thorne Shaw, Mrs. W. Harman Brown, M. L. Warrin, Mrs. Eva M. S. Dill, and Ladies' Episcopal Parish Aid Society of Bedford Park, $5 each; Miss A. J. McCoy, $1.

In addition, a benevolent woman has pledged $1,500 for the cottage and expenses of preparing the land, payable as soon as the balance of $2,000 for the purchase of the land is secured.

In view of the benefits of its work in saving infant life, and in behalf of the thousands of poor mothers whose household duties forbid their absence from home for more than half a day at a time, and their infants pining and dying in the infected air of New-York's tenement-house districts, the managers of the Creche appeal to the benevolent public to provide the necessary money.

Gifts in aid of the permanent establishment of this charity may be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer of the Creche, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to any of the Trustees, Frederick Delano Weekes, Chairman; Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Medical Director; Mrs. W. Harman Brown, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES NEXT DOOR.

Mexican and Haitien Electric Light Proposals Go to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, informs the State Department that the Mexican Consul there is trying to secure bids from Swiss firms on the new electric light installation for the City of Mexico.

The Consul recurs to the fact that, returning to his post from home recently, he crossed the Atlantic with a Haitien who had secured the concession to light Port au Prince by electricity, and was on his way to Europe for the plant.

The Consul says he had always been under the impression that the United States could beat the world in electrical appliances, and yet there is business right at our doors slipping away from us because our neighbors have been left in ignorance of our qualifications in the desired line. These neighbors undoubtedly want to purchase for the least money, and there appears to be no valid reason why Americans cannot satisfy the demand in every way.

World Not Pay Mayor Gleason's Men.

When the members of the Long Island City Fire Department who were recently appointed by Mayor Gleason appeared at the City Treasurer's office yesterday with their warrants for their July salaries, their warrants were not honored. City Treasurer Knapp told them he had received a protest against paying them, and that under the circumstances he could not give them the money. The protest was made by the men who were removed by the Gleason Board of Fire Commissioners, and who claim, their removal was illegal.

No Revolution in Chile.

A letter just received in this city from Chile contains the following:

Thinking your papers may be full of the attempt at a revolution by Gen. Caceres, we have the pleasure to inform you that this is an idle dream of said General and a few of his followers, who want to get their hands into the national cash box again. The whole country is decidedly against them. The last news from the Amazon is that the rebels there are scared and ready to surrender, so we may consider that affair finished.

MUCH ADO OVER A SPANIEL.

A Dog Shot in the Mutual Life Building Because He Would Not Move.

A little water spaniel, in search of a cool place, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was attracted by the white marble corridor of the Mutual Life Building, and he went in and made himself comfortable on the floor. Immediately the gentleman who gives signals for the elevators to start motioned to the spaniel to depart from the building.

The dog, however, not being posted concerning the authority of the gentleman, remained quietly where he was, and took only a languid interest in the motions. The dog's neglect to obey the orders to depart attracted attention from persons passing in and out of the building. The corridor was soon crowded with on-lookers, and presently people began to gather in Nassau and Liberty Streets, and wonder what was the matter in the building. The dog was evidently used to New-York crowds, and paid no attention to any one.

Policeman Louis Weil of the Old Slip Station made his way into the building, and was told that the dog had not been properly brought up, for he would not mind when spoken to and leave the building.

Then Policeman Weil said to the dog: "Come here, doggie. That's a good fellow, come on." But doggie would not budge. Then the policeman said, in his most authoritative tone: "Get out o' this!" But still the dog would not move.

New-York policemen are not used to having their commands disobeyed, so Patrolman Weil moved toward the dog to enforce his order. The spaniel then realized that something was going on, and sat up in the corner, where he could get a better view. As the policeman approached him he growled and showed his teeth. Then the policeman stopped right where he was, and sent for assistance. Two other policemen came to his aid, and he determined summarily to eject the dog. The other policemen pushed back the crowd, so that Weil could swing his club freely. He reached for the dog, but his stick was not long enough.

The crowd laughed and made various suggestions as to the rules governing fights. These bits of advice exasperated the policeman, and he struck wildly at the dog. Again his stick missed the dog, but his right hand remained for a little while between the animals teeth.

This was too much for Weil, for the enemy had drawn blood. He stepped back, aimed his revolver at the dog, and fired. Doggie died.

The crowd fled out, the dog was carried away, and in a few minutes everything about the building was in its normal condition. The policeman, however, went to the Hudson Street Hospital and had his wounds dressed.

COSTA RICA ON A GOLD BASIS.

No More Silver to be Coined—President Iglesias's Decree.

The Republic of Costa Rica enters upon a gold basis to-morrow. President Iglesias issued a decree on July 3 last prohibiting further coinage of silver and giving thirty days' time to holders of foreign silver coins to present them at the mint for recoins to present them at the mint for recoinage. The official translation of the decree is as follows:

The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, considering it convenient for the economical interests of the country to avoid as much as possible the augmentation of silver which for reasons of its demerits and condition, when for coinage to constitute the metallic medium of uncertain value, and which also would make it difficult, in case of its introduction into the republic and establishment by legal course, to adopt other money of better conditions and to establish a new monetary system on a more solid basis, at the initiative of the executive power, decrees:

In the meantime, until a new money system be established in the republic, the minting of national silver money is prohibited. There are declared out of legal course in this country all foreign silver coins, irrespective of what weight and alloy they may be. All foreign silver coins in actual circulation have to be presented to the general administrations of revenues during the thirty days following the date of this decree in order to exchange them into national money in conformity with the legal value under which they are circulating. After this period all coins which might be presented for exchange will be considered as being comprised in the contents of the preceding article.

After the date of to-day the public administration of revenues will abstain from receiving foreign silver money in payment of duties or for any other payment to the public Treasury. During the thirty days previously mentioned, the introduction of foreign silver money into the republic is prohibited, and all coins which may be presented at the ports for introduction shall be resalved or shall remain in deposit in the respective Custom House at option of the importer. The foreign silver money, which will be presented for exchange for national money shall be exported and sold in foreign countries on account of the public Treasury.

The present law reforms the provisions of the Articles 480 and 489 of the fiscal code and abrogates all others inconsistent with them.

This decree begins to be effective upon its publication.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

Opportunities for Business Ventures in Tientsin.

Tientsin by its geographical position is a point of accumulation and distribution for all merchandise destined for the United States, or intended for the consumption of the northern provinces of China. It has a native population estimated at 900,000. The Imperial Railway of China begins at Tientsin, and 180 miles are now in operation from Tientsin to Shanhaikwan, the eastern terminus of the great wall, on the Gulf of Pechili. Notwithstanding the importance of this Chinese city there is no representative American firm established there. Active American firms established by, according to United States Consul Read, the principal articles of export are Brussels carpet, camel's and sheep's wool, curios, feathers, and wool. The imports are kerosene oil, timber, cotton goods, and sundry stores. Consul Read says:

I may say here in a general way that the commerce of Tientsin is increasing very rapidly, and there is now in and around the foreign concessions great activity in the construction of new warehouses, private residences, and in public improvements. The new German concessions have been inaugurated by which the water front of the Peiho River will extend for the mooring of vessels by over a mile. The French, British, and German concessions are just below the native city on the south bank of the river. The authorities of both the French and British concessions contemplate extending their territories so as to include in their respective jurisdictions the property already built upon and likely to be built upon. Many new firms, mostly German, from other Chinese treaty ports, have established themselves here to be participators in the growing trade of this port.

Those who expect to obtain concessions for mining, railroading, building, or to secure orders for ships-of-war, &c., do not overlook Tientsin, as it is almost essential to enlist the Viceroy's support before success can be assured. Tientsin is now the most important centre as regards railway matters. It is regrettable that there is no representative American firm with ample capital stock at its back established here, through which a large part of the trade should ultimately pass. Tientsin, in my opinion, ranks in commercial importance next to Pekin.

Uruguay's Market for Paper.

Manufacturers and dealers in paper of various kinds in this country have been making inquiries concerning the market for their goods in Uruguay, and to these the following report from United States Counsel Schramm, at Montevideo, will be interesting:

The entire import of paper, including all kinds, to Uruguay amounted in 1895 to $302,772 gold, of which $2,482 was imported from the United States. As there is quite a market here for paper, the following statement of duties on different kinds of paper will be of value to manufacturers in the United States: On writing paper, 31 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., value 35 cents per kilogram; wrapping paper, 5 per cent., 2½ per cent., value 16 cents per kilogram; printing paper, 8 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., value 14 cents per kilogram. All printing paper comes in square packages of large size, mostly 87 by 54 c. m., as no cylinder presses are in use here yet, and paper in rolls cannot be used. Sandpaper, 31 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., value 20 cents per kilogram; wallpaper, 31 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., value 36 cents per kilogram; blotting paper, 31 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent., value 35 cents per kilogram.

Paper is sold, as everything else in this country is, on long terms, generally six months, against notes. There are various wholesale dealers in paper and a lot of smaller establishments in Montevideo dealing in this article. The majority of the daily newspapers import everything, but a number of them buy their supplies from the wholesale dealers here. In all, there are eleven dailies and thirty-six other papers and periodicals besides edited and published in this city.

SEA ROLLS MILES INWARD

FOUR THOUSAND LOST ON LOW-LYING HAICHAU COAST.

Tidal Wave Rushes over the Yellow Sea and Far into the Interior, Overwhelming Towns and Villages—Roaring Heard at a Great Distance—People, Crops, Cattle, All Living Things Swept from a Country-Side.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—The recent disastrous tidal wave along the coast of Northern Japan has been paralleled by a similar phenomenon on the coast of Haichau, northeast of the Province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated.

The news of the disaster did not reach here before to-day owing to the lack of facilities for communication with the part of the country devastated. On July 17 there suddenly appeared in the Yellow Sea a huge bank of water that was moving shoreward with terrific velocity.

The water off the coast is shallow, and when the wave was some distance away it began to comb, and the roaring could be heard for a great distance. From the series of eye witnesses and the reports of persons in the country back from the coast, the wave was five miles wide.

Thousands of tons of water were thrown for miles inland, and everything in its path was swept away. Many villages were entirely destroyed, and it is estimated that fully 4,000 persons perished. All the cattle were drowned, and the rice fields were obliterated.

It is expected that the survivors will meet with a worse fate than death by drowning, for with the destruction of the rice a famine will stare them in the face in the Autumn.

Had it not been for the gradually sloping land under the water the effects of the wave would have been far more disastrous than they actually were. It had the effect of greatly retarding the progress of the damaging mass of water, which, had it been unchecked, would have swept far inland over the comparatively flat country.

Already much suffering exists among the survivors, who, miserably poor before the disaster, are now absolutely homeless and foodless.

It is feared that later details will add to the number of lives lost and the extent of the damage done.

INCREASE OF WOOL IMPORTS.

The Receipts in Boston the Cause—Interesting Comparisons.

The total importation for the fiscal year 1896 of all grades of wool to the ports of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia (through which 90 per cent. of the imports are annually received) amounted to 253,035,382 pounds, as compared with 232,301,598 pounds, an increase of about 23,000,000 pounds, or more than 10 per cent. for 1896. In spite of this increase for the fiscal year 1896, the imports during the last were but a fraction of the imports for the same month of 1895, being about 5,010,187 pounds, as against 19,345,947 pounds in June, 1895.

The total increase of the imports for the fiscal year may be accounted for in the receipts at the Port of Boston alone and largely in the single item of wool of Class I. The total importations of this grade in the fiscal year 1895 amounted to but 29,450,607 pounds, while during the fiscal year just closed they rose to 78,398,112 pounds. During June, 1896, the imports of this class at Boston amounted to but 567,231 pounds, as against 8,180,692 pounds in June, 1895, but the enormous receipts of July and August, 1895, and February and March, 1896, more than offset the falling off noticed in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1896.

At the Port of New-York there was a slight gain in the imports of Class I during the fiscal year 1896, the total being 28,939,893 pounds, as against 25,018,502 pounds in the year 1895, but the receipts of Class 3 show a falling off of more than 12 per cent., the imports during the year 1896 having been but 52,764,054, as against 60,143,403 in 1895. At the Port of Philadelphia there was a gain of 3,000,000 pounds in the importation of wool of Class I, and insignificant gains in Classes 2 and 3.

Some interesting comparisons are found in the figures showing the origin of the imports during the two fiscal years. There was an increase in the imports from British Australasia of nearly 50 per cent. during the fiscal year 1896, the total receipts being 72,935,699 pounds, as against 50,147,502 pounds in 1895. From Argentina, the next largest country of origin, the importations for the fiscal year 1896 show a falling off, the total being 32,581,541 pounds, as against 34,444,556 pounds in the year 1895. The imports from China also show a small decrease, the total receipts in the fiscal year 1896 being 26,084,292 pounds, as compared with 28,444,808 pounds in 1895. The importations from other important countries during the two years were as follows:

United Kingdom,	1896,	17,000,000 pounds; 1895, 9,778,987
Russia,	1896,	13,148,566; 1895, 15,042,959
Turkey,	1896,	9,229,173; 1895, 9,262,927
Uruguay,	1896,	10,053,809; 1895, 11,170,894
British East Indies,	1896,	9,867,531; 1895, 8,601,473; and other countries, 1896, 29,356,037; 1895, 17,005,00

A CHECK ON WATER TANKS.

H. C. Werner's Device to Prevent Loss by Overflows.

The accident which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday of the flooding of an entire building at 455 Broadway Thursday night by overflowing water from a tank on the roof was of interest to every merchant in the city who is in danger of a similar accident. It was also of interest to every insurance company carrying risks on property and goods liable to be flooded in such a way, and many wondered why precautions had not be n taken to prevent it.

There are a number of simple devices in existence designed to make such an accident impossible. One of these is controlled by Henry C. Werner of 91 Grand Street, who has been interested in such matters for several years.

It is a lock, which is attached to the water main in the basement or cellar of a building, and is made to fit the key to the outside door. When the key is in the lock a small stopcock secured to the lock by an arm or receiver is released, and the water flows freely, but when the key is out of the lock the receiver is secured to the lock and the water is shut off. The key cannot be inserted in the lock as long as the receiver is hanging, and it cannot be taken from the lock until the receiver is inserted in so it and the water is shut off.

"Every business house," said Mr. Werner yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is supposed to turn off the water at night, on account of the heavy Croton pressure in the main. It

FINANCIAL MARKETS

QUIET OF A MIDSUMMER HALF HOLIDAY.

No Local Market Fails to Respond to Higher Prices from London—Best Prices Made at the Opening—Sugar the Feature—Decrease of Over Eight Millions in Bank Deposits—Contraction in Loans and Loss of Cash.

SATURDAY—P. M.

There was a thin attendance of brokers on the floor of the Exchange to-day, and the business was typical of a midsummer half holiday. London prices were higher than since the opening, but the local market failed to respond fully to the difference. Sugar was the feature of the early trading, however, but the highest prices of the day were made in the first half hour. After the opening the general list was fractionally lower than yesterday.

Sugar was the only active feature of the day. It opened between 109⅜ and 109⅝, declined to 108⅞, and closed at 109, 1 point above the lowest prices. The stock had advanced from par last Wednesday, and to-day's movements are attributed to good orders by brokers. The only other active stocks were St. Paul and Burlington, the transactions in the other issues reaching 5,000 shares. The Grangers made their best prices at the opening, and ended without extensive changes from the close reached in the Burlington. Manhattan was moderately active, and lost 1 point, to 88. A few of the high-priced investment stocks scored gains, but the general list suffers fractional losses.

The bank statement was looked forward to with considerable interest. It showed a contraction in loans of $4,700,000 and a decrease in reserve of nearly $3,000,000. The banks now hold $17,728,600 in excess of the legal requirements. The deposits decreased $8,344,200. The banks increased their cash holdings $5,300,000, and the banks' surplus reserve was reduced $3,040,000 by the changes.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was little new offering of call loans to-day, and the rate was quoted at 1 per cent. The supply was ample, and a few loans were made at 1 per cent. Time money was also easy, and a few loans were made at 2 per cent for sixty days. Commercial paper is quiet, and four months acceptances are quoted from 4 to 5 per cent, and the prime names, ranging from four months to one year, from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

The Clearing House statement, issued this afternoon, showed the following changes: Loans decrease, $4,700,000; specie decrease, $2,231,300; legal tenders decrease, $2,468,700; deposits decrease, $8,344,200; circulation increase, $124,300; reserve decrease, $4,700,200; reserve required decrease, $2,086,050; surplus decrease, $2,614,150.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion was quoted at 65⅝@65⅞ per ounce.

The commercial rate for silver was 65¾ per ounce.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51½ per ounce.

The price of bullion was quoted at 311.6 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Assay Office:

	1896.	1895.
Balance, Jan. 1	$1,040,000	$1,040,000
Deposits to date	2,588,568	1,293,040
Total	$3,628,568	$2,333,040
Gold bullion paid	2,841,000	1,293,040
Balance	$787,568	$1,040,000
Silver bullion paid	$30,000	$30,000

The coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the week ending to-day was as follows:

	1896.	1895.
Monday	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Tuesday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wednesday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Thursday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Friday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Saturday	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
Previously reported	52,000,000	52,000,000
Total to date	$58,000,000	$58,000,000

The coinage at the Carson Mint for the week ending to-day was as follows:

	1896.	1895.
Monday	$100,000	$100,000
Tuesday	100,000	100,000
Wednesday	100,000	100,000
Thursday	100,000	100,000
Friday	100,000	100,000
Saturday	100,000	100,000
Total	$600,000	$600,000
Previously reported	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total to date	$5,600,000	$5,600,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & N. W. 1st, Ext. 5s, Fd. 5s, Con. Mt. gen. 5s..... 1
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex 1st 7s..... 1
Del., L. & W. 7s, Scranton 1st 7s..... 1
Erie 1st, ext. 4s..... 1
Erie 2d, gold 5s..... 1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s..... 1
Gen. Elec. 5s..... 1
Iowa Central 1st 5s..... 1
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M. 1st 6s..... 1
Kan. City, Ft. S. & G. 1st 6s..... 1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..... 1
Mex. Cent. inc. 5s..... 1
Mex. Cent. 1st 4s..... 1
Mich. Cent. 5s..... 1
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s..... 1
Minn. & St. L. 2d 7s..... 1
Mo. Pac. 1st, trust 5s..... 1
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s..... 1
Nat. of Mex. prior lien 4½s..... 1
N. Y. C. deb. 5s..... 1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4½s..... 1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d 4s..... 1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s..... 1
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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
59 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, $1,175,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. PERASSI, Capt., Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 39 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS.
CRAIG, SILVER, COTTON,
CENTRAL BRANCH
958 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH
1252 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D ST.
Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

HOLTIES & CO
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Members of the New-York Stock Exchange
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals & banks, and execute orders for investment or speculation in all classes of carefully margin at low rates. Direct wires to the New-York Produce, Cotton, Petroleum and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Private Boards in each office.
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J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
42 Exchange Place, 33 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

MORE STABLE MARKETS

Confidence in continued stability of National finances is reflected in the present strength of the stock and bond markets. New buyers are entering the field, and with continued financial legislation and no notable calamities there is every reason to warrant better prices for Stocks and Wheat.

OPERATORS AND INVESTORS WHO ARE SEEKING SOUND PROFITS SHOULD SEND OF WALL TO-DAY.

Write or call for our 100-PAGE MANUAL, illustrated with charts and containing complete information about STOCKS and RAILROAD properties, methods for trading and lowest prices; a series of 10 to 60 cents of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton and explains the methods of buying and selling on margin.

MAILED FREE AND MAILED FREE
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 1% to 5%.

DISCRETION AND THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York and London bank references furnished. Twenty-four years' experience. Most prompt commission rates, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
CHICAGO BRANCH:
1152 Broadway, next Delmonico's, near 25th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
53 STATE ST.
PRIVATE WIRES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 23d, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 11th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St., New-York,
DEALERS IN
Street Railroad, Gas and Miscellaneous Securities.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.
Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above. Circulars at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 48 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

F. PHILLIPS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
18 WALL ST.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain bought and sold on moderate margin. Commission, 1-8. Small lots, if desired. Bank and Mercantile references. Correspondence solicited. Market letters on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, bet. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...	4:57	Sun sets...	7:15	Moon rises...	P. M. 11:14

HIGH WATER AUG. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
0:34 A. M.	0:54 A. M.	2:43 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	1:38 P. M.	3:27 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alesia	Gibraltar	July 19
City of Birmingham	Savannah	July 29
Edam	Amsterdam	July 22
Egyptian Prince	Shields	July 14
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 29
La Bourgogne	Havre	July 25
Montana	London	July 18
Ontario	London	July 18

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

Anchoria	Glasgow	July 25
Cevic	Liverpool	July 24
El Norte	New-Orleans	July 29
Mallard	London	July 22
Panama	Panama	July 30
Seguranca	Cherbourg	July 25
Seguranca	Havana	July 30
State of California	Glasgow	July 24

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

Kensington	Antwerp	July 27
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	July 29
Nassau	Gibraltar	July 29
Tamaulipas	Savannah	Aug. 1

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 2
City of Washington	Havana	Aug. 1
Francisco	Hull	July 28
Havel	Bremen	July 28
Johannes	Liverpool	July 29
Silvia	Halifax	July 30
Germanic	Liverpool	July 29
Ems	Southampton	July 28
Gallia	Glasgow	July 29
Orinoco	Para	July 28
Parisian	Antwerp	July 29
Normannia	Hamburg	July 27
State of California	Glasgow	July 24
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 2
Werra	Bremen	Aug. 5
Etruria	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Mobile	London	Aug. 5
Noordland	Antwerp	Aug. 6
Pasadena	Hamburg	Aug. 6
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 8
Suevic	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Trave	Bremen	Aug. 8
Venezuela	Laguayra	Aug. 8
Alene	Antwerp	Aug. 8
Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 8
Marsel	Havre	Aug. 11
St. Louis	Southampton	Aug. 12
Taurus	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 12
A. Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 13
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Caledon	Glasgow	Aug. 15
Massachusetts	London	Aug. 15
Obdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 15
Normandie	Havre	Aug. 15
Prussia	Hamburg	Aug. 15
Paris	Halifax	Aug. 15
Rhein	Bremen	Aug. 19
Spain	Southampton	Aug. 19
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 19
Westphalia	Antwerp	Aug. 20
Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 20
El Dorado	Hamburg	Aug. 20
Rhynland	Antwerp	Aug. 20
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 22
Martha	London	Aug. 22
Westerland	Havre	Aug. 25
Aller	Bremen	Aug. 26
Duca	Genoa	Aug. 26
Pretoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Three	Bremen	Aug. 29
Lampton	Southampton	Aug. 26
Majestic	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Southwark	Antwerp	Aug. 27
Columbia	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Ocanada	Glasgow	Aug. 29

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1.

SS Leven, (Br.,) Stiles, Carthagena July 10 and Gibraltar 12, with iron ore to order; vessel to French, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) Kanitz, Gibara 5 de., in ballast, and passengers to Munoz & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

United States cruiser Columbia arrived at her anchorage off Tompkinsville at 5 P. M.

SS Susquehanna Walker, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, Rotterdam and Boulogne, July 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, Newport News and Richmond; Concho, Key West and Galveston; Hogarth, Brunswick; Marathon, Jacksonville; Nacoochee, Newport News; Oneida, Wilmington and Georgetown; Louisiana, New Orleans; Camatense, Cape Haitien and Matanzas, via Barbados; Rebecca (Ger.,) Stolten, Copenhagen; City of Augusta, Savannah; Montezuma, Boston; Mohawk, (Br.,) London; Amsterdam, Rotterdam; Palatia, (Ger.,) Hamburg; Lucania, (Br.,) Liverpool; La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Havre; F. W. Brune, Baltimore.

Ship Alice A. Leigh, Shanghai.

Notice to Mariners.

EAST CHANNEL, NEW-YORK LOWER BAY, NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that Gas or about Aug. 1, 1896, a gas-and-whistling buoy will be substituted for each of the two outer buoys now marking the northeasterly side of the East Channel entrance to New-York Lower Bay, as follows: East Bank Gas Buoy No. 2—This buoy will show a fixed red light, will be painted red, numbered 2, in white, and will be moored in about 24 feet of water in place of the spar buoy of the same color and number, Centennial Power, Coney Island, north by east, one-quarter east; North Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook, south-southwest, three-quarters west; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, west, three-eighths south. East Bank Gas Buoy, No. 4—This buoy will show a fixed red light, will be painted red, numbered 4, in white, and will be moored about one mile northwest, three-quarters west, from East Bank Gas Buoy No. 2, in about 21 feet of water in place of the spar buoy of the same color and number. Sandy Hook Lighthouse, south, three-quarters west; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, west, three-eighths south. East Bank Gas Buoy, No. 4—This buoy will show a fixed red light, will be painted red, numbered 4, in white, and will be moored about one mile northwest, three-quarters west, from East Bank Gas Buoy No. 2, in about 21 feet of water in place of the spar buoy of the same color and number. Sandy Hook Lighthouse, south, three-quarters west; Romer Shoal Lighthouse, southwest, one-quarter south; Elm Tree Lighthouse, northwest, seven-eighths west. The lights on these buoys should be seen in clear weather from 15 to 18 miles. Should either of the lights be accidentally extinguished, mariners are requested to inform the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; distances are in nautical miles; depths are mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," page 66, after No. 328, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 66A.

SOW AND PIG ROCKS, VINEYARD SOUND, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Aug. 16, 1896, Light Vessel No. 41, moored about 1¼ miles southwesterly of Sow and Pigs Rocks, north side of the westerly entrance to Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, will be withdrawn from her station for repairs, and will be temporarily replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 39. Relief light Vessel No. 39 will show the same light as Vessel No. 41, two fixed red reflecting lights, and during thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be sounded by a twelve-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as on No. 41, viz.: Blasts of 6 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 15 seconds. Relief Light Vessel No. 39 has a red hull, two masts, schooner rigged, with a smoke-stack between the masts, but differs from Light Vessel No. 41 in having Relief, No. 39," in white letters and figures on each side. Light Vessel No. 41 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

Spoken

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Ship Castle Rock, (Br.,) Capt. Storm, from New-York May 11 for Melbourne, was spoken June 24 in lat. 4 N., long. 28 W.

Ship Kistan, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Calcutta April 1 for New-York, was spoken June 30 in lat. —, long. —.

Bark Alice, Capt. Swain, from New-York May 29 for Lyttleton and Auckland, was spoken June 25 in lat. 6 N., long. 23 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Lizard yesterday.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Naples July 23 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York July 16 for Marseilles and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sir Gerbet Wolseley, (Br.,) from Palermo for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New-York July 22 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, sld. from Hamburg for New-York July 29.

SS Lovsakken, (Nor.,) Capt. Olsen, sld. from Hamburg for New-York July 29.

SS Chicago City, (Ger.,) Capt. Schofield, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Norman Isle (Nor.) sld. from Sunderland for Hamburg and New-York yesterday. (Not as previously reported.)

SS Tindeo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Capt. Prout, from New-York May 22, via St. Vincent, arr. at Algoa Bay July 6.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York June 11, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town July 14.

SS Inchanran, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from New-York June 7, arr. at Kurrachee July 15.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Capt. Dyason, from New-York June 15, arr. at Port Natal July 25.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New-York July 11, arr. at Stettin July 29.

SS Westmeath, (Br.,) Stonehouse, from New-York June 2, via St. Vincent, arr. at Natal July 29.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Hanesschloss, from New-York July 7, via Newport News and Norfolk, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Fluvia Hermann, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York July 25, arr. at Plymouth yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York for Flushing for orders, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, sld. from Southampton for New-York and passed Hurst Castle at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Capt. Von Collen, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York to-day.

SS La Normandie, (Br.,) Capt. Delcucle, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

JOHN STETSON'S ESTATE SMALL.

The Property He Left Is Very Heavily Incumbered.

From The Boston Herald, July 30.

Within a few days the appraisers of the estate of the late John Stetson, Jr., will have completed their labors and filed their inventory. It will no doubt surprise the general public to know that the property which the deceased theatrical manager, broker, hotel proprietor, real estate holder, &c., left will probably fall short of $400,000, and in certain contingencies will be much less than that sum.

Mr. Stetson's wealth was estimated at the time of his death at about $2,000,000, which sum Mr. Stetson at one time said he was worth. That, however, was before he met with severe business reverses and was obliged to mortgage all his property.

The property numbered 214 and 216 Boylston Street is mortgaged, so the records say, for $125,000. That at 218 to 222 Boylston Street is mortgaged for $100,000. The Commonwealth Avenue house, in which Mr. Stetson resided, is mortgaged for $40,000. The Hotel Savoy, on Washington Street, his last venture, is mortgaged for $150,000. The Stetson Summer home at Beverly is mortgaged for $25,000. The estate at 304 and 306 Boylston Street is mortgaged for a large amount, and certain real estate which he held on Clayton Place is also mortgaged to the bank limit.

The appraisers' figures will not give these facts, as their duty is to appraise the value of the property without reference to the incumbrances. But the special administrator of the estate will be called upon to give the liabilities as well as the assets.

It is the appraisers' duty to estimate the value of Mr. Stetson's personal property as well as his real estate, and this they will not find it difficult to do, because it is understood to be very small. If the special administrator has discovered any considerable amount of personal property in the way of securities in the safety deposit vault, the appraisers have not seen them, and no one can find out from Lawyer Adams whether he has or has not until the appraisers have been to the vault with him.

A leading official of one of the prominent trust companies said that there was a great deal of Mr. Stetson's paper afloat, and it is known that bills for the construction of the Hotel Savoy are outstanding to the amount of more than $200,000.

The appraisers are Messrs. George Wellman, R. H. White, and James Denny. But their work is light compared to that which Special Administrator Adams must perform when they have finished. He has already disposed of the Park Theatre lease and The Police News, but The Boston Job Print and the Hotel Savoy are still on his hands. The Savoy may be leased shortly for at least 4 per cent. of its cost, and even at that figure it is not considered a great bargain. The Boston Job Print cannot be sold for anything like what it is considered worth, as big printing establishments of that kind cannot be run without considerable money. The Boston Job Print has in its time been a money maker for Mr. Stetson, and under able management would no doubt continue to be a source of considerable revenue. Some offers have been made for it, but it is said they are not high enough to tempt the special administrator to sell.

Humanity His Heir.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus in The Forum.

Baron de Hirsch had for years given annually very large sums to maintain ordinary and trade schools, hospitals, and asylums throughout Oriental countries. He had maintained hospitals and had given large sums of money for relief during the Russo-Turkish war, and had sent 1,000,000f. to the Empress of Russia for charitable purposes. He had begun negotiations for a foundation, which was enlarged to some 25,000,000f., for educational institutions in Galicia, consisting of forty institutions, wherein 5,000 pupils, without distinction of creed, are being instructed. He had hoped that his son, who doubtless would have realized the hope had he been spared, would make it the aim of his life to carry forward and perfect his projected works of benevolence and philanthropy. The loss of this promising son was a severe blow to him, and doubtless had the effect of enlarging and extending his benefactions. On one occasion, when it was stated that Baron de Hirsch had lost his son and heir, he replied: "My son is dead, but not my heir; humanity is my heir."

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co 5% Gold Bonds, due 1925.

The Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. having announced that they will pay the coupons due on Aug. 1 of the above bonds, we are prepared to pay, on that date, the amount of such coupons to the holders of our respective trust receipts issued by us for bonds deposited under the agreement of April 10, 1896, upon presentation of such trust receipts at our office in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

As the Receivership still continues, we shall retain the bonds deposited with us under the agreement above mentioned, in order that we may be enabled to continue to protect the interests of the bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.,
20 BROAD STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
47TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
55, 55, 57 Duane St.,
New-York, June 22, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Aug. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened AUGUST 3 at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing August 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
43 Pine St., New-York.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
90TH DIVIDEND.
New-York, July 28, 1896.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of this bank, held to-day, a dividend of 2 Per Cent., free of tax, was declared, payable on and after Aug. 3 next.
ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WABASH RAILROAD CO.
STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of The Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, September 8, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the said Company will be closed Saturday, August 8, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, September 9, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AUG. 6, at 115 West 58th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, July 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened August 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon August 4, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of tomatoes, calfskin shoes, tins for coffee, and incandescent electric lamps. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKET GENERALLY STEADIER, WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Grain Was Higher at the West, but Foreign Houses Were Free Sellers—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions More Active and Firmer—Cotton Active and Unsettled—Coffee Easier.

While the grain trading was very moderate, there was a better feeling, in sympathy with the West, in spite of the rather free offerings from foreign houses, and the regular close was steady. Provisions were firmer and attracted more attention from outside. Cotton was again unsettled and active, with only a moderate gain at the close. Coffee was less active and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	23 @ —
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30¾@ —
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	2.90 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ —
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 21
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	— @ 4.55
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ —
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	11½@ 11¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 9
Copper, lake	10.75@11.00
Lead	2.90@ 2.95

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and trading confined to local scalpers, with prices ½@⅝c higher with the West, while foreign houses sold a fair amount for shipment. Liverpool was easy on account of the holiday. The "curb" was weak and fairly active at ⅝c decline, September closing at 64c....Spot was firm at ½c advance. Sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm, at ⅛c advance on local covering and following the West. ....The "curb" was ½c lower on freer receipts; September, 30½c....Spot was scarce and firm at ⅛c advance. Sales, 88,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 31c over September, free on board, afloat, and 15,000 bushels do for local use, at 30 1-16c, elevator....Receipts, 208,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 532,581 bushels....Clearances here, 166,250 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 22%, 200 bushels....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 26¾@26¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 9,805 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 64,288 bushels; receipts, 241,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 359,393 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ⅛c higher and closed firm with light demand. Spot were without export inquiry, but closed firm....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; record white, 24c; clipped mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@30c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 83,200 bushels; exports, 40,570 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	105,000	63½@63¾	63½
September	740,000	64 1-16@64 11-16	64¼
October	20,000	64¾@65¼	65⅛
December	210,000	66 @66⅝	66¼
Total	1,125,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	30⅝@30¾	30⅝
October	5,000	31 @—	31
Total	15,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	22 11-16@22⅞	22⅞

FLOUR—Business very moderate, but holders show increased steadiness. Sales, 5,300 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 5,622 bbls and 15,097 sacks; exports, 2,230 bbls and 21,145 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 34,654 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33½c, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 70c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.15; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90.

FEED—Quiet and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb. 47½@52½c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The market showed no change of importance. Business was flat, as neither the home trade nor shippers were in the market as buyers. But the tone was rather steady, with sellers of prime Summer yellow at 23c; nominal quotations for off grade yellow were unchanged at 22c@23c. Crude oil was steady, and quoted at 19½@20c for prime....LARD OIL was dull at 39@40c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was in slow request, but prices were unchanged at 32c for American, and 52c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 1.—Oil closed 107. Standard's price, 106.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Only a limited amount of activity was reported to the trading in the Western markets, but there was a slight further advance in prices, as the smaller movement of hogs latterly has stimulated something of demand from shorts of cut meats. Lard closed at an advance of 2½@5 points; pork at an advance of 5@7½ points, and bacon was up 2½@5 points. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for Monday, 25,000 head, and for the week, 105,000 head.

LARD—At the West there was a quiet market, but on buying by a few shorts to cover contracts prices advanced 2½@5 points. August closed at $3.26c; September, $3.27½c, closing at $3.27½c; October at 3.30@3.32½c, closing at 3.30c bid; December at 3.42½@3.45c, closing at 3.42½c and January at 3.57½@3.60c, closing at 3.60c asked. Here the market was dull, but steadier. Cash, 2.50, asked; sales, 1 tank at 3.15c; city steam steady; sales, 90 tes at 3.10c; refined was quiet; Continent at 3.80c; South American at 4.50c; Brazil, cakes 5.05c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—The market for the West was quiet, although there was some buying to cover contracts, and prices were up 5@7½ points. August closed at $6.25, nominal; September at $6.25@$6.40, closing at $6.32½; October at $6.62½@$6.65, closing at $6.62½; January at $8.05@$8.07½. Here the market was firm but quiet; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess in job lots, $7.25@$7.75 for old, and $7.75@$8.25 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10.50; short clear, $8.50@$9.50.

BACON—On a continued demand from a few shorts to cover contracts, prices made a further advance of 2½@5 points. August closed at 3.25c; September at 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.32½c asked; October at 3.37½@3.37½c, closing at 3.35c asked; January at 3.47½@3.50c, closing at 3.50c asked.

CUTMEATS—The market for city meats was quiet, but prices were quoted unchanged and fairly steady. City-cickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; 10-lb average, loose, 5½c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 3½@4c.

BEEF—Demand slow; prices unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Market dull; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at unchanged prices....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4½c; 140 lb, 4¼c; 120 lb, 4⅜c; pigs, 5@5¼c....Receipts at the West, 16,000 head; last year, 9,440 head. Chicago—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $2.70@$3.40, left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $3.25@$3.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,800 head; stronger; $2.80@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 2,700 head; steady; $2.70@$3.

TALLOW—There was a slightly easier market for city, sales having been made late yesterday of 250 hhds at 3c. Advices from Chicago reported sales of 500 tcs prime to the home trade at 3c and 1,500 tcs ordinary for export at 2½c, country was quiet but steady at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—No changes were reported in the market for oleostearine. Demand was slow, but offerings were small, and the prices were quoted steady at 4½c. Lard stearine was unchanged at 4¼@4½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with early prices 17 points higher, but the close showing a gain of only 1@3 points over Friday, and trading largely local scalping, with continued demand from New-Orleans on the bad crop reports, and Liverpool closed until Wednesday on account of the bank holiday....Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales....Middling Gulf, 7 11-16c; middling uplands, 7 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
August	7.23@7.23	7.26	7.14	3,100
September	6.92@6.93	6.90	6.84	16,100
October	6.91@6.92	6.90	6.83	37,600
November	6.86@6.87	6.96	6.82	11,200
December	6.89@6.90	6.99	6.83	58,400
January	6.91@6.92	7.02	6.86	46,000
February	6.95@6.96	6.99	6.92	8,500
March	7.00@7.01	7.10	6.96	8,900
April	7.04@7.05	--	--	----
Total sales				185,900

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 15 points advance on August, with other months unchanged to 5 points up, and a moderate local business, closing steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Havre was unchanged and barely steady, and Hamburg ⅛@1 pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and easy at 11¼@11¾c for No. 7....Opening Call, 10 points—August, 250 bags at 10.25c, 750 bags at 10.10c, 750 bags at 10.05c; September, 2,000 bags at 9.95c, 500 bags at 9.90c; October, 250 bags at 9.80c, 250 bags at 9.25c; December, 1,250 bags at 9c; March, 2,000 bags at 9c; total, 8,250 bags; August, 500 bags at 10.10c, December, 500 bags at 9.00c, sold together; total for day, 11,750 bags....Closing prices—January, 9.30@9.40c; February, 9.05@9.10c; March, 8.95@9c; April, 8.95@9c; May, 8.95@9c; June, 8.95@9c; August, 10.10@10.15c; September, 9.90@9.95c; October, 9.20@9.30c; November, 9.05@9.15c; December, 9@9.05c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1896	165,945
Receipts, Rio, 109,873; Santos, 100,370; Victoria, 10,082; Bahia, 1,217; Ceara, nil in July	219,542
Total	385,487
Warehouse deliveries (133,2.7 in July)	193,257
Total stock in New-York Aug. 1, 1896	192,230
Baltimore stock July 1, 1896	3,213
Receipts (3,368 in July)	3,368
	7,201
Deliveries (3,870 in July)	3,870
Baltimore stock Aug. 1, 1896	3,331
New-Orleans stk July 1, 1896	20,300
Receipts (9,470 in July)	9,470
	29,770
Deliveries (19,957 in July)	19,957
New-Orleans stock Aug. 1, 1896	9,813
Total stock

TOMBS UNDER THE CITY

CATACOMBS FOR THE DEAD BENEATH SEVERAL CHURCHES.

The Practice Gradually Dying Out as New Churches Are Built—St. Patrick's Cathedral's, on Fifth Avenue, the Only Vault of This Kind Constructed in Recent Years—The Old Mott Street Cathedral's Curious Underground Burying Place.

There are several curious underground portions of New-York City which it is not the business of the Sewer Commission to explore, nor with which the Public Works Department has a right to interfere, but which are possessed of a unique interest. They are the catacombs, which, in these days of cremation and other modern methods of burial, still exist under the city. To go down into them is to throw off the mantle of the nineteenth and to put on the cloak of mediævalism for while these old vaults are not ancient in the true sense of the word, they yet savor of the methods of another age. They are not to be considered either in scope or original intent with the catacombs of Paris or Rome, but they breathe as pure an air of seclusion to old-time purpose, and standing under the most modern city of the New World, they are as a breath out of the past.

The catacombs of this city are for the most part situated under churches. With few exceptions, they are to be found under churches of the Roman Catholic denomination and, so far as public burial is concerned, owe their existence to the desire of faithful parishioners to be buried as much within the house of God as possible. Some years ago there were catacomb vaults under a number of New-York churches, but the practice has been gradually abandoned as new churches were built until but a few exist to-day; for while the practice in a measure copied the method of disposing of the remains of the early Christian martyrs, yet it placed the body of the beloved dead beyond the easy reach of friends. There was no grave on which the friends of the departed could sprinkle flowers on occasion, no turf even on which they could gaze; the body was walled up, alone, and humanity, which loves to indulge in the luxury of grief, was deprived of its first privilege. Nevertheless, there were some much used catacombs in New-York early in the century, and those under the old Roman Catholic Cathedral, on Mott Street, were the most used and remain consequently the most interesting.

Except for the avenues between them, the catacombs of the old cathedral occupy all of the ground under the church. The passages between the vaults are the only clear room the church owns. The way to the vaults lies through a trap door in the churchyard on Mott Street. The flight of stone steps and the passage beyond are chisel. On both sides of the centre corridor of the catacombs long lines of slabs with half-erased names stretch away, and finally lose themselves in the darkness. The vaults of Armand Voisin, John Power, James Gardiner, John McCorker, Laurent Salles, William Corbett, Daniel Coghlan, John Mullens, John Foote, Capt. James McKean, George Francis Hocker, Edward Fanning, and T. A. Hart are also found, the last-named being at present sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue. At the end of the passage, in a position which must bring it well under the sidewalk of Mulberry Street, stands the only separate monument in the catacombs. It is an urn-shaped affair, and records the fact that it was erected to "James Mullany, as a Tribute of Grateful Remembrance to a Respected Father-in-Law." It is dated New-York, December, 1806, and, with one exception, is the oldest thing in the place. That single exception is the exposed tomb of Valentine Sherry, who died in 1806, aged eighty years. This tomb is of the ordinary oblong shape, such as may be seen in graveyards. It is situated almost under the wall of the church, and appears as though it might have once occupied a position outside in the graveyard.

It is in a vault under the old cathedral that several former Bishops of the diocese were entombed. Thus it is possible to trace the last resting place of the Right Rev. Bishop Connolly, who was second Bishop of New-York. The Right Rev. Bishop Dubois, who was third Bishop of New-York, was entombed, by his special request, directly in front of the main door of the church, on Mott Street. It is not recorded that the first Bishop of New-York is buried here. He died while on a visit to France. The body of Archbishop Hughes was entombed in the catacombs, but was subsequently conveyed to the catacombs under the new cathedral, where it lies in a compartment next to the remains of Cardinal McCloskey.

Down one of the side passages of this old-time crypt is found a vault with an inscription entirely in Latin. It shows where lies all that is mortal of a number of Sisters of Charity. Further on is found an Episcopal vault marked 1854. It is curious to note the record of his name, birth, and death, in Latin.

Compartment No. 2 contains the body of Cardinal McCloskey, who was entombed here in 1885. The record of the life of this great prince of the Church was written and sealed up with his body in a leaden case and placed in his coffin. The marble slab is inscribed in Latin, with a general record of his name, title, age, and death, together with his coat of arms. These are the only interments which have been made in the catacombs of the cathedral. The remaining compartments are sufficient in number to contain the bodies of the Bishops of New-York for years to come.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael's, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has adopted a method of disposing of the dead of the old graveyard on which the church stands, which practically causes catacombs to exist beneath the church. When the new church was built it was found that some disposal of the bodies in the graveyard was necessary. It was finally decided, after many ways had been discussed, to seal up the vaults and construct a crypt at one side of them. Consent for sealing up all the vaults could not be obtained from all the families of the deceased, however, and some of them had to be left open. The vaults back up against the crypt in which all the old mortuary tablets have been placed. Some of the vaults may still be entered, but most of them are closed. The tablets in the crypt, however, correspond in position to the vaults, and let us know who rest behind them. Some of the first families of the city are represented. In the early days of New-York City the wealthy families of the town used to pass the Summer at country houses situated along the old Bloomingdale Road. St. Michael's then became a fashionable church, and its burying ground contained the bodies of many well-known New-Yorkers. Among the parishioners were the Wagstaffs, the de Peysters, the Chisolms, the Hazards, the Clarksons, &c. For many years Col. Frederic de Peyster's father was a Warden of St. Michael's Church. In the crypt may be traced the remains of various members of these old families. The tablets show just where the vaults stand. We find one reading "D. Wagstaff's Family Vault, 1838"; another "Edward Windust's Family Vault, 1880"; still another which reads, "Obed Thayer, who departed this life on the 22nd [illegible], 1819, aged 35 years 9 mos. and 22 days." Some curious old epitaphs also are to be found here. There is a tablet erected to "Thomas M. Finlay, A. M.," by a pupil who "never received anything from his hands but kindness and good instruction." The tablet further states that Mr. Finlay was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1756, and came to America in 1795. He was a graduate of Dublin University and "went to the Academy at Newark, where, and at Manhattanville, on this island, he taught with great ability the Greek and Latin languages." We find a tablet erected to "Theresa Maria, wife of William Rayeux, born in London 1795, died at Mount Vernon, July 1834." There are also tablets erected to "Wharton Wagstaff, 1816"; "Ellis Kemy Wagstaff, MDS"; "John Perkin, 1815"; "Michael Schuily, 1825"; "Casper Wistar Eddy, M. D., 1858"; "N. Hubbard Rockwell, 1828"; "Eliza Livingston, 1847," and one table marked simply, "The Grave of William H. Plemmings, 1824."

There are other tombs in this city which could rightly be placed under the heading of catacombs, but they are isolated and different nationalities represented in the tombs. Thus we find "Andres Patrullo, born in Spain, 1800, died in New-York, 1856"; Joseph C Connet was born in King's County, Ireland, William M. Montgomery was a native of New-Orleans, and so on. A majority of the dates on the slabs show the first interments of each tomb to have been made, as a rule, during the first half of the century. None but the members of old families are buried here. There are no empty vaults which could be secured at the present day. Hence funerals are becoming rarer year by year. It is only the question of a short time when all the vaults will be filled or all the families die off. Then the old passages will have to be sealed up or fall into worse decay. Only two vaults have shelves. In the others the coffins and caskets are piled in promiscuously on top of each other.

Under the main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, are the catacombs in which are to be buried all the succeeding Bishops of New-York. This crypt is perhaps the newest of its kind in the city, and it must of course become historic in the course of time on account of the remains which must eventually be placed in it. It was built when the church was erected, and it can provide a last resting place for forty-two Bishops. The way to it is down a stone staircase, which lies under stone slabs at the back of the altar. Every day the reverend officials of the cathedral must walk over these slabs, which never open except to receive one of their number in his last sleep. Just in front of the opening is a small altar devoted to the private service of the Archbishop, who thus performs his devotions on top of what will be his own grave. Six men are required to lift the stone slabs which cover the entrance to the crypt. The stone steps lead down to a passage which extends forward to a position directly under the chancel. The crypt itself is 21 feet long, 10 feet high, and has a free floor space of about 10 feet in breadth. Two heavy doors of slate form the entrance to the vault proper. The compartments in which the coffins are placed are made of slate. The slabs which are used to seal up the entrance are of marble. Each compartment is just large enough to receive the coffins, if they are placed in endwise. No ornamentation adorns the interior of the vault. In the southeast corner of the crypt, and connecting to one of the altar towers, is a ventilating pipe, but this is absolutely the only departure from the absolute squareness of the vault. The compartments are numbered from the upper left hand corner as you enter. The first compartment contains the remains of Archbishop Hughes, which were transferred from the crypt of the old cathedral. The slab contains the record of his name, birth, and death, in Latin.

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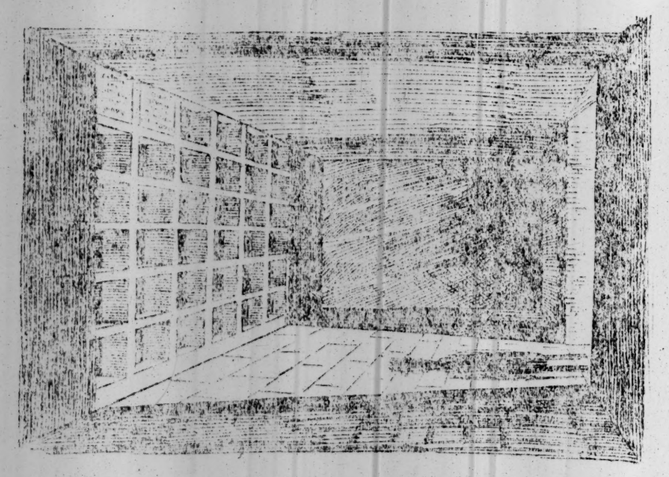
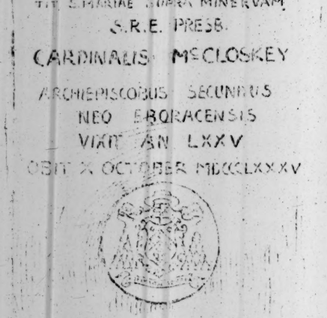
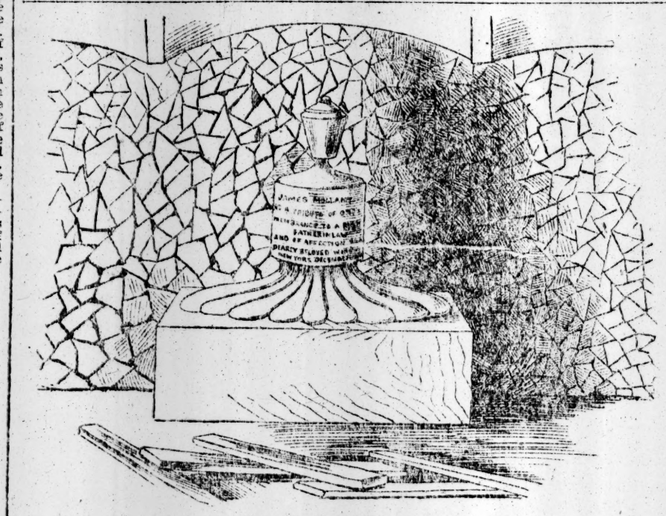
Section of Catacombs.
Beneath Old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott Street.



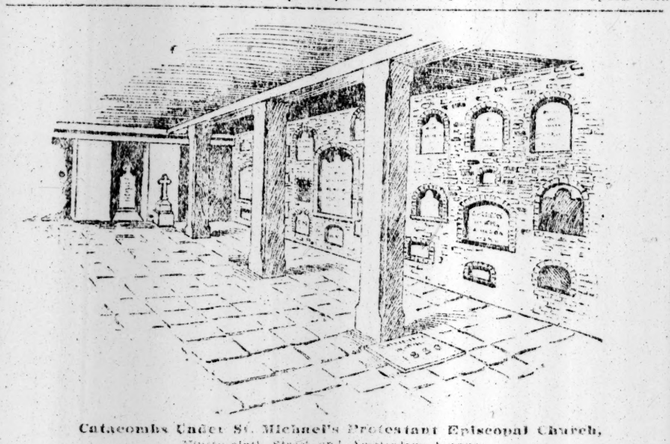
Arrangement of Catacombs.
Beneath St. Patrick's Cathedral.



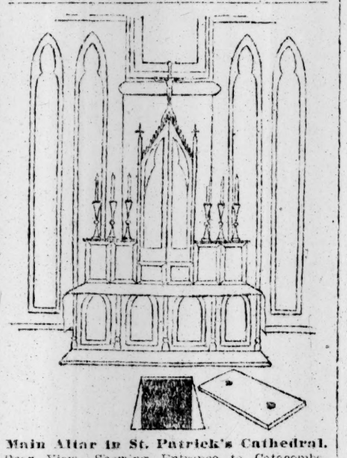
Inscription on Cardinal McCloskey's Tomb in Catacombs of St. Patrick's Cathedral.



The Mullany Monument.
The Only Monument in the Catacombs of the Old Mott Street Cathedral. It Is Dated 1806.



Catacombs Under St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church,
Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.



Main Altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral.
Rear View, Showing Entrance to Catacombs, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

hold few bodies. The private tomb of Mr. John D. Crimmins under the Benedictine Convent, near Hunter's Point, is the largest, as it has several compartments. The disposal of the remains of Peter Stuyvesant made a kind of single catacomb under St. Mark's Church, on the Bowery. There are other isolated examples, but the only important ones have been described here.

Visiting Cards.

From Notes and Queries.

The following passage is an earlier reference to a "visiting card":

Gloster—What are these, trow?
Young Strowd—Two, Sir, that come not without their cards, I hope.—Day, "Blind Beggar," 1600.

Whatever sense the above passage has, it is difficult to eliminate the idea of an allusion, at any rate to something of the nature of a visiting card. I would quote more fully, but I have only a notebook before me. It may be of interest to recall the fact that in those early days a formal visit was called a "visitation." In Beaumont and Fletcher, "The Captain," III., 3:

I hate these visitations,
As I hate peace or perry.

And in "Cupid's Whirligig," 1616:

Young Lord—Or else I were unworthie of your love, if I neglect the visitation of suche kinde friends as your selfe and my deare mistris.
Kni—Visitation! My wife's not sicke; what visitation?

Here the word seems to have newly acquired the sense, as there is an intentional misunderstanding. Ben Jonson, however, uses it earlier, and often. See "Fox," I., 1; III., 6; "Epicene," V., 1; "Catiline," III., 8; "Magnetic Lady," II., chorus; "New Inn," III., Argt.

NEWS SENT TO MILLIONS

WORK OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES DURING THE CONVENTIONS.

The Western Union Carried Out from Chicago During the Democratic Convention More Words and Figures Than Were Ever Transmitted from Any City on Any Occasion—The Elaborate Bulletin and Ticker System—The Employes.

A question as to how many of the millions of men in these United States became aware inside of twenty-four hours after action by the two conventions, that McKinley or Bryan had been nominated as candidates for the Presidency is one that no human being can answer. But it is not unreasonable to assert that nine-tenths, or even a greater proportion, were informed at some minute in the period indicated who the nominees were. This marvelous achievement was accomplished primarily by that elusive element electricity, plain and practical men being its masters.

According to Mr. W. B. Somerville, the veteran Superintendent of the press bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that corporation's wires carried out of Chicago, from the beginning to the end of the Democratic Convention, more words and figures than were ever transmitted from Chicago or any other city in the world on any occasion. The Western Union's comparatively youthful rival the Postal, is said also to have exceeded its previous records in the number of words sent by its operators from Chicago during the convention. Both companies sent millions of words from St. Louis regarding the doings of the Republican Convention there. But the total was not as great as at Chicago.

Considering, then, the ramifications of these two corporations and the speed with which controlled electricity travels over wires, is it not likely that the curiosity of practically every man in the Nation as to the important features of these political meetings was gratified in at least one day? Thirty-six years ago, when Lincoln was first nominated in the "Wigwam" in Chicago, one operator was sufficient to send from the insignificant headquarters of the telegraph company the news of the convention. During the convention at Chicago, this year nearly 600 employes of the Western Union Company were engaged in some capacity, in handling convention "matter." Col. R. C. Clowry, Vice President and General Superintendent of the Western Union in whose district the two conventions were held, remembers that the employment of four operators in a proscenium box at the old Crosby Opera House, in Chicago, where, in 1868, a convention was held, was considered a great feat of telegraphic enterprise. The development from those times, it can be seen, has been remarkable.

"We hardly thought," said Mr. Somerville, the other day, "that the work our company would have to do during the Chicago Convention would exceed that done at the St. Louis Convention, for the reason that the Chicago papers would not require our services. When conventions are held in other cities than Chicago, the papers of that city take about 25 per cent. of all the words sent out, New-York another 25, and the rest is distributed all over the country. But we never did as much as at Chicago this year."

"What is the effect upon commercial business during one of these conventions, so far as telegraphic companies are concerned?" Mr. Somerville was asked.

"Why," he answered, "the commercial business seems to fall off. I presume that is due to the general interest among those business men who at other times use the telegraph wires in the proceedings of the convention, and that they let what can go over for a day or two. No, I do not think the companies lose money through the conventions. Of course, their receipts from the newspapers are very large. But the companies, or at least our company, are put to great expense because of them. For ordinary business between Chicago and St. Louis we had sufficient wires, but to serve the Chicago papers from St. Louis this year we had to build a number of new wires. Then there is growing up an enormous free business during these conventions on the part of the Western Union Company. In Chicago I sent bulletins from the convention hall which gave information to the public in over 10,000 cities, towns, and villages in the United States—in fact, wherever there is a Western Union office."

These bulletins were posted outside of all the telegraph offices, in Exchanges, in hotels, sent out on the "tickers," and passed around from hand to hand everywhere. Mr. Somerville was on the platform of the Coliseum, and during the important episodes he sent them out at the closest intervals, practically posting people in all parts of the country on what had just transpired in the convention.

Probably in no previous conventions or similar gatherings was the telephone ever so extensively used in the dissemination not only of bulletins, but of regular reports of proceedings, as it was at Chicago and St. Louis this year. The Chicago Telephone Company, profiting by experiences of other years, provided for the public and the newspapers facilities not only for telephone exchange communications, but for the transmission of verbal bulletins, which gave to distant points instantaneous knowledge of what was going on within the convention hall. Private wires for newspapers in cities far away, as well as in Chicago, were provided. In the hall convenient desk telephones were placed upon tables for the representatives of those newspapers. A special private line was prepared by the telephone company for its own use in transmitting bulletins to its patrons. These bulletins were also sent by the long-distance lines all over the country.

Electricity also played an important part as a light-provider. The current for the convention hall was supplied from a temporary plant in the large building three blocks west of the Coliseum known as the Vendome Club, a monument of World's Fair enterprise now unoccupied. The current was taken to the Coliseum by a pole line. Two circuits supplied the 150 lamps of 2,000 candle power each used to light the hall. Ninety-six of the lamps were arranged in groups of four each, without globes and backed by silver reflectors for the lighting of the open space under the great trusses, while the remainder were disposed of under the galleries, in committee rooms, and in various parts of the building.

On the Thursday night when the convention was in session until nearly 1 o'clock the plant was run all night to give an opportunity for the attendants to put the hall in order for the morning session. The effect produced by the side group and reflectors system was especially noticeable. The force of the light was directed just where it was needed—on the floor of the building—where it blended into even and general illumination. The eyes of the spectators on the sides of the hall were protected from the glare by the backs of the reflectors, while the lamps were far enough removed from the central floor space so that no annoyance was caused by the light to those in that portion of the building. The problem of lighting large interiors satisfactorily has always been a perplexing one, but it was solved on this occasion. It was altogether, a great triumph for electricity—and men.

HOME FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Plans Adopted for a New Society House for the American Society.

Civil engineers throughout the country are looking forward with great interest to the completion of the new society house of the American Society of their profession. Plans were recently adopted for a handsome new building, and the work of construction will soon begin. It is to cost $100,000. The site for which the society agreed to pay $80,000 is an admirable one for the needs of the organization. It takes up two lots, 218 and 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, and has a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, a depth of 108 feet on the east, and 114 feet on the west. The engineers will have the Central Presbyterian Church as a next door neighbor, and the Carnegie Music Hall is right around the corner, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

One of the most interesting features of the new society house will be its library and reading room. Here will be found one of the finest collections of books and pamphlets, drawings and photographs, appertaining to the profession of civil engineering, in the world. Students of the profession will be given every facility to utilize this fine library, which the society has been collecting since its organization in this city in 1852.

The building is to be of brick and granite, with terra cotta decorative work. It will be four stories high, with a basement and sub-basement. In the sub-basement will be the boiler and heating and electrical apparatus. The basement proper will be given over to the janitor's apartments and storage.

To the right of the main entrance, on the first floor, will be the Secretary's office, and to the left the strangers' reception room. Further on is the main hall and a large flat room to the left and the Assistant Secretary's and anteroom to the right. Back of these is the stairway hall, and then come a serving room to the left and a quiet room to the right. The banquet room, 41 by 61 feet 4 inches, takes up the remainder of the space on this floor.

The entire front of the second floor is given over to the reading room, which is to be 32 by 47 feet. There will be electric lifts by the side of Librarian Jefferson's desks, running to the stock room on the fourth floor. The auditorium and restroom, 47 by 51 feet, takes up the remainder of the second floor, with the exception of the stairway hall. This auditorium will be used for lectures and public meetings for subjects appertaining to civil engineering. The third floor is given over to quarters for the Secretary's assistants, and on the fourth is the stock room for the library.

COMBINED LILY AND JIMSON WEED.

The Flowers a Baltimore Florist Has Raised from Two Black Seeds.

From The Baltimore Sun, July 28.

From two big black seeds planted two months ago in the garden of Mr. E. S. Du Val have sprung plants which are blossoming into curious flowers that puzzle those familiar with horticulture. The flower will probably be named the "Du Val lily," as it is a new one in Maryland.

Mr. Du Val's garden is in the rear of his house, Whitmore Heights, on Second Street, Walbrook, across the way from the handsome residence of Mr. Julian Le Roy White. It has become a curiosity shop for flowers from the use of seeds and cuttings which are sent to Mr. Du Val by horticulturists all over the country in order that he may try them in Maryland soil.

When the two black seeds arrived, in May, from a New-York seed house, Mr. Du Val had them planted in a choice place in the garden. He became interested in the two shoots which soon sprang up from the seeds. The tender stalks were lightly curled in a knob, like that on a growing lima bean stalk, until the stems were nearly a foot high. Then the curl straightened and a bushy plant developed, from which soon rose a flower stalk.

Another thing which aroused Mr. Du Val's curiosity about the new plants was the information he had received with the seeds that they came from a cross of a "Jimson" weed with the common yellow or white lily, which abounds in old-fashioned gardens and about old country places. The "Jimson" weed, or Jamestown weed, as it is more properly known, receives its name from Jamestown, Va., where it was first known in this country from its growth about refuse heaps. It is of Asiatic origin, is a variety of stramonium, and has a disagreeable odor from the leaves. Its flower is a deep purple in color.

From this strange admixture of plant life Mr. Du Val yesterday brought to The Sun office the first bloom. The flower is about eight inches long and measures six inches across the bell-shaped corolla, which is indented like both the parent flowers, the points ending in tendril-like twists, as do the "Jimson" weed flowers. The corolla is purple outside, while the inside is of cream color. Three layers of fleshy petals make up the blossom, the petals being joined with what tailors would call a "lap seam." A green calyx supports the flower, which grows on a stout stem.

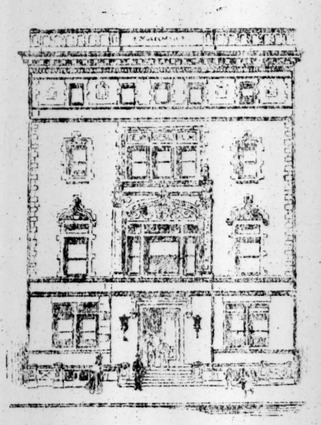
The deep purple color is continued in the stamens and pistil, which form a group deep down in the lily cups. The leaves of the plant are like magnified oak leaves, and when pressed emit the true "Jimson" weed odor.

Mr. Du Val will report on his strange lily to the seedsmen, and will retain some of the seeds for future experiments in his garden.

A Boy Finds a Pearl in a Clam.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Benson Munyan, the ten-year-old grandson of Detective Munyan, early in the Summer while fishing in one of the streams near Haydenville picked up a small clam, and opening it found a shining pebble-like substance in it about the size of a small pea. It proved to be a pearl, and he has sold it for $50. The boy is looking for more clams.



Civil Engineers' New Society House.
At Nos. 218 and 220 West Fifty-seventh Street.

TRICYCLES FOR WATER

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING A MACHINE THAT WILL GO.

Such a Device Is Thoroughly Practicable, and the Speed Attained Might Be Even Greater Than With a Racing Shell—Details of Construction—General Appearance of the Machine—Should Be As Light As Possible.

Ever since the bicycle fad developed into large proportions men of an imaginative turn of mind have been busying themselves trying to find new uses for the wheel or new forms in which it may be made. Not only have water bicycles been proposed, but also machines to navigate the air. In the latter field there is very little hope for success. When the men who are working to solve the problem of aerial navigation progress far enough to be able to produce satisfactory results with the most approved form of apparatus, it will be time to think about constructing machines whose successful operations would be so greatly interfered with by form and principle of action.

With aquatic machines, however, the case is very different; boats in almost innumerable forms have been made, and they have all been able to move over the surface of the water with more or less success. It is not impossible to construct a water bicycle; it can be made so that it will float, and means can be provided whereby the wheel may be turned by the driver in precisely the same manner as the wheel of a regular bicycle is turned. It would undoubtedly be more difficult to balance on account of the great ease with which it would slip from under the rider whenever the weight inclined too much to one side, but the art of balancing it could certainly be acquired with sufficient practice and patience.

The greatest objection, however, would be that, in order to be able to obtain the necessary amount of buoyancy, as old salts call it, or, in other words, so as to avoid sinking the wheel too far in the water, it would have to be made of such large diameter and width that the proportions of the whole apparatus would be such as to render it unwieldy. If the wheel were made, say, ten feet in diameter, its width would have to be made about two feet, so as to sink in the water about one foot. As the rider would not straddle such a width, he would have to be placed far enough ahead of the wheel to have room for the operation of the pedals in front and directly in line with it. This would throw so much weight on the forward wheel that it, too, would have to be of large proportions, so that the whole apparatus would be somewhere between twenty and twenty-five feet long.

It is evident, without serious reflection, that a machine of such proportions could not be made very light, if sufficiently strong to be of any service whatever. In view of this fact, it is more than probable that it would settle down in the water to a depth considerably greater than one foot, possibly two or three times as much. This fact would make it go hard, and therefore the speed would be very slow. If the wheels are immersed to a considerable depth a great deal of water will be displaced in moving forward, just as is the case with a blunt-nosed boat. The less one wheel sinks in the water the easier it will run. Therefore, light draught in this case is equivalent to a sharp bow in an ordinary boat.

Although a water bicycle would be difficult to construct so that it would be successful in its operation, and could be balanced with certainty only after long practice, such would not be the case with a tricycle. The latter type of machine can be made far more compact, and no experience would be required to balance it. In fact, it could not roll over, except on exceedingly rough water, and if made sufficiently wide, it could not upset at all, because waves that were large enough to overturn it would break it into pieces before they succeeded in rolling it over.

The accompanying sketches show one way in which a water tricycle may be made. Figure 1 is a side view, and from it a fair idea of the general appearance of the machine can be obtained. Figure 2 is a view looking from above, and shows the comparative width of the wheels, as well as the space between them. Figure 3 is a front view.

It will be noticed that the driving wheels are quite far apart. Therefore, in the matter of stability this machine would be about equal to a catamaran.

In order that it may be successful, in so far as speed is concerned, it is necessary that it should be made as light as possible consistent with the requisite strength. That extreme lightness can be obtained is quite evident. If the frame is made of bicycle construction, it cannot weigh very many pounds, although it would be considerably heavier than that of a regular wheel, on account of its being larger in every way. It is not unreasonable, however, to say that its weight could be kept within fifty pounds.

The two wheels A and the steering wheel B may also be made very light by following the construction adopted in racing shells. There should be no difficulty in making them of a weight not greater than twenty-five pounds each. This would give as the total weight of the machine 125 pounds, 50 pounds being the weight of the frame and 75 pounds that of the wheels.

If the weight of the rider is taken at 160 pounds, the total weight that would have to be sustained by the displacement of the wheels would be 285 pounds, which would be, roughly speaking, 4½ cubic feet of water. This would require that each one of the driving wheels A should displace about 1¾ feet, and the steering wheel B about 1 foot.

If the wheels A are made 5 feet in diameter and 2 feet wide they will settle into the water about four inches to obtain the above displacement. If the wheel B is made 4 feet in diameter and 1 foot 6 inches wide it will settle about the same amount. From this it will be seen that such a bicycle would practically sit upon the surface of the water and therefore should run very easy.

In order that the construction may be well understood we will now explain it in detail: The wheels should be made like hollow drums and should be as light as possible. The rim proper may be of veneer about one tenth of an inch thick, made of the same kind of wood as is used for racing shells. The sides may be of the same material and thickness, but should be re-enforced so that they may have the necessary strength to carry the weight of the frame and rider, and also so that the shaft may be secured well enough to withstand the strain caused by transmitting the motion from the pedals to the wheel. This could be accomplished by fastening to the rim of the sheet-metal disk at the point where the sides of the wheels come, and to these the latter could be secured. Ribs or arms of hard wood, running from these discs to the outside of the wheel would brace the sides so that the tire could not collapse. All the bearing should be within the wheels, so as to project a smooth surface on the periphery of the wheels. There should be about twelve paddles C, as shown. These must be firmly attached, if not, the strain, when the wheels are rotated fast, may pull them off. They should be about 2½ ins. wide and as long as possible. The thin piece may be of veneer about one tenth of an inch thick, made of the same kind of wood as is used for racing-

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HER POINT OF VIEW.

The death in London last week of Mrs. Mahlon Sands was a great shock to her friends on this side of the water. She was a niece of Gov Morton, and though she had lived much of her life abroad she came often to America and kept in close association with her relatives and friends here. Her husband, who was killed by being thrown from his horse in the Row in London three or four years ago, was an American gentleman, and belonged to the well-known New-York family of that name. Mrs. Sands was a rarely beautiful woman, and greatly admired in many distinguished circles. She belonged to the Princess of Wales's set rather than the Prince's, a distinction that is well appreciated in London and an intimate of Mrs. Sands was Miss Harriet Rothschild, who was devotedly attached to her.

A pretty incident of this friendship told at the time of her death is worth repetition. When Mr. Sands died his widow accompanied the body to this country and spent several months here. Miss Rothschild was with her constantly till she left England, leaving her only when her ship finally sailed. Almost as soon as the bereaved widow reached this country she received a package from London which, upon opening, revealed a superb necklace of the pearls she had given her friend. With it was sent and most perfect pearls. With it was Miss Rothschild's card, and the inscription, "These are the tears of sympathy I have shed for you."

Mrs. Sands left three children, one of whom, her son, was on the ocean at the time of her death, going to this country to spend the Summer with Gov Morton.

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The gracious and pressing needs of the various fresh-air funds afford a good excuse for many summer fêtes. A college bazaar held at a college resort lately, had in addition to the usual variety, fancy booths, one devoted to jewelry. Each stall was under the patronage of a college, woman's college in England and Canada being represented as well as those and Canada being represented as well as those and Canada being represented as well as those

CURRENT LITERATURE

ROSEMARY.

From The Century.

Green bud-stars spangle
The dead, black tree;
Bloom's in a tangle
On orchard and lea;
Now elm-boughs shade me,
Now birds have sung,
Shall the heart persuade me
I still am young?

Ah, no; heart, hush thee!
Be wise, serene,
Lest snow-wreaths crush thee
Ere Hallowe'en;
Though June be jolly,
Though flowers be sweet,
'Tis all but folly,
And blind deceit.

Heart, thou hast finished
With joys that fade;
Thy strength diminished;
Thy light decayed;
The brain is an ember;
The blood is cold—
My heart, remember
We both are old.

EDMUND GOSSE.

"THE SOWER."

From "Lyrics of a Long Life," Newman Hall.

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Weeping goes forth the sower on his way;
Weeping—all though he beareth precious seed;
Weeping—because he knows his utter need;
Weeping, through many a dark and stormy day.

He weeps for goodly grain cast quite away;
For barren footpath and delusive soil
Where flocks, scarce hinder, all his labor foil;
For early bloom of hopes that will not stay;

For the rising plants choked up by many a weed;
Yet ceases not to sow, and watch, and pray,
The Saviour, as He sowed, did weep and bleed,
Sowing in patience with the fruit alway:

So, He, the Master, he who sows and grieves
Shall doubtless come again with joyful sheaves.

Babees in Persia.

From The Nineteenth Century.

To come to any conclusions as to the extent to which Babees now exist in Persia is most difficult. At Kazneen a Georgian who has been many years in the country, and was at that time in the service of a high official there, told me that he thought that among the rich and educated perhaps one-third were followers of Bab. This is probably an over-estimate, but that among the classes named there is a large proportion who is dissatisfied with the Islam of the priests is well known. Among the nomads of the hills the Turki tribes and others there are no Babees, and these tribes form a large proportion of the population of Persia. One "old white beard," to use the phrase of the country, with whom I frequently used to discuss the matter, assured me that such a thing as a Babee had never been seen among the wandering tribes. He added, however, that he had seven daughters whom he had reared and kept, and that he did not trouble himself much about religion, beyond saying his prayers regularly and observing all the conventionalities.

Now I recollect one day I met a Seyad, or descendant of the Prophet, who was collecting alms as suggestive tribute from the unbelievers all over Persia. They had been a royal house and immortal set of kings, and their ancestors were all miraculously, that is to say, consumed in hell, and there was an end of them. In Hamadan one of the largest towns in Persia—I have reason to believe, from inquiries made on the spot, and there are very large numbers who have stood bolt to the faith of the Bab, and martyred prophet. At Abadeh there certainly are many such, though gruesome pile built of Babees' skulls exist within the walls of the town.

In Kazvin and the western provinces of Persia I have not traveled, but my uncle went to show that in the holy city of Meshed, round the shrine of the Imam Reza itself, Babees abound. It will be obvious from what I have said that I can give no reliable numerical estimate, but this need not be considered a serious omission, as no one knows whether the population of Persia at this day is 5,000,000 or, as I think, nearer 8,000,000. It will suffice to say that Babees abound, and chiefly among the richer and more educated classes.

The Wars of the Bantus.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Each Bantu tribe holds in land in common, proportioning it as the increase or diminution of its numbers may require. The doctrine that land can become the private property of one is a doctrine morally repugnant to the Bantu. The idea which to-day is beginning to haunt Europe, that, as the one possible salve for our social wounds and diseases, it might be well if the land should become again the property of the nation at large, is no ideal to the Bantu, but a realistic actuality. He finds it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile his sense of justice with any other form of tenure, and it is only painfully and slowly (and perhaps never quite successfully!) that under the pressure of autocratic European rule he is brought to allow that absolute, individual property in land may be consistent with right. It may be remarked in passing that it is desired to deal South African native to South African native it is an necessary to grasp this mental attitude of his with regard to the possession of land as in dealing with the Boer it is necessary never to forget his theocratic conception of his claim on South Africa.

The laws and traditions of all Bantu races are very complex, and though orally transmitted from age to age they are scrupulously observed. "It is our custom," ends all argument with the Bantu. Their ethics in ordinary social life, before they have come in contact with the lower phases of civilization, seems often based on a higher sense of honor than that which governs the ordinary relations of Europeans. When one Kafir approaches two who are talking he frequently stands still at some distance from them and then comes nearer. When asked why he does this he replies: "Lest they should not see me coming and I should overhear what they say!"

In the division of labor women have the almost entire charge of agriculture and manufacture. Housebuilding, pottery making, the shaping of clothes and implements are left to them, and especially among the Kafir branches, all agriculture is entirely in their hands. The men fight and hunt and make their weapons, and the young lads tend the cattle, leaving all other labor to the females.

Turkish Women.

From Longman's Magazine.

No one who visits Turkey can know anything of the real life of the people unless he has seen some of the harems, for it is a mistake to imagine that because they are invisible to the outer world the Turkish women have no influence. On the contrary, unable to spend their time in going about and in visiting or receiving general visitors, they have all the more leisure for intrigue and scheming, and it must be remembered that all marriages are arranged exclusively by the female relatives on both sides.

Though the present Sultan's own wives and slaves are said to be mere frivolous dolls, spending their energies on dress and eating sweetmeats, many of the Pasha's wives are women of keen intelligence, able to manage their husbands' properties, and it is well known that the valideh sultans, or mothers of the Sultans, have often exercised immense influence in State affairs. The young girls now in Turkey are all being educated, the Sultan having established excellent schools, where the girls go till the age of twelve or so, when they "put on the yashmak" and disappear. Up to that age they may be seen sitting with their fathers in the public gardens of an afternoon, and going to and from school of a morning, attended, if of the higher classes, by the usual hideous black attendant.

"Supposed to," or "Supposed to Do"?

From The Academy.

In a review published recently, Mr. Grant Allen commends a certain author for having had the courage to use in print the colloquial "are supposed to" instead of "are supposed to do," which, according to the critic, is what "a fool would have written." Mr. Allen asserts that in actual speech "no educated man, except, perhaps, a prig," ever uses the longer form. Now I always do; not because I am a fool, an uneducated man, or a prig, whatever claim I may have on other grounds to any of these titles of dignity,) but simply because in that part of England in which my early years were spent the ellipsis in question is, or was thirty years ago, absolutely foreign to the usage of educated and uneducated people alike—as much so as "I ain't," which many highly educated persons say, though I have not yet met with it in the writings of Mr. Allen.

In my native speech the book-English sentence, "I should like to do so, but" * * * might have been rendered colloquially by "I should like, but" * * * or "I should like to do, but" * * * Mr. Allen's favorite form, "I should like to," was for a long time known to me only from its occurrence in American books. When I first heard it in conversation it was under circumstances that led me to regard it as a silly affectation. Of course, I now hear it often enough, but I have not quite got over the feeling that there is something grotesque about it. I doubt whether it is so nearly universal among educated people, even of southern origin, as Mr. Allen supposes.

Claude Duval.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

This gallant robber of men's purses and ladies' hearts was of French extraction. He was born at Domfront, in Normandy, where his father was a miller. In his youth he was for some time page to the Duke of Richmond, and then turned highwayman, a calling which he found remarkably profitable. On one occasion he met the Master of the Buckhounds to Charles II., one Squire Roper, as he was pursuing a solitary hunt in Windsor Forest. But the hunter became the hunted; the sport was changed; Claude Duval quietly demanded the Master's purse, pocketed fifty guineas, and left him bound hand and foot to behold his fate until he was released by the foresters. The life of this notorious criminal furnishes us with an example of the peculiar fascination which the "sport" afforded to its votaries. Duval became so rich with his ill-gotten gains that he was enabled to retire from the profession and return to France. But a quiet life, free from the excitement of his old career, did not agree with his adventurous spirit. He returned again to England, and resumed his avocations. At length he was captured at the "Hole in the Wall," in Chandos Street. While in prison awaiting his doom many ladies of position visited him, and endeavored to obtain his release; but justice was inexorable, and he was hanged at Tyburn in January, 1670. His epitaph in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, speaks of him as "Old Tyburn's glory, England's illustrious thief," and tells us:

Here lies Duval—Reader, if male thou art,
Look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart.
Much have has he made of both.

Just beyond the borders of our county, about a mile from the village of Bagshot, stands a solitary, picturesque, red-thatched farmhouse, the residence of Claude Duval. The late Mr. G. M. Hughes, the historian of Windsor Forest, describes in his work the interior of this haunt, and tells of the old fireside and chimney, in which a hiding place was so contrived that its only access was through a trap door in the back, which, when closed, was concealed by the smoke. Here Duval often lay concealed when the soldiers searched his dwelling.

Boston State House the Hub.

From Leslie Stephens in The National Review.

When the "young fellow they call John" in the "Autocrat" laid down the famous proposition that "Boston State House is the hub of the solar system," and adds that "you couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar," the Autocrat accepts the "satire of the remark," and admits that the "axis of the earth sticks out visibly through the centre of each and every town and city." But he does not pretend to conceal that the sentiment, outrageous if literally accepted, tickles his fancy agreeably. When we drink a man's health after dinner, we often express an estimate of his virtues which we might sometimes shrink from maintaining in cold blood. Yet our sentiment has essentially genuine, though we have dropped the implied qualifications. Holmes as a man shares the young fellow's enthusiasm, though he wishes us to understand that he is aware in cold blood that it is not quite the whole truth. The little deformed gentleman in the "Professor" gives a still more vigorous mouthpiece of the same sentiment. "A new race, and a whole new world for the new-born human soul to work in! And Boston is the brain of it, and has been any time these hundred years! That's all I claim for Boston, that it is the tingling centre of the continent and therefore of the planet!"—in which respect its superiority to Philadelphia and New-York is easily demonstrated. The little gentleman is one of Holmes's most spirited characters, and makes a very convenient organ for the utterance of opinions not to be turned into serious dogmas—but also not to be overlooked. Boston is an ideal as well as a real city; it represents "the American principle," whatever that may precisely be. It is the three-hilled city as opposed to the seven-hilled city or reason against Rome. Democratic America has a different humanity from feudal Europe," and so must have a new divinity." Religion has to be "Americanized," and Boston is in the van of the struggle.

Various Teas.

From Chambers's Journal.

Lovers of the fragrant cup of tea, as we know it in Britain, would scarcely recognize their favorite drink were they invited to partake of it with their Tibetan brethren, who are no less devoted to tea, made after their own particular fashion. Brick-tea, made at best of the offscouring and dust of tea leaves and stems of the tea plants, (though more often of any worthless plant dust,) is used by them, instead of the crisp curly tea leaves we employ. It derives its name from the dust being pressed into hard, solid, brick-shaped lumps, from which pieces are chipped when tea is to be made. The infusion obtained from brick-tea is harsh, intensely strong and stimulating, and, instead of being served with milk and sugar, it is commonly flavored with mutton fat and salt. However nauseous the resulting liquid may seem to European nations, the Tartars themselves drink large quantities with great relish; and, after finishing their cups of tea, they end by eating up the residue of tea dust, as a dainty. Precisely the same tastes have been found at different times by settlers in out-of-the-way places. Thus, in Tasmania and the Falkland Islands the leaves of certain myrtles have been used to make "tea," and from this fact have received the name of "tea trees." The Tasmanian "tea tree" is usually a small. The leaves are too aromatic to produce a really satisfactory infusion. The "tea tree" of the Falkland Islands has less aromatic leaves, which therefore give a more palatable beverage. The leaves of another variety were used for a similar purpose by the crews of Capt. Cook's ships, who found this "tea" passable, though, if made too "strong," it had an emetic tendency, as has what we call green tea. These leaves, if added to spruce leaves, in equal quantity, modify the astringency of the beer brewed from the spruce leaves, and much improve its flavor.

The Loch Salmon.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Cruising along the sandy shore, and trailing the flies just where the water suddenly becomes profound, there came to pass a mighty commotion; a great form loomed out of the side of a wave, a broad tail swept around in the brown water, the line tightened bravely, the good greenheart bent in sympathy, and away went the salmon, buzzing off thirty yards of line at a stretch. The charm of these loch fish lies in the splendid fight they show for liberty. Many a river fish can be played under the point of the rod and landed without running out more than half a dozen yards of line. But it is far different when there is plenty of sea room, with no banks or shoals to cow the fish, and nothing to bar his powerful rush toward the deep water.

It is this, and the splendid display a loch fish generally makes on the rise, that compensates the fisherman for much weary, monotonous flogging of the surface. The bold rise is very characteristic of loch salmon. In streams where it is expedient to fish the fly deep, a fish in seizing it most often never breaks the surface; but in a loch the flies cannot easily be kept in motion if sunk; they must be drawn along near the top, and the salmon must dash to the surface to catch them, thereby imparting a peculiar charm to this kind of sport.

Well, our fish made a grand run, the gillie bent stoutly to his oars and followed it, the anchor was dropped in a few minutes, and the dispute soon ended in favor of the angler, who, peering at the index of the spoolyard, complacently pronounced the verdict, "Eighteen pounds, neat!"

Derivation of Gazette.

From Isaac D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature."

The title of their gazettas was perhaps derived from gazzera, a magpie or chatterer; or more probably from a farthing coin, peculiar to the City of Venice, called gazetta, which was the common price of the newspapers. Another etymologist is for deriving it from the Latin gaza, which would colloquially lengthen into gazetta, and signify a little treasury of news. The Spanish derive it from the Latin gaza, and likewise their gazatero, and our gazetteer for a writer of the gazette, and, what is peculiar to themselves, gazetista, for a lover of the gazette.

Tommy Atkins and the Fuzzy Wuzzies.

From The Contemporary Review.

Tommy Atkins is not defending his country, nor fighting for paradise, nor is it religious enthusiasm that sustains him in his struggle on the burning sand against the countless Fuzzy Wuzzies of the Soudan. That he will do all but the impossible, if properly led and fed and adequately backed, we all believe. Providence is generally on the side of big battalions, but will probably prefer blaspheming Tommy and machine guns to the myriad Soudanese with spears and faith in Allah. But there must be no looking back or shilly-shallying this time, and neither men nor money must be spared to make the reoccupation a lasting settlement. It may be justifiable to insure greater safety and prosperity to Egypt by bringing order into the anarchy that reigns on the Upper Nile and reopening the channels of trade. Such a policy may benefit Egypt and be of ultimate blessing to the harried and oppressed Soudanese; but it is the height of folly and wickedness to mow down the brave inhabitants of the Soudan with Maxims and Lee-Metfords, and when fanatical valor has been got under to abandon the country again to a fresh reign of anarchy and famine. The question of whether we are doing what we are doing in the Soudan for ourselves or out of pure unselfish concern for Egypt is one which I must leave to others; but, if we intend to tear up conventions and go back on our word, let us have the courage to do it openly, and say that we are in Egypt, that we mean to stay there, and that what we win for Egypt we keep for ourselves.

To make a campaign successful and short the Italians should have their attention turned from Abyssinia to beyond Kassala. We should mediate in favor of Abyssinia's independence being respected, and win her good-will for us in the Soudan, and on the Somali frontier. Operations should be carried on through Massowah and Kassala as well as through Suakim and on the Nile, and possibly through Abyssinia to Senaar.

A Plexus of Hates.

From The Westminster Review.

There are in Europe five great powers—England, France, Germany, Russia, and Austria—who all hate each other cordially, although they make alliances between themselves whenever expediency suggests agreement.

England hates France because they are rivals for the supremacy of the world; England hates Germany because she is irritated by her presumption and her trade competition; England hates Russia because of the distant East; England hates Austria because she is not England.

France hates England because it has been the duty of England to put a period to the glory of all her great monarchs; France hates Germany with a racial hate; France hates Russia because the two peoples are so essentially made to disagree; France hates Austria because she always has hated her.

Germany hates England because England was great before she existed, and will be great when she in her present form shall have ceased to exist. Germany hates France because she fears her; Germany hates Russia because fate decrees that these two nations shall cut each other's throats; Germany hates Austria because she knows Austria does not love her.

Russia hates England because of the future; Russia hates France because of the past; Russia hates Germany because of the present; Russia hates Austria for every conceivable reason.

Austria hates England because a debilitated nation always hates a healthy one; Austria hates France, for France has robbed her; Austria hates Germany as Esau hated Jacob; Austria hates Russia through sheer force of circumstances.

American Matters and Gibbon.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Gibbon carefully studied for himself the questions at issue in the American war. From Israel Mauduit, the agent of Massachusetts Bay, and from Gov. Hutchinson he gathered material for forming an independent judgment. "I think," he says, "I have sucked them very dry, and if my confidence was equal to my eloquence, and my eloquence to my knowledge, perhaps I might make no very intolerable speaker." It is curious to note in his letters the apathy of Parliament on the subject. "In this season and on America," he writes in May, 1775, "the Archangel Gabriel would not be heeded." His own opinion was on several points, adverse to the policy of the Government, which, except on one occasion, he steadily supported. He was one of those indolent men who attach themselves to political leaders rather than to political principles. For Lord North he felt a warm affection, and throughout his career with him sometimes against his better judgment.

His speech would probably have been silver; his silence was certainly golden. In 1778 he was appointed a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, with a salary of £700 a year. Fox believed that he had been bribed by office, and expressed the belief in the lines:

King George, in a fright
Lest Gibbon should write
The story of England's disgrace,
Thought no way so sure
His pen to secure
As to give the historian a place.

Gibbon held the appointment till the abolition of the office, in 1782.

A Proper London Restriction.

From The Spectator.

A proper restriction is that the street preacher shall not carry the war into his enemy's camp. The passer-by in the parks is fair game. If he does not like the exhortations addressed to him, he can move away. Probably, indeed, he would not be in that part of the park at all if he did not wish to hear them. But there are certain quarters of many great towns which are virtually appropriated to special sections of the community. There is a Jewish quarter or an Irish quarter; there may be even a Mohammedan quarter. It is a matter of police regulation that the inhabitants of these several quarters should be protected against the incursions of their natural enemy, the missionary.

It is only an extension of the principle that an Englishman's house is his castle to make a rule that a Protestant preacher shall not gain admission to the subject of the Pope in an Irish court, or that a zealous Christian shall not preach an English variant of anti-Semitism in the local Ghetto. If the inhabitants of the district wish to know what can be said against their religion, they have abundant opportunities all around them. They can find churches and chapels in every direction, and it will be strange if on the notice boards of some of them they do not find a course of sermons announced which will exactly meet their case. But they have a right to be protected on their own doorsteps, and to be able to open their windows without annoyance to their convictions.

Cecil Rhodes.

James Bryce in The Century.

No man in South Africa has been more warmly attached to the British connection, or has done half so much to secure for Britain those vast territories to the west and to the north of the Transvaal, which were coveted by both the Transvaal Republic and by the German Empire. But in his political career in Cape Colony, of which he was Prime Minister from July, 1890, till January, 1896, Mr. Rhodes succeeded in obtaining the support of the Dutch party, and labored assiduously to bring about a unity of sentiment and aim between the Dutch and the British elements in the population.

The energy and firmness of his character, and the grasp of political and economic questions which he has evinced, make him the most striking figure among the colonial statesmen of Britain in this generation. He has been deemed by some a less adroit parliamentarian than was the late Sir John Macdonald in Canada, but he is possessed of a far wider outlook and far more conspicuous executive capacity. The ascendency which these gifts gave him enabled him, while extending British influence up to and beyond the Zambesi, at the same time to retain the confidence of that Dutch, or Afrikander, population which had least national sympathy with what is called an "Imperial British policy."

Claws of the American Lobster.

From Longman's Magazine.

The American kind is noticeable chiefly for the much larger size of its crushing claws, a fact which may have struck the prudent housewife in the course of opening and carrying the tinned lobster of commerce. I apologize, however, for the obtrusion of such a fact in the present article, for I am prepared to admit that no crustacean is really at home when boiled and cooled. I think the reason for this abnormal development of the crushing claws in the American species must probably be sought in the generally harder nature of the solid mollusks on which it feeds. Our English species seems to live mainly on true fish, soft crabs, and such relatively thin-shelled as mollusks, razorfish, and cockle-like forms. But the American lobster, a great burrower, after buried sand mollusks, makes a large part of his living out of the very hard clams and other solid-shelled mollusks of the Western shore, exposed to the terrible roll of the Atlantic waves on the exposed coasts of Maine, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia. He therefore needs larger and more powerful claws in order to crush these very tough foodstuffs. Huge heaps of clam shells are often observed at the end of the lobsters' burrows in the West, as are the remains of our less protected English shellfish at the mouths of the holes frequented by our own species.

Knighthood Present and Past.

From Notes and Queries.

According to the present Herald at Arms, "the dignity of Knighthood is now received by the person kneeling before the sovereign, who with a stroke of the sword over the right shoulder, pronounces these words: 'Sois chevalier, au nom de Dieu. (Rise up Knight, in the name of God,) followed by 'Avance chevalier.' At present the command to rise is expressed in English, with the addition of the Christian name and surname of the new Knight."

In the Encyclopaedia Heraldica, "the words which were early in use on the occasion bear a near resemblance to those used at baptism, and at the period now under discussion some of the ceremonies also of that sacrament were introduced; a profanation occasioned by the superstitious zeal of those who fancied that the emblems of sanctification and regeneration could not be misapplied to men who adopted a new mode of life for the defense of religion and virtue. Fasts and vigils preceded the day of the intended Knight's admission; he passed through a bath, as a sign of purification, and then was arrayed in a white garment, as an emblem of a new life which he proposed to follow. When the solemn day was arrived, he was conducted in pomp to the cathedral or church, where he was invested with the sword and spurs, and his cheek or shoulder was touched with a slight blow, in token of the last affront which he was to endure; he then offered his sword on the altar, which was blessed by the ministers of religion, and again restored to him; and he took an oath, the tenor of which was that he would speak the truth, maintain the right, protect the distressed, practice courtesy, pursue the infidels, despise the allurements of ease and safety, and vindicate, in every perilous adventure, the honor of his character.

"Such were the ceremonies which, in the times of the holy wars, attended the creation of a Knight; but the duties which the title then required were changed or lost, and the title itself became very general and comparatively insignificant, the solemnity gradually decayed, and all that remains in the making of a Knight Bachelor, or simple Knight, is the slight blow on the shoulder from the sword of the monarch, who says, 'Sois chevalier, au nom de Dieu.'

The Trans-Saharian Railway.

From The Contemporary Review.

The trans-Saharan railway is a project worth at least consideration. The East Algerian Railway now reaches Biskra, and might be carried on at any time by Touggurt to Ouargla; the difficulty of shifting sands engineering enterprise would be equal to, and the French have so increased the water supply that by artesian wells want of water would no longer be a serious obstacle. Beyond Ouargla, also, time and the artesian well will smooth the way; but I can see no advantage beyond a political one in a railway across the Sahara. There is not trade enough to pay for it, and it can never be a country for the Western colonist. My idea would be, after the fanatical and determined hostility of the Arab merchants and Touareg tribes had been overcome to establish fortified posts within communication distance of each other, from the Algerian outposts to the French Soudan, and so protect the existing and ancient caravan routes, and encourage that form of transit that is fitted to those inhospitable regions. At present a caravan from the south may take years in accomplishing its journey and arrives, if it escapes the Touareg pirates of the desert, depleted by the blackmailing of the tribes to which it has paid toll. The Arabs of the interior are great traders. Their most lucrative trade is in slaves; they have lost their best markets for these wares by the French occupation in the north and by the English occupation of Egypt in the east; they clung desperately to what remained, either in the cities of Morocco, or in Fezzan, Tripoli, and the Soudan—hence their determination to permit no living European to enter their countries, and with this object in view they encourage the Touaregs to thwart every attempt of the French to enter, and hitherto with almost complete success. Betrayed by guides, "massacred at wells poisoned at table"—words such as these describe the fate of each intrepid pioneer into the mysterious lands held by the Imoshag (black veiled) or Imghad (white veiled) Touaregs, or into the oases and cities peopled by Arabs, negroes, and Berbers.

Chess Militant, Twelfth Century.

From The Athenaeum.

Two stories are told by Neckam of the close of the twelfth century to illustrate the account of the game of chess—one of Louis le Gros, who, when fleeing from Henry I. of England, killed a soldier who had caught his horse by the reins, saying that the King could never be taken, even in chess. The other, upon which some doubt as to the facts have been thrown, is how Reginald Fitz Aymon, by slaying a nobleman in Charlemagne's palace with a chessman, was the cause, from the sanguinary feuds which followed it, of the loss of many lives. The description of the eagerness with which the game is played is very graphic. The winner is as elated as if he had deserved the crown of bay leaves, and the loser is terribly downcast; but they cheer it off, and set to again, as soon as one game is finished, with renewed energy, as if success in life were to be measured by success in the game. The players' faces grow alternately pale and flushed, quarrels are frequent and arise suddenly, and the game often degenerates into a brawl.

It is worth noting that Neckam treats the game entirely as a military diversion. The actions of the several pieces are compared to the military deeds of the heroes of old or to strategical devices in war. Perhaps the presence of the chess rook in the coat of arms of twenty-six English families would support the view that it was played in England ordinarily or chiefly by soldiers. It was, in fact, about Neckam's time, discouraged by ecclesiastics as a vanity and source of quarrels, even by one council to the extent of excommunication of clerks who indulged in it. John Huss also is said to have greatly deplored that he had ever played it for the same reasons. The modern chess player, who enjoys the game as a wholesome occupation and an intellectual exercise, would most likely say that the game has changed much for the better in 700 years, both in method and consequences.

The Emperor of China to King George III.—1793.

The following is a translation from the Chinese:

"So, then, thou King, far away over many oceans, thou hast inclined thine heart toward civilization, and hast made a point of dispatching envoys to respectfully bear a submissive address. Crossing the seas, they have arrived at Court, and have offered their devout prayers for our imperial welfare, besides submitting articles of local production by way of evincing thy heartfelt sincerity. We have opened and perused the address, the language of which is sufficiently honest and earnest to bear witness, O, King, to the genuineness of thy respectful submission, and is hereby right well commended and approved. As to the chief and assistant envoys, bearers of the address and the tribute, in consideration of the fatigue they have undergone in carrying out the duties of their distant mission, we, in the exercise of our grace and courtesy, have already commanded our ministers to introduce them to the privilege of audience, have bestowed a banquet upon them, and have conferred upon them repeated gratifications, in order to make manifest our love and tenderness. As to the 600 or more officers and menials in charge of the ship, who have journeyed with it to Chusan, though they have not been to the metropolis, we have also bestowed liberal presents upon them, so that they also may have a rich share in our gracious kindness, and one and all be equal recipients of our benevolence."

Scent from the Heliotrope.

From Chambers's Journal.

A delicate odor, heliotrope, is obtained in small quantities from the heliotrope hedges of the Riviera by the process of maceration, a quantity of very pure lard being placed in a dish, covered with the leaves, and melted over a slow fire. The flowers are then strained away, a process repeated till the fat is sufficiently flower-scented, when the liquid fat is poured through a sieve, and the greasy flower paste subjected to hydraulic pressure.

Since heliotrope blossoms must be used as soon as they are gathered, and the melted grease carefully kept at the lowest temperature that will maintain it in the liquid state, the perfumer accepts as a substitute heliotropine, the white light crystalline powder obtained from the ground pepper. Even if these difficulties of manufacture were avoided by the nyrogene or enfleurage systems, pure heliotrope essence could never become a popular perfume. Heat injures it. The direct action of sunlight destroys it. Artifice replaces it with a mixture of the spirituous extracts of vanilla, ambergris, rose, and orange flower, to which are added a few drops of essential oil of almonds.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

From Harper's Magazine.

The laughing children, busy at their play,
Still build in blithe defiance of the sea—
Here shall the moat and here the fortress be,
With battlemented ramparts brave and gay—
Coming and going in the sandy bay;
Eager they toil, nor wholly think to see
The landward-turning breakers, flowing free,
Sweep all their fairy castle courts away.

Not long the sea of pain forsakes the shore,
And still we build our swift-beleaguered town,
Still the frail walls with tottering turrets crown,
Still the poor sand-built citadel restore—
Sweeping our pitiful defences down,
The pitiless tide reclaims us evermore.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

England, Russia, and India.

From The North American Review.

In Asia it has been the steady endeavor of Russian policy since Peter I. to come nearer and nearer to India. The so-called "Last will of Peter the Great" is a proved forgery, but the ideas contained therein have mainly guided the course of the Czars for more than a century and a half. By force and fraud and false promises made to England, whenever a new attack was prepared against one of the Central Asian Khanates, Russia has made her way gradually through an immense stretch of territory from the Caspian Sea up to, and even beyond, the frontier of Afghanistan. Ever renewed breaches of the most solemn assurances—occasionally even given to Queen Victoria by a Czar "on the word of a gentleman"—have been the regularly recurring incidents in these modern "Alexander expeditions" toward India.

For my part I believe that in India England acts the useful part of a guardian of peace between contending races and creeds, as well as a protector of the security of the country against possible attack from the north. She has, moreover, done away, by her legislation, with some of the worst abuses which were the outgrowth of Indian superstition. She has opened to the multitudes of Indians the boon of a better system of instruction. She has recently made also some honorable efforts in the direction of popular self-rule within her Asiatic Empire. Let the hand of England be withdrawn, and to-morrow the bitter feuds of races and religions would throw the whole land into convulsion. Then, a despotic power, detested by the best intellects in all its own chief cities, would presently step in as a conqueror, with an oppressive military organization, with a host of semi-barbarous hordes as its retinue, and with an administration more corrupt than that of any Oriental tyranny. Could progress thus be furthered?

What Is to be Gained from Arctic Exploration.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

To ascertain with greater precision the shape, size, and density of the earth, the astronomer's base of measures, and thus render the science of surveying more accurate, ten pendulum observations near the unknown extreme of the arc are worth a hundred elsewhere. Observations on magnetism, especially near the magnetic pole, will benefit the thousands of ocean vessels which largely depend for their safety on the precision with which the compass can be interpreted. To the meteorologist the arctic is of special importance, because it presents the extremes of a world-embracing system, each of whose parts affects every other. Tides and currents are similarly interdependent. The aurora can best be studied where it is most common and most fully developed.

Observations on the character and behavior of plants and animals under the unique conditions of the arctic will give to the student of organic life a more thorough mastery of his problems. To that end the hydrography must be known, depths of sea, temperature, water movement, sea bottom, saltinity, light.) The arctic affords the best facilities for studying one set of geologic forces (glaciers, icebergs, frost fissuring) in their extreme manifestation. The condition of the earth in past geologic epochs will not be fully known until the scrota of the arctic lands have been mapped. To the paleontologist the arctic has already yielded most valuable information in the fossil evidence of a mild climate. Lockwood and Brainard found the slopes of Western Grinnell Land studded with large petrified tree stumps. These and similar fossils, precious to museums of geologic cabinets, can probably be reached by Smith Sound. To the ethnologist the Eskimo represent a phase of human life without a parallel.

Burke's Speeches.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

He is at his best in the speeches on the American question and the letter on the same question to the Sheriffs of Bristol. Here our reason and our moral sense are with him throughout. The elevation of sentiment is noble; the style is superb; with all its fervor and force, it retains the calmness, the sobriety, the dignity of truth. He hardly ever becomes declamatory; he is never vituperative. Only once or twice does he lapse into the tasteless and extravagant rhetoric which defaced his later style. Political wisdom, never more full of instruction, moral and prudential, there is none. It must be said, on the other hand, that Burke is not in full possession of the case. He thinks that taxation is the only ground of quarrel, whereas the revolt was, in fact, not less against commercial restriction, which had been rendered more galling by the unhappy diligence of Grenville. What was still more important, he was ignorant of the existence a Boston of a Republican circle, headed by Samuel Adams, which was bent on independence, and when it held loyal language was but masking its real intent.

Probably Burke relied too much on the statements of Franklin, who may have partly deceived himself. Though no narrow pleader, he is a pleader, not a judge. Had he been a judge, he would have said more about the outrages committed by the Americans, which shocked even so vehement a friend to their cause as Chatham, and which no Government could be expected to endure. He would have had a better chance of prevailing with his own Government and his own countrymen had he admitted that there was wrong on both sides.

The English Mint.

From Good Words.

The study of Hellenic art is a realm of enchantment. We may turn with wonder, not unmixed with dismay, to our own modern money. It is not a gratifying comparison. Surely never were coins so soulless, tame, or uninspired. We have not a single piece comparable—we will not say to these Greek marvels—but to mediaeval Italian medel work. A Victorian shilling is neither beautiful art nor good portraiture. The exchange of the world is garnished with the meanest of counters!

Ten years ago the Queen sat to the late Mr. J. E. Boehm, R. A., and a new series of coins was issued. Every prosaic Lombard Street could not tolerate the result. Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A., and Mr. E. J. Poynter, R. A., were called upon to furnish new designs. There is, perhaps, no living artist more sensitive to the classic ideal, or with a subtler quality of genius, nor is there any more consummate draughtsman than Mr. Poynter. But an ill fate seems to brood over our English mint. Who will say that the muffled vacuity of the last attempt gives us any hope for future English numismatics? Oh, for the drill and burin of Evaenetus or of Kimon, or of the Terina Mint!

Sublime Potatoes!

From Notes and Queries.

Sublime potatoes! that, from Antrim's shore
To famous Kerry, form the poor man's store;
Agreeing well with every place and state—
The peasant's noggin, or the rich man's plate.
Much prized when smoking from the teeming pot,
Or in turf embers roasted crisp and hot.
Welcome, although you are our only dish;
Welcome, companion to flesh, fowl, or fish;
Welcome to epicurean gourmans, the learned few;
More welcome steaming in an Irish stew.

TWO ECLIPSES IN AUGUST

SOME ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA OF THE PRESENT MONTH.

Sun Will Be in Total Darkness on the 8th, but We Shall Not Know It in This Latitude—Partial Eclipses of the Moon—Absence of Large Stars in the Northern Sky—The Head of the Dragon—The Milky Way Well Worth Attention.

August is a rather conspicuous month as far as astronomical phenomena are concerned, and there are various interesting events that will attract our attention. There are two eclipses, one of the sun, on the 8th, that we are not permitted to see in our latitude, a fact much to be regretted, as it is a total eclipse. The other is a partial eclipse of the moon, which, if the night be favorable, we shall be able to see. Almost three-quarters of the disk will be obscured, and from the time of entering the outer shadow, or penumbra, as it is called, to the time of leaving it, five and three-quarters hours will intervene. The moon will be a little more than three hours in the deep shadow, so there will be plenty of opportunity of seeing the show, although the hour is somewhat later than most young people would select for enjoying the spectacle. This is the last of the eclipses for this year. There were four in all, two of the sun and two of the moon, scheduled, and this is the only one that has a path favorably situated for the inhabitants of the United States.

These lunar eclipses, which are visible only at night, are due to the interposition of the earth between the sun and the moon. The sun is at night time under our feet at the other side of the earth, and the earth throws a long shadow upward. If the moon enter into this shadow it is plain that the sunlight is partly or wholly cut off, and since the moon shines by no light of her own, but only by borrowed light from the sun, it follows that when the moon is buried in the shadow all the direct light is intercepted, and she must lose her brilliancy. Thus is obtained what is known as a lunar eclipse. It is total if the moon be entirely in the shadow. The eclipse is partial if the moon be only partly in the shadow. The lunar eclipse is visible to everybody on the dark hemisphere of the earth if the clouds will keep out of the way, so that usually a great many more people can see a lunar eclipse than a solar eclipse, which is only visible from a limited part of the earth. It thus happens that the lunar eclipse is the more familiar spectacle of the two. If the moon were entirely buried in the shadow, one might naturally think that it would become totally invisible, but this is always not the case, as sunlight is always bending into the latitude. Each star being a sun crowing with its own inherent light and heat, startling thoughts are suggested respecting the immensity of the universe when we find clouds of these stars strewn through space. Pegasus the Winged Horse, the constellation that rises above the eastern horizon in the early evening hours, is the shape which eight months hence will always be overhead in the south. It will be observed, and the point is well worth careful noting, that the position of Pegasus is entirely changed from that which it had occupied before it began to pass below the western horizon in January. Then the head of Pegasus was close to the horizon, and on the line of sky-wood facing the west. Now, though his head lies toward the left, it is much higher above the horizon than the winged back. In both cases, however, the horse is represented in an unnatural position, or at least in a position which a horse could only assume by accident. In the west there is little specially to notice, except the noble figure presented by Bootes the Ploughman, now more favorably placed for study than at any other season of the year.

The planets are taking somewhat of an off season this month; that is, the principal ones, those at least with which we are most familiar, are so near the sun that we can hardly see them, and shall have to possess our souls in patience for a few weeks, when we shall again have them shining with their accustomed brilliancy and looking very natural indeed, in spite of the fact of their having interchanged from morning to evening star.

Mars remains a morning star and toward the month's close will complete another quarter of his circuit, and be in quadrature with the sun. In December he will rise as the sun sets, and at that time will be at his best and most brilliant phase for the year. He will at that time be twice his present size, and we shall have him in sight throughout the night, his ruddy glow making it quite easy to determine his whereabouts.

Jupiter and Venus are very close together to-day, a little to the eastward of the sun. They are both evening stars for a while, but Jupiter is moving toward the sun, and on the 12th passes them in even flip to the morning aggregation, while Venus keeps on to the eastward to reign supreme as queen of the evening skies. Of course this nearness to the orb of day prevents our seeing these glorious heavenly bodies, otherwise their proximity would afford us a very rare treat, and one that we shall have to wait a long time before we can see its beauties with unaided vision. Saturn is moving toward the sun at a fair rate of speed, and on the 4th will be three-quarters of the way on his path about the sun. This planet will be in conjunction with the sun in November. At present it is in the constellation of the Virgin, the chief star of which, Spica by name, forms a very notable mate for the ringed planet, which in itself is always so very inter

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PRESIDENT WALKER ON BIMETALLISM.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. By Francis A. Walker, Ph. D., LL. D., President Massachusetts Institute of Technology, author of "Political Economy," "The Wages Question," "Money, Trade, and Industry," &c. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1896. $1.25.

The fact that this little volume is "the public outcome" of a course of lectures on "Bimetallism" before Harvard University will, we think, be somewhat of a surprise to the reader. The contents are quite too polemical and their polemics quite too intense, narrow, and obvious to be appropriate in a course of instruction for even advanced students. The following is a specimen, by no means unfavorable to the author, of his style of treatment: "It is not my purpose to discuss the question of the ratio. Some leading monometallists are exceedingly anxious to have the bimetallists take a position on this subject. It depresses them exceedingly that we will not do exactly what they want" (Page 21n.) And the first of the "good reasons why bimetallists should refuse peremptorily to take any position regarding the ratio while the question of the restoration of bimetallism remains in the stage of discussion" is, "because it is in general good policy to refrain from doing what your opponents most desire you to do." When your opponents "plead loudly" you to meet and remove what seem to them a capital objection to a proposed change in the financial policy of the chief nations of the world, a change essentially novel, on which all extensive experience gives little light, and that not favorable to the change, one would say that their "desire" was a very good reason for granting and not for "peremptorily refusing" to grant this simple request. In warfare, or in chess, or in the game of tricky speculation, President Walker's "good policy" may be sustained. It is not good for the discussion of an important economic question before a class of young men who are engaged in the pursuit of the truth and who are entitled from their teacher to all the aid he can give them, however it may affect any dispute in which he has been involved. The mien of criticism, we feel that it is fair to make of President Walker at the outset because it relates to the spirit in which he has done his work. Partisanship does not instill confidence in one's candor or the strength of his case. That is the more a pity, since he is by far the most capable, the best equipped man, we believe, the fairest of the advocates of the tremendous experiment of international bimetallism.

To the criticism it is only just to add the rapid statement, at this time, when the question of the free coinage of silver is the chief one in a heated political canvass, that I hold as Walker to decidedly and as strongly opposed to independent unlimited coinage by the United States. "Gresham's Philosophy of the International Unit" he says, in language, "is the very centre of our logical and even considered the effective logic for this country for itself alone to refuse to take silver as compared equally to our own National unit, and to free the cause of international bimetallism." And he quotes a statement of his, made in 1878. For me to throw cold water alone into the boom simply because we think silver ought not to have been demonetized, and ought now to be restored, would be a piece of quixotism unworthy the sound, practical sense of our people." If this were true, gained public favor, and the market price of silver and silver coin only 10 per cent. below par, it is many times more unsafe than now when the fall has been five times greater.

If we understand correctly the point of argument of President Walker is that the steady prosperity of the human race is proved only when prices are, however slowly, advancing; that this can be secured by a continuous increase in the volume of coined metallic money, relatively to the volume of exchanges; that this increase can be secured by the free coinage, unlimited, not necessarily yet at any coinage of silver into legal-tender coins at a common ratio with gold, by the chief financial nations of the world.

Whether secularly advancing prices, equivalent to the gradual depreciation of money, be an essential condition to prosperity, is a very complex question. It is not safe to base a wide and important financial experiment on the assumption that the answer must be in the affirmative. About all that we clearly know is that the average well being of the human race has over long periods advanced while prices have advanced also; so that money to-day has but a fraction of the exchangeable value that it had 300 years since. But that the latter phenomenon is the cause of the former is certainly not proved. When the supply of money is not greatly changed there may be and are periodic fluctuations in prices and in apparent prosperity, rises more or less rapid, followed by declines that are generally sudden and sharp, the effects of which disappear slowly. With these variations there is to be traced a general and substantial increase of well-being. But it is extremely rash to say that this is due to the increase in the money supply. Yet on what we must call the assumption that increased prosperity is due to advancing prices, and that these must be caused by increased money supply, rests the whole bimetallic theory. It is a very large structure for so ill-established and insecure a foundation.

President Walker lays great stress on two effects of an increasing money supply and advancing prices. One is the greater ease with which debts are paid. To this the plain economic answer is that if debtors gain by advancing prices creditors lose precisely as much. The former may be more numerous and the latter may be less so. But the gain of one is the equivalent of the loss of the other. The ideal condition may be conceived as one where prices remain practically the same, and a debtor is paid in money worth the same as that which was loaned.

The second effect which President Walker insists upon is a moral one. "With a moderate, progressive increase of the money supply and a general upward tendency of prices," he remarks, (p. 276,) "men of business will be readier to assume the initiative; will be more courageous, and hopeful; will display greater courage and energy." He refers with a sympathy that does credit to his heart at least to the class "on whom competition presses with great severity; to whom it is a continual struggle to get back their outlay; who are driven to their wits' ends, and to the limits of their patience to keep their place in the industrial order. These men are at a disadvantage in buying, in making, and in selling. Their bad debts are numerous; they have to pay heavily for discounts; they have perhaps not the means or the credit to obtain the most modern machinery and the best appliances. For this class he proposes to provide a sort of safety bladder of rising prices to keep them afloat, to prevent them from going under. This is not a campaign argument for free silver. It is the sober, carefully prepared statement by a lecturer in Harvard University of one of the chief reasons why the great powers should seek to advance prices through bimetallism. Even supposing that the remedy would work, it could not possibly do lasting good. Men unfitted in means or capacity to carry on business successfully, men with scant capital, poor credit, old machinery, and the habit of making bad debts will fail sooner or later. And hard as it is for them, society is not injured, but benefited. They sink from places for which they are not fitted and land in places for which they are fitted.

Having assumed that "a general upward tendency of prices" is necessary to the well-being of the race, and that "a moderate, progressive increase of the money supply" will cause this tendency, President Walker proceeds to the proposition that international bimetallism will cause this essential increase of the money supply. His arguments for this proposition are the familiar one of the bimetallic régime in France, and the general one based on the assumption that the use of silver as legal tender will keep it at or very near the ratio with gold fixed by law for the unlimited coinage of the two metals.

The latter argument is much the more important. Its value depends entirely upon the extent of the use of money as legal tender; that is, for the payment of debts existing and due at a given time, and upon the extent to which a cheaper metal can, by force of custom, be used at par in exchanges. It is frequently taken for granted that under bimetallism silver can be taken to the mints and exchanged for gold at the legal ratio, say, 15½ ounces of silver for 1 ounce of coined gold, less the charge for coinage. President Walker does not fall into this error, but he sometimes speaks as if he were unconscious that it is an error. It is, nevertheless, a capital error. No such exchange is proposed by the bimetallists. The most that they propose or dare to suggest, is that silver shall be coined at a fixed ratio into legal-tender coin. Now when coin of intrinsically less than par value can be forced upon creditors at its face value, and the depreciation is only slight, it can also be used at par in exchanges. It will be taken for purchases as well as for debts. But so soon as the depreciation is considerable, it will not be taken for purchases, except at a discount. Its use, then, will be confined to the payment of debts actually due. Thus in France, from 1832 to 1851, silver was at a slight discount, and there were some $560,000,000 of recorded imports. As there were five years unreported, it is probable that the imports averaged $30,000,000 a year. Was this exchanged for gold? There is no evidence of it. On the contrary, the reported exports of gold were actually less than the imports. Doubtless the reports are defective, but, allowance made for that, it is plain that no great amount of gold was taken out for the large amount of silver brought in. The silver either went into circulation or was hoarded. We cannot tell how much of its use was for payment of debts, and how much in current exchanges. What we can tell is that in 1850, when the fall in the price of silver became considerable, so that its use in exchanges was likely to be affected, France stopped its coinage. It was seen that the mere use of it for the payment of debts could not safely be relied on to keep it at par.

It is plain, therefore, that the proposition of the bimetallists that the coinage of silver at a fixed ratio for use as legal tender will maintain its market value at that ratio, despite any influences tending to depress it, such as decreased cost of production and large output, cannot be accepted as demonstrated. It will not be denied that the demand for silver as legal tender only is limited in amount and in time. There is a limited amount of debts falling due at any time, and new contracts will, if silver is seriously depreciated, stipulate for payment in gold. That this limited demand can be relied on to resist a tendency to fall in price which is indefinite and may be practically unlimited is absurd.

President Walker admits this in substance. He admits that a small bimetallic league at present could not keep silver at the old ratio, and that even a "strong" league—England, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States—might find the "factor of safety" smaller with the old ratio than it would with a new ratio somewhat more favorable to gold, say, 18 or 20 to 1." And he states the general proposition that: "The maintenance of any ratio in the coinage is a question of the proportion between the forces, natural or commercial, making for divergence and the force exerted by the bimetallic principle in the way of restraining divergence and holding the metals together." But the "force exerted by the bimetallic principle" is simply the demand for silver for the payment of debts at a given time. It is, as we have shown, a force limited in extent and in time. The "forces natural or commercial making for divergence," against which this limited force is to be pitted, are not to be calculated either in extent or time, but they are clearly far the greater and may practically be unlimited. It is a ridiculously uncertain experiment to propose for international adoption.

There is another argument to which President Walker devotes much space and on which he relies greatly. It is that the fall in silver has produced a great fall in the exchange between the East and Europe, causing immense mischief, for which the "restoration" of bimetallism would be a remedy. This, of course, depends entirely on whether bimetallism would maintain steadily the ratio on which it was based. If silver continued to fall or if it returned below the ratio adopted, then Eastern exchange would not be made any more stable. That bimetallism would have the effect predicted is, as we have shown, entirely improved. All that the bimetallists can show from history is that for some seventy years bimetallism in France existed with slight variations in the price of silver. It did not prevent these variations. As soon as they became greater, bimetallism was abandoned, and abandoned by a Government in theory committed to it. That if adhered to it would have kept the variations down is a safe assumption. So is it that if "restored" on any scale it would prevent variations. It would be quite practicable to show that some of the mischief attributed to the fluctuations of Eastern exchange is imaginary, and that what is mischievous to England is of great benefit to the East. But this is unnecessary in view of the fact that the proposed remedy for whatever mischief there is is without serious foundation in fact or reasoning.

The bimetallic agitation is a most interesting phenomenon. It has produced, as in President Walker's case, advocates able, ingenious, and sincere. But, regarded largely, it does not seem of importance. We cannot resist the impression that it is largely due to the prolonged period of falling prices, a fall due to causes of which the now passing restriction of gold production has been but one, and not a very potent one. We dislike similes in economic discussion. President Walker's unbridled use of them is a serious weakness. But may we suggest that weeds grow most luxuriously in dry time? The tendency of men to seek in Governmental action a remedy for the ills they suffer has strengthened with the spread of Democracy, and no ills cry so loudly or pathetically for remedy as these brought about by changing conditions of trade and production. But there is none against which Governmental action is more helpless. Indeed, if we were called upon to define a policy by which the Government could do the most good, because avoiding the most evil, in such matters, we should seek it in a direction precisely the reverse of that in which the bimetallists are so eagerly pressing. We should suggest that Governments should, at a fixed date in the future, repeal all legal-tender acts as to contracts made after that date, furnishing coins of a definite weight and fineness of gold or silver, and leaving it to the people to contract for payment in such coin as they should choose. We think that this would do far more to steady the ratio between the metals than any other policy, and whether it had that effect or not it would leave free play to the judgment of men to interpret and care for their own interests—a function which the human mind performs at best imperfectly but performs best when left to itself. In a sense, this is a counsel of perfection. It might have complex effects that would need carefully to be studied. But it is in the right direction. Such a policy would still leave it open to a Government to provide subsidiary coinage redeemable in coin of full value. It would also leave it open to a Government, if it chose, to issue paper, either directly or through banks, redeemable always at par in whichever of the two metals the holder should select. It would leave room for a banknote currency, properly secured and its continuous redemption provided for. And it would have the very great advantage of avoiding the incalculable confusion and injury that lie in wait for any people whose Government rushes into the enticing but bewildering paths of benevolent theory opened up by President Walker.

A WARRIOR FISH.

THE OUANANICHE AND ITS CANADIAN ENVIRONMENT. By E. D. T. Chambers. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The author says that his book is the result of repeated requests for a treatise on the ouananiche (pronounced whon-na-nishe) and its environment on the part of many anglers and others, who have been interested readers of his contributions to periodical literature. Surely these inquiring minds should be amply satisfied, for between the covers of this book they can find complete answers to whatsoever they may desire to know concerning the gamiest fish for its size that swims.

While the name ouananiche is not to be found in any dictionary, yet ages before the arrival of the first white man in America, the Montagnais Indians, who roved and hunted the trackless wilderness between Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence, gave this name to the particular salmon that they found all the year round in the waters of the streams and lakes that served as highways for the passage of their birch-bark canoes.

The ouananiche is the salmon of a number of the waters of Eastern Canada, nearly all of which communicate with the sea. The ouananiche is believed, however, seldom to descend to the sea; so its fresh-water habitat during the whole year being a matter of choice rather than necessity, the practice of calling it a land-locked salmon is merely a common error. In comparison with the Salmo salar, it is longer and slimmer, and its fins are larger and stronger, the tail being unusually large. The color runs from a deep black on the back, through bluish green on the sides, to silver green at the medial line and silvery white below. When the fish is just out of the water the body color is very iridescent, showing green and purple bronze, with a tint of rose. The adults are all marked with black spots, either irregular quadrilaterals or double X's, not the single X's of the Atlantic salmon.

The ouananiche may be caught in Canada from the time the ice breaks up in April until the middle of September, but of course it must be sought at different localities at different periods. The best Spring fishing is generally in the last two weeks of May. The best places are the pools below the rapids, flecked with white patches of brou or scum, Mr. Chambers writes:

"You are perhaps lifting your flies from the surface of the water, when a violent strike tells you that a prompt responsive jerk will fasten your hook in one of the gamiest of American denizens. Or perhaps he has hooked himself securely, and before you have ceased wondering at the length of line that is being run off your reel, a bright, arched gleam of silver darts out of the water a hundred feet away from you, and as suddenly as an arrow shot from a bow and deliberately turns a somersault three or four feet up in the air. If you are a novice, or he has taken you unawares, you may never see him more, if by his superior cunning he got the slack of the line, he probably shook the hook from his mouth and is free. If you gave him the butt too quickly, you perhaps tore the hook out of his delicate mouth. Sometimes his leaps are made in such rapid succession that your are fighting your fish alternately in air and water; at others, if he is a large fish, he goes down, and sulks like a salmon from the sea. His different methods of defense indicate that he possesses the combined finesse of the salmon and the bass."

The Canadian environment of the ouananiche is as delightful and entertaining as the pursuit of the fish itself, for your true angler is a lover of nature and a firm believer in the maxim that it is not all of fishing to fish, and where can he find a wilder range for the enjoyment of his particular tastes than in the district of Canada inhabited by this fresh-water warrior? The surface of the country is so cut by rivers and dotted with lakes that it can be traversed in every direction by the birch-bark canoe, and this soothing method of locomotion and camping experiences in the heart of the virgin forest are the peculiar pleasures of a fishing excursion in these northern wilds.

Lake St. John, the centre of the ouananiche fishing, is 190 miles north of Quebec, and is 100 miles in circumference. It was discovered 250 years ago by Father de Quen, Jesuit missionary to the Indians, who wrote a very interesting account of it. But very little more was known until recent years, when the prevailing ignorance concerning the surrounding region was dispelled by the invasion of the angler.

Among the best fishing grounds and the most accessible are the pools of the Grand Decharge of Lake St. John. They are reached from Roberval, the northern terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, by a steamboat trip across the lake. At the head of this discharge the surplus waters of the lake are poured out into a number of channels, thickly sprinkled with islands, and after many miles and overcoming many obstacles are reunited in the bed of the Saguenay. In the swift waters of these rapids the ouananiche fishing is superb. The constant struggle with the ceaseless flood of water makes him lean and active and powerful, and an eight-pound fish has been known to use up the better part of an hour in his fight for liberty. For those who have more time at their command there is the trip up the Peribouaca River to Lake Tschotagama. The Peribouaca is the largest and wildest of the many tributaries of Lake St. John. It is about 400 miles long and drains an enormous extent of country. The trip to Lake Tschotagama can be made in three days. There is a good deal of heavy work to be done, as there are seven falls before you reach the lake. The Peribouaca is noted not only for its ouananiche, but for its trout and monster pike. Bears are frequent, and there is good shooting.

For a five or six weeks' trip Lake Mistassini can be visited. It is some 300 miles northeast of Lake St. John. There are several routes, the most preferable being by way of the Peribouaca.

On this trip you get away into the forest; there are hunting and fishing and canoeing in every direction, and each place seems better than the last. Lake Mistassini is really an inland sea, being 100 miles long and having an average width of twelve miles. Soundings at one place showed a depth of 350 feet. The lake and its tributaries are full of fish of all kinds.

The book is redolent with the odor of the woods, and, as you read, the yearning for the forest that lies dormant in the breast of every normal man springs into vigorous life, and you are filled with an irresistible desire for exploring to your own satisfaction the delights of this wonderful region. You look longingly at your tackle and wonder if it will ever be your good fortune to leave the luxurious ease of civilization behind you to freshen your manhood with a life-giving trip to the home of the ouananiche.

SOME SKETCHES BY HENRY JAMES.

EMBARRASSMENTS. By Henry James, author of Daisy Miller, &c. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

It would be too much to say that the four papers here collected are disappointing, but they are so in the sense that they are not completely reassuring. The penultimate collection was very distinctly disappointing. If we remember aright, it comprised that remarkable performance "The Private Life," in which a mere fantasy, or, rather, a mere quip, was elaborated, documented and fortified with the view of making it conceivable as a reality. The same volume contained a perfectly unpathetic account of the last moments of The Girl Who Died of Nothing at All. Undoubtedly these performances put a considerable strain upon the novelist's admirers, and as to his later manner, diminished their number. The common intention they seemed to have was to show that even in prose literature the subject was of no importance, and that one need not even have a subject at all if he have enough skill. Of course one cannot write absolutely about nothing, at least in prose, but in these papers Mr. James seems to have attenuated the subject to a minimum and to have endeavored to make verbal discrimination take the place of more palpable distinctions. Naturally, whoever pursues this course must be prepared to forego all popular interest, and this, in the volume called "The Private Life," he quite succeeded in doing. From one of the papers in the present volume, "The Next Time," if it be taken as a parable, it seems that he may be rather proud of this success. He even in this comes dangerously near to the position that unpopularity is a test of merit, insomuch that he would regard a wide and sudden acceptance of the volume as an impeachment of his skill. We do not think he has incurred this danger.

The interest of these performances being as exclusively as possible technical, it is in fact almost out of the question that they should appeal to readers who are not interested in technical problems. Nobody but a violinist can enjoy hearing a violinist do exercises. It is true that even exercises must have motives. Mr. James's motives have of late been themselves technical, and his tales concern themselves with questions of literary workmanship.

That is the case with two of the four papers which make up this volume—"The Figure in the Carpet" and "The Next Time." In which it is almost out of the question that readers who are not themselves writers should be interested. The first of these is a problem—they are all problems—in the author's well-known way, an attempt by elaborate art to make that credible which on the face of it is flatly incredible. He has had some striking successes in that way, but this is not one of them. To suppose a girl so given to literature that she accepts a literary man because he is in possession of the secret of another literary man, "the figure in the carpet," is a little too strong. Stated baldly, it is perhaps no stranger than other theses, stated with equal baldness, which Mr. James has managed to make plausible. The difference is that he has not managed to make this one plausible. The thing is a failure.

We have called these papers sketches, which is, of course, absurd. They are sketches in subject matter only, but the painter has in every case taken a canvas twice too big, and so filled it out to the margin with detail of the utmost elaboration that the sketchy subject is smothered. "Glasses" is of a more human interest than any of the others, and a reader who is willing to do rather more than his share of the work will find himself fairly repaid. But, upon the whole, the book, like its predecessor, is pretty nearly negligible in making an estimate of an author, who, like all other authors, is entitled to be judged by his best.

HERESIES AND GREAT CHURCH COUNCILS

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCILS. By William P. Du Bose, S. T. D. (Ten Epochs of Church History Series.) 12mo. New-York: The Christian Literature Company. $1.50.

The present volume is the third in the series to which it belongs, and Dr. Du Bose defines it as "properly a historical study of the growth and formation of the Catholic doctrine of the person of Jesus Christ—that is to say, by that personal union of the divine and human in our Lord, which makes Him the supreme object of our spiritual and religious interest." A long period of time is necessarily embraced in this study. From Ebionism and Docetism, the inquiry proceeds to Sabellianism and Trinitarianism, and then to Arianism, Apollinarianism, Nestorianism, and Adoptionism, subjects which in their day stirred the Church to its foundations, and one of them, Arianism, stirred it to such depths as no other issue, save the Reformation, has ever done.

Dr. Du Bose has not narrated his story in a manner that lay readers will like. His style is old-fashioned and sermon-like, dealing with questions in the vague and far-off manner of theologians. He is so indifferent to details and to things specific that he uses few dates; his chapter heads have none at all, and in his text they are few and far between. The volume is best adapted to the understanding of readers who already understand the topic quite well. Even such opportunities as he had for descriptions are passed by unimproved. "The personality of the actor," he says in describing the task he has undertaken, "the picturesqueness of the situations, the dramatic movements and effect of the incidents and events must be kept strictly subordinate and secondary to the absorbing interest and importance of the truth existing."

One naturally asks, Why was this course judged to be necessary? Indeed, rather might it be asked, Why was it not deemed necessary to do exactly the thing which Dr. Du Bose professes he should not do? The personalities and the dramatic movements were certainly parts of the story—the outward and visible signs of the extent to which the religious world was on fire—and we ought to have had descriptions of them. Dr. Du Bose's austerity has led him to withhold this information to such an extent that Anastasius passes into view with no more than a statement as to his extreme youth and his small stature. Of Arius also we learn about as much and no more. Dr. Du Bose has taken his task for too seriously.

In his chapter on Ebionism and Docetism Dr. Du Bose points out at the beginning that the Church, while Christian, was also still Jewish. Many of its members remained more Jewish than Christian, and probably not one of them had altogether ceased to be a Jew. It was St. Paul who first saw the necessity for the Church becoming wholly Christian by wholly ceasing to be Jewish, but "there was not one of the original Apostles who was prepared to go the whole length with him." In order to preserve a union of the Apostles in the common cause a series of compromises and accommodations was necessary. The mass of Jews in Jerusalem favorable to Christianity saw in it only a higher advance or stage of Judaism, while St. Paul saw in it "a divine reversal of the fundamental principle of Judaism." Out of this eventually came the heresy which under many modifications was known as Ebionism, which was a failure on the part of Jews having some faith in Christ to accept Him "in the fulness and reality of His divine and human person."

Dr. Du Bose does not neglect to point out how certain critical students of Church history, from these circumstances, have held to the argument that Ebionism not only lurked in the bosom of primitive Christianity, but was original Christianity itself—the Christianity of Christ and the Apostles, and that it was St. Paul who, with a fertile and active mind, converted the simple moral and religious teachings of Christ into the religion that has spread itself over the world. The author does not undertake an extended controversy on this subject, but he has this much to say:

It is not for us to enter into a controversy with a position which, to a mind that has once felt the inherent and inevitable truth and power of essential Christianity, becomes thenceforth inconceivable and impossible. That Christianity was not the truth that outgrew and cast off Ebionism as a remnant in it of Jewish error, but that Ebionism was the truth from which Christianity developed as an error; that not Jesus and His Apostles, but false apostles and teachers, who perverted and transformed their simple and natural doctrines are the real founders of historical Christianity; that Christianity is not a divine incarnation, atonement, redemption, and eternal salvation and life for all men, but only a stupendous human creation of the imagination erected upon the slender foundation of the natural goodness and piety of a new man—this is the modern form in which the earliest Christian heresy has been resuscitated and flourishes in our own day. If what is thus claimed had been indeed the whole of primitive Christianity, the world would never have become Christian; if it be proved now to be all of it, the world will soon cease to be Christian.

The ablest representative of this heresy was Paul of Samosta, Metropolitan of Antioch. He affirmed the mere manhood of Christ. Admitting that the divine Logos was incarnate in Christ, he "denied both the personality of the Logos and the reality of the incarnation in any other sense than that in which the wisdom and grace of God may be incarnate in any man." Paul had for patroness no less a person than the famous Zenobia, who was a Jewess, and Paul himself "was more than anything else a courtier and politician." At that time Judaism was undergoing a revival in Syria, and there can be no doubt that it indirectly influenced not only Paul, but many others attracted to the great heresy which for a century disturbed the Christian world. Out of it eventually were developed Arianism and Nestorianism, with which the first, third, and fifth Councils had to deal.

In the meantime another heresy gained life and strength—what is called Docetism, which is the practical denial of Christ's humanity in its higher aspects and functions. Between this heresy and the other Christianity long oscillated. They were the causes of all the deflections of doctrine from right to left of the straight line from the beginning of the Church.

The cardinal faith of Arius was not only that God was not incarnate in Christ, but that God did not immediately create and is not immediately connected with the natural world. God, to him, was too exalted and transcendent to be related to the universe except through an intermediary, "and hence one who had mingled with the world and become incarnate in man, could not be the most high God Himself." The Arian heresy has acquired historical importance out of proportion to its rank purely as a heresy. Political and civil importance came to it, and thus it has had significance that was worldwide. It was when the controversy was well under way in Alexandria that the first Christian Emperor of Rome, Constantine, was gaining the victories over his colleagues which ended in making him master of the empire. Hence it was the Emperors of Rome rather than the theologians who gave to the controversy its supreme rank and meaning. That controversy of criticism and experiment, of hesitation and doubt, lasted for over fifty years, and the result was that the Church came round to the acceptance of "just what it had instinctively and intuitively seen to be the truth at the first."

A STORY OF AMSTERDAM.

A STUMBLER IN WIDE SHOES. Protean Series. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

This is a very good novel. It is the story of the rehabilitation of a man's character, but, as is usual in such cases, irreparable mischief is done before the light is seen. The hero, Rupert Van Hals, is a Dutch artist, poor, proud, and possessed of undoubted talent, but its true expression is hampered by his weak, selfish, and pleasure-loving disposition. He is very human in his faults. They are the kind that are common to many individuals. They grow out of his inherent weakness. His vices are petty ones, but they blurry him on from one thing to another, until he loses the respect of his friends and becomes responsible for his child's death, and, as he believes, his wife's also. Then, when it is too late, he sees himself as he really is, and, full of remorse and deeply penitent, he devotes the remainder of his life to his art and the consecration of his wife's memory. Such eleventh hour repentance seems wholly inconsistent with any good qualities, but some natures seem to need the last lash of fate to bring them to a full realization of their shortcomings.

The heroine is as generous and womanly and strong as the hero is selfish and unmanly and weak. She is possessed to the highest degree of the faith in love that is almost divine, so when the final blow falls, it seems to her noble nature that even death is preferable to the disgrace of living.

The scene is laid for the most part in Amsterdam. The principal characters in the book, Leon, a typical Jew usurer; Caleb, an honest, and outspoken Devonshire farmer, and Dr. Iseneraw, a Dutch physician, are exceedingly well drawn. The contrast between Myrtle Prosser, the English girl, and Daria Leon, the Spanish Jewess, is well conceived and carefully carried out. The interview between Myrtle and Leon is particularly powerful and dramatic, especially when she says, "Our case is on a par with your reputation. No weaker and no stronger. If you have no honor to lose, we threaten in vain. We can show you no baser than the world knows. But if your reputation is like this house where you live, fair on the outside, with marble and carved wood, and holding unknown and unseen this dark den where you grind the faces of the poor, then our case is strong, for you will shrink from letting men see the heart recesses of the man they have admired."

The book hold one's interest until the last chapter is finished.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. Catalogue of Casts. Part III. Greek and Roman Sculpture. By Edward Robinson, Curator of Classical Antiquities. Revised. 1896. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A MASTER OF FORTUNE. By Julian Sturgis. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

THE FLAW IN THE MARBLE. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. 16mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

GOETHE-JAHRBUCH. Herausgegeben von Ludwig Geiger. Siebzehnter Band. Mit dem elften Jahresbericht der Goethe-Gesellschaft. Large octavo. Frankfurt a M.: Rutten & Loening.

A MANUAL OF COMMON SCHOOL LAW. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

CUSTER AND OTHER POEMS. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 12mo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company.

PREMIERES LECTURES. Initiatory French Readings. By Veteran. 12mo. New-York: Jenkins. 75 cents.

POSIE; OR, FROM REVEILLE TO RETREAT. An Army Story. By Mrs. M. A. Cochran. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.25.

THE MINISTRY OF THE SPIRIT. By A. J. Gordon, D. D. 18mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 25 cents.

THE PROHIBITION HANDBOOK. By George B. Waldron, A. M. 18mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward S. Ellis, M. A. Large octavo. Parts 7 and 8. New-York: The Woolfall Company. 50 cents each part.

HAWEIS'S NEW BOOK.

His Travels by Sea and Land and His Visit in America.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, who used to be in evidence very often, (and not always to the satisfaction of beholders,) has been heard from very infrequently of late; but he has just broken his long silence. He has published another book, and it fills two volumes. It is entitled "Travel and Talk," and Mr. Haweis therein records his experiences as tourist, preacher, and lecturer in America; Australia, Tasmania, Canada, New-Zealand, Ceylon, and the "Paradises of the Pacific" between the years 1885 and 1895, during which decade he journeyed over 100,000 miles by sea and land. In the passages that relate to America we find this:

A supper at 'Delmonico's' with canvas-back duck and terrapin soup and every other thing rare and strange, seemed to me not inappropriate close to such a many-sided day. The canvasback, which had it been cooked, would have been good, I managed a few mouthfuls of drowned in cayenne pepper; it had just been carried through a warm kitchen—it was redder than the cayenne—it was • • • Now I mind—I survived it. The little mock turtles in the soup were more to my taste. Mr. Carnegie talked, and talked freely, his opinions generally being delivered in a trenchant manner, mostly at variance with other people's, and carelessly unsupported by argument—not the less amusing and suggestive for that.

Absolutely the only thing more I recollect about that Sunday night supper was a piece of interesting information about the canvas-back duck. It seems there really is a canvas-back duck that lives for the wild celery and brings it up to the surface and feeds royally thereon. It thus, with a most considerate epicureanism, enjoys the luxury of a delicate meal, while flavoring itself for the table. But numbers of ducks not canvas-backs are sold for such, and it is said is just as good. The canvasback duck is in fact, springs up a great deal more celery than it can eat, and crowds of other ducks that have not laboured proceed to enjoy its labors and eat its wild celery. Of course they get themselves flavored quite as well that way, and no epicure can tell the difference.

The author has some views of the American newspaper reporter which, considering how much he owes them, savor of ingratitude.

I can speak with some experience, as they contrived to make from two to four columns a day in Montreal out of me in one week and published reports of all my lectures, speeches, and sermons, not to say conversations, in Boston and New-York for about two months. In San Francisco they kept taking snapshots at me all through the season, and I appeared in grotesque attitudes, illustrated by verbatim reports. I had sent me in the Eastern States alone about eighty columns of these literary curiosities, besides innumerable paragraphs some of them wildly imaginative character. In reporting any speech or lecture dealing with technicalities your average shorthand man is as hopeless as most other reporters, and as absolutely unconscious of his shortcomings. He will write down Homer for Herodotus or Plutarch for Petrarch. He will put Brittany for Britain and describe events as happening at the north pole which could only occur at the tropics, and vice versa, with confusing and even outrageous gusto, but I must admit that he is generally eager to get his copy corrected if he can; but copy he must and now make—if not at his own expense, then at yours.

There are, however, exceptions as reporters, and every now and then you get a man who happens to know something about your special subject, and you may be thankful, only then he is apt to put into your lecture not always what you said, but what he thinks you ought to have said. The most barefaced bit of reporting I experienced in America was a professional report of a lecture I gave at Vassar College. The reporter had not only not been there, but evidently not even got his information from any one who had, but he had seen a report of a sermon I had preached in New-York a week before. This did. And so he cropped up phrases from that sermon, interlarded with a few sentences of his own, and gave a report of a Vassar lecture of the very subject of which he was ignorant.

J. M. BARRIE AND HIS MOTHER.

The Book He Has Written About Her —Her Influence on Him.

In the August number of The Bookman appears the following interesting information about Barrie of Thrums and his mother:

Mr. J. M. Barrie has finished a book on his mother, which will be entitled "Margaret Ogilvy." It is perhaps the most exquisite piece of work he has yet accomplished. It is not a biography in the ordinary sense, but gives aspects and incidents of his mother's life in the style which Mr. Barrie's readers know, keeping close throughout to facts. The volume will be published in this country by the Messrs. Scribner, and in England by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

At the time of the death of Mr. Barrie's mother, last Autumn, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, an intimate friend of the family, wrote of her: "I am looking at the portrait, done by her son not very long ago, of the tender mother, and in my mind's eye it is still more vivid. I recall the slow, wise, tender smile. I hear again the gentle voice recalling the past. I understand better than ever the strong, brave faith that colored every thought and word. Mrs. Barrie was the daughter of Saunders Ogilvy, and to the last in every distress in her thoughts went back to him. She was full of memories of him and of others like him—the strong faiths that keep the world together. Their belief and courage she added more than a woman's tenderness." Mr. Barrie's mother, a woman of remarkable gifts and noble character, died on the evening of Sept. 3 last. On the Friday afternoon previous Mr. Barrie's eldest sister was seized with a severe illness, and by Saturday night she had succumbed. They were buried together on Sept. 9. The daughter, dying on her feet, nursed the mother until she could nurse no more, and the mother, needing no more nursing, died nothing loth, perhaps scarcely suspecting that her daughter had but a few hours gone before her out of this world into the next. It was then disclosed and announced on authority that Mrs. Barrie and her daughter were the originals of "Jess" and "Leeby" in "A Window in Thrums." The lovely story of Jess's life had a beautiful and not wholly mournful end. It was mournful as mortal things are, but the beauty was more than the sorrow, and Mr. Barrie's book will make this clearer. In the almost intolerable pathetic "Dead This Twenty Years" there is this passage:

"I read frae the beginnin' o' the chapter, but when I come to 'Then God seest me,' I stop. No it's no 'at there's ony rebellion to the Lord in my heart noo, for I ken He was lookin' doon when the cart gaed over Joey, an' He wanted to take my laddie to Himsel'. But juist when I come to 'Then God seest me,' I let the Book lie in my lap, for since a body's sure o' that they're sure o' all. Ay, ye'd laugh, but I think, mebbe juist because I was his mother, 'at though Joey never lived to preach in a kirk, he preached frae 'Then God seest me' to me."

Mrs. Barrie's happy, peaceful life knew one tragedy.

Here is an anecdote of Christopher North, said to be inédit: A lady admirer had just complimented Kit upon his "noble head," frontal development, &c., when he rather staggered her by replying: "True, Madam, in our village there was only one head bigger than mine, and that was the village idiot's."

Mrs. Stowe and Uncle Tom.

In a paper on Mrs. Stowe in the August number of The Forum the Rev. Julius H. Ward writes as follows: "While no one should underestimate the great services of men like Garrison and Phillips and Parker and Sumner, who cast their fortunes into the effort to free the slave, it is the truth to say that all their efforts were but a drop in the bucket compared with the stir and power that were in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Never in human history has a work devoted to a great cause had such an instantaneous effect. Byron came down to breakfast one morning and found himself famous, and Mrs. Stowe, hoping that the sale of her story might relieve her poverty, found herself in receipt of $10,000 within four months from the time of its publication, and the most famous woman living.

"It was enough to turn the head of any one to meet with this success, but it had been written in her heart's blood, and she felt that she was an instrument in the hands of God.

"In all, she received for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' about $40,000, and had she been able to avail herself of English and foreign copyrights she might have been one of the richest women living. The right of dramatization would alone have brought her a fortune, to say nothing of what the story itself would have done, but this was not to be, and it is a painful fact that she leaves her family to-day in comparative poverty."

FAMOUS POLITICAL SONG OF 1840.

What the Whig Partisans of William Henry Harrison Then Sang.

From The Boston Transcript.

One of our old readers, now well in the eighties, Mr. E. P. Brainard of Mantua Station, Portage County, Ohio, sends us a copy of the famous political song, "When This Old Hat Was New," which swept over the country in the Fall of 1840, and was of no small service in the campaign. Some of the allusions to prominent politicians of that day are little understood now, but they had sledge-hammer force then. Mr. Brainard says of the song: "One of my neighbors, Jason Streator, was the author. I doubt whether ten copies of it could be found in the United States. The author was a man of no pretensions, but the song so popular during the William Henry Harrison campaign, immortalized his name and brought him into distinguished prominence as 'Old Hat Streator,' and elected him to the State Legislature and other prominent positions." We give the song in full.

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

When this old hat was new, the people used to say
The best among the Democrats was Harrison and Clay;
The Democrats now assumed the name, a little more untrue,
And most unlike their party name when my old hat was new.

When my old hat was new, Van Buren was a fool,
An enemy to any man who labored for his livelihood,
And at the people of New-York have kept the screws,
He would crush the very name of man's rights from use.
When my old hat was new, etc.

When my old hat was new, Richard Rush was the man
Best fitted in the Keystone State to lead the Democratic clan.
He swore it seem unto his soul he should be damned
Ere he

CHARMS OF MORNINGSIDE

HEIGHTS SET APART TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND BENEVOLENCE.

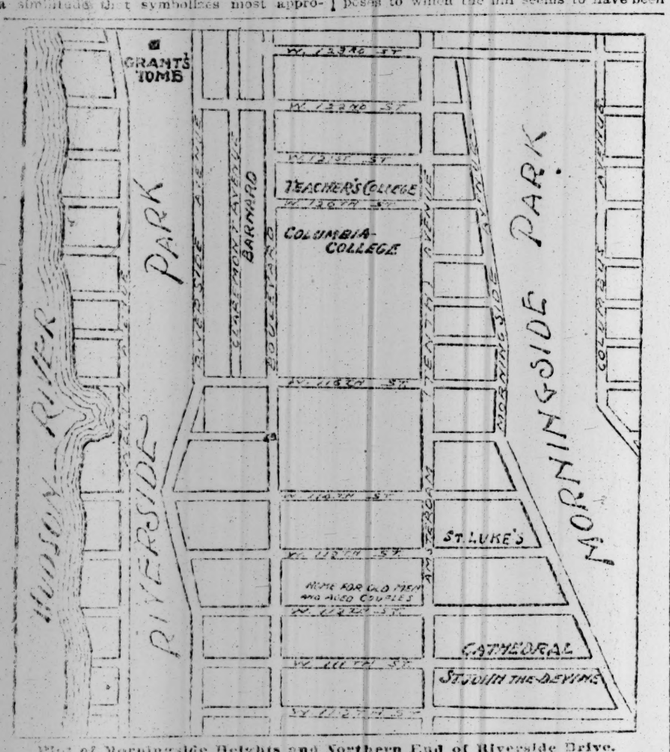
A Citadel of Lofty Aspirations—Work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Columbia University, and St. Luke's Hospital—Grant's Tomb Nearly Completed—The Hill to be Restricted to Uses Harmonious with Those Projected.

No gift of prophecy is needed to name the spot destined to be the most attractive in this city. While the show places now established, of which the people are proud and which strangers visit, must continue to interest the multitude, there will be only one Morningside Heights. Sky-scraping office buildings, crowded business districts, broad streets, Exchanges, the mansions of the rich, art galleries, theatres, opera and concert halls, fine drives, and lofty parks are common to all the great centres of population. It is reserved for this city to set apart a spot with natural surroundings of uncommon beauty dedicated to religion, to education, and to benevolence.

Viewed from the residence section which spreads below to the east and south, the heights present the appearance of isolation, a similitude that symbolizes most appropriately the uses it will serve as a citadel of lofty aspirations. Valleys intervene between the woods and rolling meadows of Central Park in one direction, and the long glacis of Washington Heights in the other. And from the valleys the approaches are cut in rocky recesses of rock.

Riverside's graceful stretch of landscape, winding away from the Heights and yet not detached from them, with the Hudson flowing below and the picturesque shore across, adds vastly to the possibilities for effective adornment of that part of the city. The Fine Arts Federation, the clearinghouse of artistic all its forms, has pointed the way in the suggestion that the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Statue be placed at the entrance to Riverside at Seventy-second Street. Since Gen. Grant's tomb is at the head of the drive, the erection of the war monument at Seventy-second Street would practically consecrate Riverside to memorial uses, a service for which artistic coolers it to be eminently suited. The river would enable families to join with land forces in any demonstration, and rivalry and jealousy among sections of the city over the location of memorial statues would be sunk in favor of a common impulse toward a memorial park.

Thoughtful forecasts of the future of Morningside Heights associate the Heights and Riverside in a comprehensive project for public adornment, which may now easily give to the city distinctive charm among the great centres of civilization.



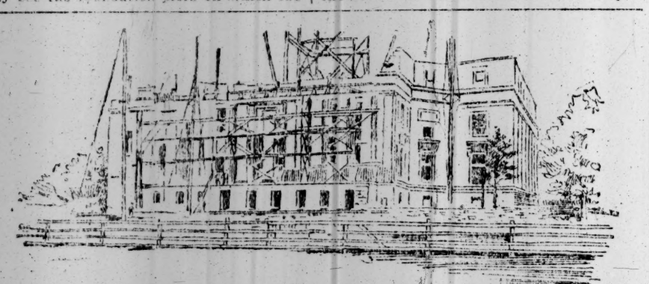
Plot of Morningside Heights and Northern End of Riverside Drive.

Improvements on Morningside.

For five reasons thus indicated probably no spot in the city is observed with as much interest this Summer as Morningside Heights. It does not draw attention because of its attractiveness except as an eminence, but because of the promises of early development manifested in a general demolition of upheaval, of excavation, and of the disorder of constructive work. Plans long cherished for the devotion of that commanding spot to the most exalted objects have at last taken tangible, visible form. From the elevated train passengers may see the foundation piers on which the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will rest growing higher above the ground week by week. The yellow structure long occupied on this site, formerly known as the Leake and Watts Orphan House, looks quite dingy enough for its present use, as a toolhouse for the men engaged in preparing to rear the central mass of the cathedral.

Beyond the derricks, stays, and piers that mark the spot of operations for this structure rises the first group of the St. Luke's Hospital buildings, its walls testifying to the efficacy of a light set on a hill. The gothic outlines of the structure appear already, although obscured somewhat by the framework of scaffolding still necessary against a portion of the wall and by the unfinished tower. There can be no doubt that the hospital group, when completed—doubling its present size—will be a fitting companion to the other rich architectural adornments with which the hill will be beautified.

A little to the north loom the walls of the Library Building of the Columbia University. Within a few weeks this edifice will be ready for a roof. It impresses an observer already with its importance, although it consists merely of bare walls set in a field littered with heaps of dirt, stone, iron, and brick. Columbia is complete only in its fence, a tall, well-made iron girdle in place of the toppling wooden palisade which formerly inclosed the Bloomingdale property. The asylum building still stands, but, like its former companion, the Leake and Watts Orphan House, its utility has ended, except as a storage place for tools and supplies.



Library of Columbia University.

While the cathedral, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Columbia University property nearly fill the top of the hill, as seen from the east, a comprehensive view of the hill includes much more of public interest. Across Amsterdam Avenue, from the cathedral property, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, ground has been broken for the Home for Old Men an Aged Couples, now situated in Hudson Street. On One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north of the Columbia grounds, Teachers College is standing. Following this Summer's erection on the hill, an extension is under way there which will enlarge the facilities for the important work already begun. In the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, west of the Boulevard, foundation work has been started for two halls for Barnard College, and on Riverside Drive, on a line with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, stands the Grant tomb, whose exterior is so nearly finished that visitors can now see how it will look from the outside when, interior work having been completed, the tomb will be ready for the reception of Gen. Grant's body on the anniversary of his birth next year.

Work on these seven undertakings will be continuous from this time. Only first-class construction will be tolerated in any of them. They will require the outlay of several millions of dollars, and those in charge of the respective expenditures are naturally concerned in the quality, not only of the work, but also of the neighborhood. With the view of encouraging what they conceive to be a proper use of the hill, the managers of the cathedral, St. Luke's, and Columbia projects have joined, under the title of the Morningside Protective Association, for the restriction of the territory bounded by One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets and Morningside Avenue and Riverside Drive to uses generally harmonious with those already projected. Plans are well in hand for practically the exclusive occupation of that territory by institutions having kindred relation to the purpose to which the hill seems to have been dedicated. The intention is that it shall become a fine park, filled with noble structures. As a beginning in this line, propositions have been made to the Historical and Genealogical Societies to locate on the hill.

Cathedral Foundation Work.

There are laid under the cathedral site 13,000 cubic yards of concrete, or 351,000 cubic feet. It would make a wall 2 feet thick, 100 feet high, and 1,755 feet long, which would inclose the four sides of an ordinary city block. The pyramids were not more securely laid or any of the mammoth structures that are famous throughout the world.

All the concrete was subjected to the most severe tests possible. The result is, that a mass equivalent to 13,000 cubic yards of rock has been imposed upon natural rock in perfect condition. The piers thus have as their support the equivalent of two solid rock foundations. One of the piers—the one that will assist in the support of the tower—must sustain a weight of 55,000,000 pounds. The weight of the Manhatan Life Insurance Building, fully loaded and equipped for its present use, is about 60,000,000 pounds. Although the other cathedral piers were not built for such weight as the heaviest pier, they are of the most substantial character, and will bear with entire safety the masses that will rest upon them.

There has never been in this city, possibly nowhere else, a more interesting construction than the foundation work for the cathedral. A side view of the hill gives the impression that it is a mass of rock. From which it might be supposed that perfect foundation might be had by a little blasting and newirs.

Even borings did not at first betray the real character of the rock. When actual work began, splits and breaks in the rock were found, soft places appeared, and other imperfections that had not been anticipated. Water at a few feet below the surface aggravated the situation. Trouble on this account yielded readily to drainage. The work thereafter necessary has since been compared to a gigantic piece of dentistry. In the removal of imperfections holes were dug deep into the rock, one of them being sunk more than sixty feet below the surface at which rock was reached. When the cavities had all been thoroughly explored, they were carefully sponged to make sure that nothing unsound should escape attention. Then came the concrete packing, wedged in to fill every crevice. It was laid in steps and with the utmost care, to guard against possible mishap. At the lowest mean level of the excavation the foundation was massed, but as it approached the level of the ground it ramified for the distinct pier foundations and it reached the surface in branches. There are forty protruding masses of stone, consisting of piers and their subsidiary adjuncts.

The work above ground immediately in hand has to do with the cathedral choir, which alone will be more imposing than any church edifice in the city. It is the intention to inclose it, however, only with temporary walls, which may be removed when the remaining portion of the structure shall be built. The choir will then be well within the outer walls. There will have been expended on foundations and choir construction $1,500,000. It is estimated that the cathedral complete will cost $5,000,000. This will probably give as good an idea of what is to be done now and eventually as anything short of technical description. It means that the outer permanent wall will not touch the choir portion of the cathedral below the arches, which will be 60 feet above the floor. Until such means shall be definitely provided to complete the building the walls of the choir section will, of course, stand. Their removal will occur when operations in other parts will make possible an enlarged expanse of interior. The cathedral ultimately will be 520 feet long, and the dome will rise more than 350 feet above the ground. The distance across the transepts will be 290 feet. In all the construction yet to come, however, surpassing as it will be in magnitude and architectural magnificence, there will be nothing so extraordinary as the foundation work now finished, and which must always be hidden from sight.

Home for the Aged.

The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be a thoroughly comfortable place for the declining years of its inmates. It will occupy a space fronting 52 feet on Amsterdam Avenue and 102 feet deep, and there will be an extension 40 feet square. This space is now excavated. Contracts have been made for the work, and Messrs. Cady, Berg & See, the architects, think it will be ready for occupancy by another Summer. It is to be a four-story and basement fireproof building, the basement and main entrance of stone, the body of the building of brick and terra cotta, and the roof of slate and copper. The style will be Gothic. In addition to the usual basement fittings, a billiard room will be equipped there for the inmates. There will be offices, a dining room, sitting room, and parlor on the main floor. The second, third, and fourth floors will contain single and double private rooms, with accommodations for sixty persons. On the top floor will be rooms for isolating sickness, and nurses' rooms.

In the work so far difficulty has been encountered in reaching solid foundations, because of the presence of boulders and loose stone in the earth. The architects account for this condition by supposing that when street grading was done in that neighborhood the graders dumped the débris and rolled boulders upon this property, to save cartage. Removal has at last been accomplished, and the work will proceed in the hope of inclosing the structure so that indoor work may go on in the Winter. Estimated cost of the building is $140,000.

St. Luke's Hospital.

The portion of St. Luke's Hospital now nearly completed consists of the Muhlenberg Pavilion, named for the founder of the hospital, the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, and the Minturn and Norrie Pavilions, all fronting on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and the Vanderbilt Pavilion, or Nurses' Home, and the private patients' pavilion, on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

If the entire plan for the hospital is carried out as projected, the hospital will consist of nine semi-detached buildings, four each on One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and the administration building, running through the centre of the block and connecting the two groups. The front will be on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Its appearance is already indicated, for the Muhlenberg Pavilion is the administration building, which carries the tower. There will be a space of 50 feet between the pavilions on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and those on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, thus providing for free circulation of light and air in every pavilion and excluding the possibility of the direct communication of one from one building to another.

The tower, which now draws attention to the hospital from the distance, is designed in the Renaissance style of the modern French school. From the street level to the top of the cross which surmounts the tower, the distance is 180 feet. Buttresses crowned by canopies are at the angles of the tower. It is proposed to place at each buttress a statue of one of the four evangelists. The central part of the tower is in the form of a domed octagon, supporting a lantern.

The first object to attract the visitor entering the Muhlenberg Pavilion is the chancel end of the chapel, directly ahead 150 feet. One must pass through the broad entrance hall and ascend a flight of steps to reach the chapel, which is screened from the hall by plate glass. This arrangement is intended to effect a separation, which will permit ordinary business to proceed in the hall, while exercises are held in the chapel.

The chapel owes a great deal to its location in the building. Indeed, this is perhaps its chief attraction. It is situated on the main transverse axis of the building, and its great stained-glass window 150 feet distant terminating the vista is the first object to strike the eye of one entering the principal doorway of the hospital in the base of the tower. The main hallway, which intervenes between the vestibule and chapel, is about 30 feet wide by 50 feet long, decorated with pilasters and columns of the Doric order, and is separated from the chapel by an oak screen forming an arcade, the openings of which are filled with plate glass, so as not to obstruct the view of the interior of the chapel from the hall.

The interior is unique in New-York. It is in the Renaissance style of architecture, like the rest of the building, and though eminently churchly in its appearance, it is not at all like the church interiors we are accustomed to here. Its dimensions are—length, 70 feet; width, 30 feet; height, 56 feet. The ceiling is formed by an elliptical barrel vault, with penetrations. The floor is paved with large blocks of white marble, set diamondwise, with smaller pieces of black marble at the corners. The carved oak screen which separates the chapel from the hall is continued around the interior, and excepting where it is interrupted by the reredos, it forms a sort of dado and covers the lower part of the wall to the height of about twelve feet. The spaces between the columns of the arcade are filled with marble slabs, upon which are recorded the names of the benefactors of the institution. Above this oak and marble base the side walls are divided into four bays on each side by pilasters supporting the great transverse ribs, or "arcs doubleaux," of the vault. Each bay between the pilasters is occupied by a large arched panel intended to receive a fresco. These panels are surrounded by massive architraves or borders of oak leaves in the form of garlands. The vault is richly ornamented. In the centre of each compartment, between the transverse arches, is a circle with heavy, enriched moldings around it, against which abut the moldings of the penetrations. There are cartouches at the points of junction. Both the circular panels and the panels of the penetrations are intended for frescoes. All the plain surface of the vault is covered with arabesque work in relief.

The reredos and altar at the centre of the sanctuary and opposite the entrance from the hall are of white marble elaborately carved with arabesques in relief. The reredos is surmounted by a pediment which cuts into the window. The tympanum contains a boldly carved cartouche with palm and laurel branches. In the frieze is the motto of the hospital, "Corpus Sanare Animam Salvare," in classic letters incised and gilded. Below the pediment is a flat niche filled with mosaic, having in the centre a hospital cross in brilliant red.

On the second, third, and fourth floors of the administration building are children's wards. The floor above is for physicians' and sewing rooms and operating rooms, and their dependencies occupy the upper floor. The main operating room is a handsome amphitheatre.

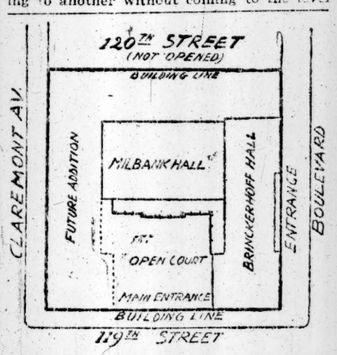
Everything in the plans for construction has been made subservient to the location, lighting, and ventilation of the wards. In his report to the managers of the hospital, Ernest Flagg, the architect, emphasized the importance of this work. Light, sun, southern exposure, ventilation from each side, facilities for isolation, and convenient and economical administration were all studied out. Wards were built to occupy the southern portion of a floor, with windows south, east, and west, ward dependencies being relegated to the northern sides. There are no stairs, wells, or shafts between wards. The interior fittings are plain, without moldings, cornices, or ornaments of any kind to collect dust. Corners are all rounded, so as to be easily kept clean. Ventilation has been arranged so that in cold weather the air may be changed in a room every ten minutes. Every possible care will be taken to make the hospital as perfect as possible in its appointments.

The exterior lines of the new groups will remind visitors of the old St. Luke's, in Fifth Avenue, but they are really not to be compared with each other, the new structure being thoroughly modern and convenient. Expectations are high of the good to be accomplished in the pathological department of the hospital, where the cause of disease will be investigated. Columbia medical students will have access to this department.

Columbia College.

Work on the Columbia University property will impress a visitor as very extensive, if not far advanced. There will probably be expended there $4,000,000. The Library Building, to cost $1,000,000, is the only one now conspicuous. Its scholastic design may be made out by the student of form in stone, but one must be highly imaginative to picture the fine quadrangle that will form the entrance to the grounds in front of the library at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the stately pile that he will then face. From present appearances the outer walls of Indiana limestone will be entirely in keeping with the general air of culture which may be expected to pervade those precincts.

Excavation work for the Schermerhorn, Physics, Engineering, and Chemistry Buildings was hampered by difficulties similar to those met in the cathedral foundations, although not to such a degree of aggravation. It was necessary in spots to dig twenty feet for solid rock. Substructures for these buildings are now above ground, and drawings have been prepared for the University Building, which will be placed immediately north of the library. It is expected that eventually the library will be flanked by buildings for which no definite provision has yet been made. A feature of the University Building plans is that there will be three stories below the main floor, including a gymnasium floor, with a track one-seventh of a mile around, and a plunge. By means of underground passages, persons may go from one building to another without coming to the level of the ground surface. The connections will reach from the University Building in both directions. McKim, Mead & White have this work in hand. They expect to have some of the buildings ready for use by Winter.



Block Plan of Barnard College.
Positions of the New Buildings That Have Been Designed.

Barnard College Plans.

Plans for the first of the three buildings with which Barnard College will occupy the block bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and the Boulevard and Claremont Avenue have been taken vigorously in hand by Messrs. Lamb & Rich, the architects. Contracts are out, the work has begun, and the young women collegians may hope to be installed in their new home nearly as soon as Columbia can move to the Heights.

The general plan of filling the block is to utilize the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street frontage of 200 feet from the Boulevard to Claremont Avenue, with a building on each of those thoroughfares, abutting the street line. The proposed width of each building at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street is about 58 feet, leaving an open space between them of about 94 feet at the street line. At a distance of 94 feet 10 inches back from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, it is proposed to connect the two buildings by another, which will cut into the original width of the corner buildings sufficiently to give it a frontage of 115 feet 8 inches. It will have a depth of 65 feet.

The total depth of the two wing buildings will be 151 feet 10 inches, and their width on the One Hundred and Twentieth Street side will be about 42 feet each. There will remain a space 40 feet in width and 200 feet in length facing One Hundred and Twentieth Street, which may be utilized for yard room or for ornamental purposes. The design of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street entrance includes cloisters, which are expected to add much to the general effect, besides providing a spacious court connecting the three buildings.

Brinckerhoff Hall will first be constructed, for which plans have been filed. It will abut One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at the Boulevard, and in addition to the court approach from the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street it will have a spacious entrance from the boulevard about midway in the building. The building will have four stories and a basement, of brick, with stone to the first story and terra-cotta trimmings above. The style will be a combination of Italian and Colonial.

It is not intended to lodge students, but about every other provision will be made for their comfort. Meals will be served to them there, and they may store their bicycles in the basement, while at recitations. The basement will also contain a gymnasium, a general storage room, and servants' quarters. On the first floor the plans provide for a dining room, parlor, rooms for study, classrooms, and an assembly room, or theatre, 35 by 40 feet, with a gallery. The stage will be movable. When taken down, at receptions or balls, the space it usually occupies will become an alcove, with a fireplace and scenery balconies.

A laboratory and lecture room for physics, classrooms, and the assembly gallery will occupy the second floor, a biological lecture room, museum, and laboratory and classrooms will fill the third floor, and a chemical laboratory and lecture room and classrooms will occupy the fourth floor. It is estimated that the building will cost $132,000.

Milbank Hall, which is to be the connecting building, will have a cellar for general storage and heating purposes, as well as four stories and a basement. Plans for this building have been perfected and put in the builder's possession. No special use has been decided on for the basement. On the main floor will be the offices of the college, and reception, lecture, and class rooms. A library, Faculty room, sitting rooms, and a lecture room will occupy the second floor. The third floor will contain class and lecture rooms, and rooms for the Trustees and for assembly. There will be a lecture room, classrooms, a dining room, kitchen, and servants' rooms on the fourth floor.

It is expected that this building will cost $160,000. Its architectural style will be the same as that of Brinckerhoff Hall. No plans have yet been made for the building along Claremont Avenue, although a counterpart of the Brinckerhoff Building will doubtless be ordered whenever the Trustees may be financially equipped for it.

At the Grant Monument.

Riverside Drive having been made by the bicyclers a daily resort for the multitude, impressions on the appearance of the Grant Monument would seem needless, as it is generally known its exterior is nearly finished. The surmounting and entrance statues provided in original plans will await special financial provision for them, but the stonework needs only ornamental finishing near the top of the dome. Interior work is well advanced, but it cannot be finished in months.

The monument justifies early expectations that it would be an ornament and credit to the superb natural setting chosen for it. Work upon it has been exceedingly careful. Its projectors have intended it to last through all time, and nothing has been omitted to insure material of the first quality and thorough workmanship, to the end that an enduring and beautiful structure may perpetuate this tribute to the great soldier. There remains no doubt that the work will justify not only the selection of Riverside for the tomb, but will amply repay all the effort and responsibility of those whose financial management made the tribute possible. There will doubtless be a development of the monument plan, to include eventually fine approaches and statuary. The monument as it will be delivered for its ultimate uses next April will be worthy of any surroundings, however ornate or splendid, that may be devised for it.

The Grant Monument on Riverside Drive.

OUR EMBASSY IN LONDON

OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL DUTIES OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

All Our Representatives from the Time of Adams Have Been Men to Command the Respect of the English—Mr. Bayard's Staff of Assistants—The Consulate of the United States—Very Democratic Quarters.

The first duty of an American Ambassador upon his arrival in London is to obtain an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to deliver to him a copy of his letter of credence, says James Walter Smith, in The Strand Magazine for August. The Secretary of the Embassy usually notifies the Foreign Secretary of the Ambassador's arrival, and in this way prepares for the interview. Afterward, on a day fixed, the Secretary of State presents the Ambassador to the sovereign, to whom the Ambassador delivers the original letter of credence. On the same day, or as soon as convenient, the Ambassador begins a series of social calls upon the Secretary of State and members of the royal circle. The Ambassadress, meanwhile, pays visits to the wives, and in this way the social intercourse which continues throughout the Ambassador's term of office is immediately established.

Important as the duties of the Ambassador in the transmission of messages from the Department of State to the British Government may be at a certain time, a great part of his labor and that of his subordinates consists in attention to social and Court functions, and the most successful Ministers of the past hundred years have been those who have most punctiliously attended to their performance. A glance at the diary of John Quincy Adams will show that the London evenings of that noted man were spent in society. He danced, talked, played cards, and made himself generally agreeable to those about him. His diplomatic success was accordingly enormous. The triumphs of Motley and Lowell were gained in the same way, and Mr. Bayard's present prestige in England is due greatly to his popularity in the social world. The diplomatic battles of the present day are won at dinners and in quiet talks, and he who most ably represents the United States in London is he who follows his Government's instructions and omits "no occasion to maintain the most friendly personal and social relations with the members of the Government and of the diplomatic body at the place of residence."

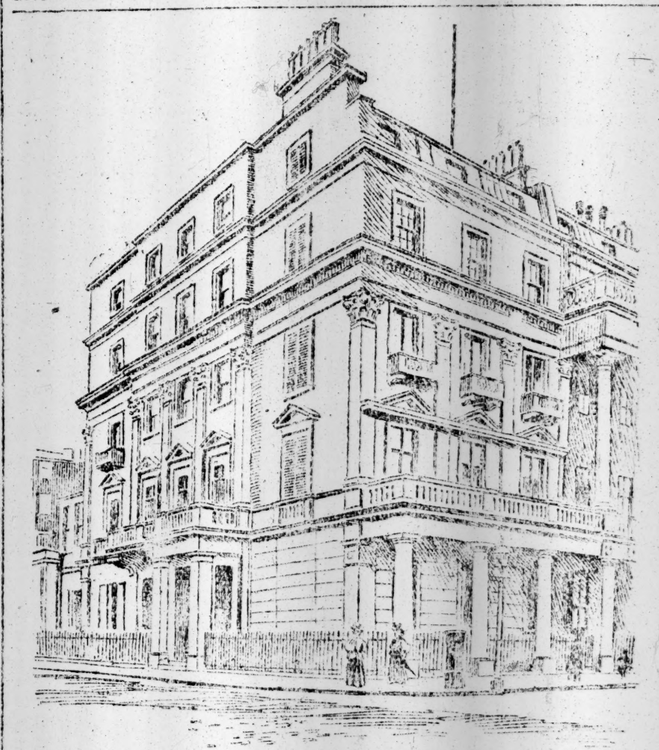
In such a work the value of personal tact, courtesy, and education cannot be overestimated. The demands made upon them are continual, whether at the dinner table or on the platform, at the country house or at Court. In the possession of these qualities the Ministers whom the United States has sent to England, from the Adamses to Phelps and Lincoln, have been peculiarly fortunate, and to the present Ambassador—a title which has belonged to Mr. Bayard since his country rose to the first rank among nations—has been left the heritage of a position which is well-nigh priceless. For years the "American Minister" occupied a unique place in London. His speeches were quoted, and his presence sought when other diplomatists were apparently neglected. The traditions have been maintained by Mr. Bayard, whose constant aim has been to strengthen the brotherhood between two great nations by kindly courtesy, broad-mindedness, and tact. This he has done, not in his little office in Victoria Street, but rather in the social world of which he is a respected leader.

Society, however, costs money, and London is a most expensive place to live in. Consequently, the niggardly salaries which the United States gives to its diplomatic agents in London quickly disappear, leaving them to depend upon their own private purses for the wherewithal to maintain the dignity of their Government. Many protests have been made by past Ministers, from John Adams down, but these forcible presentations of a disgraceful fact have had little influence with the home Government. Adams at one time wrote to Jay asking him to "consider that the single circumstance of presenting a family at Court will make a difference of several hundred pounds sterling in my inevitable annual expenses," but nothing was done to relieve the Minister from the "inevitable." The money goes in a variety of ways. If the Queen holds a drawing room or the Prince of Wales a levée, the Diplomatic Corps is expected to be present, and Court dress costs anywhere from $200. Besides this, the family of the Ambassador is expected to be present, and every one in London society knows that the bill for a lady's Court dress is almost as long as the train. Ambassadors with a goodly number of daughters are accordingly at distinct financial disadvantage. The Ambassadress, moreover, is supposed not to appear twice at a drawing room in the same dress, and this rule imposes an additional financial burden. Then there are dinners to be given, receptions to be held on Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July, the regular weekly reception which Mr. Bayard now gives to his compatriots to be maintained, and a turnout to be supported, in order that too much of the Government's time may not be wasted in the city of dreadful distances. One can quickly estimate the amount of money which a necessary attention to such ceremony costs a Minister on a small salary. The present wage is $17,500. How sorry this pittance looks beside the $32,500 and the sumptuous mansion which the British Government gives to Sir Julian Pauncefote, its representative in Washington.

There is little doubt, however, that an Ambassador would willingly bear all the expenses which fall upon him if, as is the case with others of his rank, the house in which he lived belonged to his Nation. The United States, in this respect, stands in a unique and unenviable position. All other nations give to their Ambassadors a mansion which, through continuous use by successive Ambassadors, becomes the real Embassy. The American Ambassador, on the other hand, is forced to hire a furnished house. He does not dare to buy a mansion, or to furnish one, because he knows that his term of office may not last longer than four years, and he cannot feel sure that his successor will relieve him from the burden of a costly mansion. If Congress were the least bit sensitive to appearances, it would quickly put an end to the "furnished house" system, and give to the Ambassador a mansion of which the Nation might be proud.

"What shall I wear at Court?" is a question which has puzzled every envoy whom the United States, for many seasons past, has sent to England, and very amusing are the stories told of the Ministerial struggles with this most important matter of dress. The trouble has been due to the strictness of the rules which govern the Court functions, as well as to the restrictions put upon the Ministers by Congress. Of the one, it is well known that the official Court costume is a detail which has to be rigidly conformed with, else a guest cannot pass her Majesty. When Mr. Dallas was in London, he took two great military dignitaries of the United States to Court, but one of them was not allowed to pass the Queen because he wore a black cravat, but no chapeau, and no sword. The Minister thereupon withdrew gracefully with his friend. Regarding the provisions of Congress upon this point of costume, the genial ruler instructs officers to conform to the requirements of law prohibiting them from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress. This taste of Congress has been expressed in favor of "the simple dress of an American citizen," and there have been several official hints that the dress which Franklin wore at the Court of France ought to be taken as a model. Evidently Congress forgot that the reason for Franklin's appearance in Quaker dress, with home-knit woolen stockings, was due not to an austere democratic feeling in our Minister, but to a general curiosity in Court to see the American who had so quickly sprung into popularity.

Mr. Buchanan was one of those who did not know what to wear. He was perfectly willing to accord with the wishes of his Government, but he early discovered that the "simple dress of an American citizen"



Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard's Residence in London.

Thomas F. Bayard,
United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

was very nearly that of the upper Court servant. At one time, therefore, he thought of putting on "United States buttons," and at another time of donning the civil dress of George Washington. He sacrificed the buttons, because a plain dress sword had a more manly and less gaudy appearance, and he abandoned the Washington costume after looking at the Stuart portrait of the first President. Buchanan finally appeared at a levée, as he says, "in just such a dress as I have worn at the President's a hundred times." The costume consisted of a black coat, white waistcoat, black pantaloons, and dress boots, with the addition of a very plain, black-mounted and black-hilted dress sword. It was a victory for Mr. Buchanan's conscience, but the costume must have given the Lord Chamberlain a twinge. The present Court costume is such as might be worn in Washington at the Presidential mansion, and is merely the usual evening dress of black broadcloth, silk stockings, and low shoes.

The embassy is the place through which the Government of the United States converses and consults with the Government of Great Britain—the Ambassador acting as go-between. Many of these negotiations require the greatest secrecy, and it is therefore not surprising to find the embassy a very subdued sort of place, with several rooms which the ordinary visitor never sees. The embassy is at 123 Victoria Street, about five minutes' walk from Westminster Abbey, and in close proximity to the offices of the British Government. It is not an imposing building. In fact, it is not a building at all, but rather a first-floor flat in a row of "mansions." Democracy has stamped itself upon the exterior and interior, for there is nothing about our embassy which would lead the most parsimonious of Americans to charge his foreign representatives with luxury and extravagance.

In one of the invisible rooms sits Mr. Bayard. Although he is not by nature an exclusive man, he is, through force of circumstances, compelled to hide himself from the large body of visitors who seek the embassy, and the lucky ones who see him are those who have come upon Government business. Consequently, the American tourist who goes to Victoria Street rarely finds it possible to pay his "reverent respects" to the Ambassador. This is as it should be, for during the Summer season the embassy is the objective point of all Americans who want to get into the House of Commons or the royal stables, or who wish a multitude of other things which they think the embassy can secure. If the Ambassador were in person to meet all these demands, the Government business would never be finished.

In consequence of the Ambassador's strict attention to affairs of deepest diplomatic importance, the routine work falls upon the First and Second Secretaries, and these officials are the ones with whom the American visitor mostly comes in contact. A hint has already been given as to the work done by the First Secretary, who, at the present time, is the Hon. James R. Roosevelt of New-York. Mr. Roosevelt has been at the embassy for several years. It is he who attends to the newly appointed Consuls who drop in at Victoria Street on their way to the Continent and the East. When the Ambassador is called away from town on important Government business, or at certain intervals in enjoying a well-earned rest out of England, Mr. Roosevelt becomes Acting Ambassador and Charge d'Affaires, and carries on the work of his chief. He attends all the Court functions as a matter of Government duty, and at all times joins with the Ambassador in the social duties with which diplomacy is indissolubly connected. To the Second Secretary, Mr. David Dwight Wells of Connecticut, fall the duties of Ambassador when both Mr. Bayard and Mr. Roosevelt are away. At other times Mr. Wells busies himself with despatches and important work in the office, so as to consistently assist with the management of the embassy's affairs. His office will be the where is usually found the [illegible] of Mr. John [illegible] Secretary of the Embassy, who [illegible] the official staff of the embassy. He includes the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] The work of the Secretaries consists in observing the [illegible] military and naval invention, and in keeping the department at Washington informed of facts. The present naval attaché is Lieut. Commander Cowles, [illegible] Embassy for [illegible] years. The present military attaché is the [illegible] Capt. [illegible] low is at present [illegible] Mr. Charles Hedges, [illegible] in the search year of service in London, and [illegible] fers among his friends as the [illegible] Ministers since Mr. [illegible]

In the rooms of the [illegible] are [illegible] Mr. [illegible] not exactly [illegible] days and Saturdays [illegible] off, the most active [illegible] Mr. [illegible] who looks no [illegible] the Ambassador's [illegible] hair. [illegible] as [illegible] as the Ambassador [illegible] and [illegible] the clerk who [illegible] that office, or assistant [illegible] the Secretary's [illegible] to [illegible]

The Consulate is entirely [illegible] the business work [illegible] St. Mildred's Court, [illegible] in the heart of the City [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] chants who need to [illegible] year. We shall see [illegible] loss of the [illegible] and [illegible] pearance, but will try [illegible] tion between the [illegible] other friends. The [illegible] are worked much [illegible] Consular [illegible] States [illegible] cases reported [illegible] wrecked or [illegible] persons [illegible] He acts as [illegible] commercial [illegible] and he [illegible] countrymen, [illegible] of every [illegible] certain amount [illegible] United States [illegible] Ambassador [illegible] benefit of his [illegible] of the work, besides his regular duties, [illegible] sets fees, which, in the case of [illegible] are paid to Queen Victoria's [illegible] and diplomatic agent of the United States. He is sent to his post for [illegible] the purposes, and as a politician of his [illegible] knowledge in the district [illegible] For these reasons he possesses [illegible] matic immunity. Strike the Ambassador, who, according to the [illegible] position, is supposed to [illegible] with the person of the sovereign or his [illegible] the person of the Consul is not [illegible] He pays taxes, but the Ambassador does not. He is amenable to the laws of the country, [illegible] the Ambassador pass [illegible] from civil jurisdiction and [illegible] a case of [illegible] offenses and [illegible] acts, cannot be arrested or punished.

The Consular staff consists [illegible] Consul-General, a Vice and Deputy Consul-General, and several clerks. The [illegible] clerks is held on the Main [illegible] who, like the Ambassador [illegible] speaks at [illegible] Mr. J. J. [illegible] lins [illegible] the Vice Consul-General who, with Mr. Bradley, Mr. Wright, the deputy, performs most of the [illegible] work. Mr. Pettigout has been in the Consulate for many years, and his face is familiar to [illegible] the business men, and to the American tourist and [illegible] resident in the London [illegible] As a [illegible] in [illegible] welcome always awaits a [illegible] at the Consulate, and everything is done by the officials to make his stay in London pleasurable and profitable. The sweetness of democracy may be tasted in both places, for there is little red tape, and the acerbity which has been a [illegible] of official personages in the United States is said to be [illegible] in London. Certainly there is little reason for the Americans to be ashamed of the way in which he is represented abroad.

Mr. James R. Roosevelt,
First Secretary of the Embassy.

Patrick A. Collins,
United States Consul-General at London.

PYTHONESS AND PRIEST.

The Latter Was Incredulous and Justified His Unbelief.

Paris Despatch to The London News.

Mlle. Couédon, "the Angel Gabriel," as her votaries called her, after going up like a rocket, has come down like a stick. She has not even obtained a gilded retirement, after all her notoriety for the £2,000 damages she claimed in a recent libel case were reduced to £5, and the three extra postmen who groaned under the weight of mail bags addressed to her have been withdrawn.

Before allowing Mlle. Couédon to sink into oblivion, the following interview with the Abbé Valadier, the very respected Chaplain of La Roquette, who speeds the parting criminals on the scaffold, may be interesting, as the conclusion of one of the most curious chapters on superstition in modern times. The abbé, by an ingenious stratagem, compelled the lady to confess that she was no more "voyante" than fortune tellers, who are allowed to fool credulous people at French fêtes.

Anxious to see the Angel Gabriel for himself, the abbé called in the Rue de Paradis, and, on handing in his card he was immediately received. On seeing him the "voyante" began, as usual, to pour forth "bon mots," which meant nothing. The priest interrupting, asked whether he could speak to the angel. Mlle. Couédon made some mysterious signs, turned round and round in her chair, and said, "Now you can question the angel."

"Où dixit angelus," begged the abbé.

"I beg your pardon," remarked Mlle. Couédon; "but if you speak Latin, the angel does not understand."

The abbé held under his arm a box containing a pyx, in which there is usually a consecrated host. "Can this angel see inside this?" he asked.

"Certainly."

"What is inside, then?"

The "voyante" sought to turn the conversation by reciting psalms and disconnected sentences.

"Suppose," said the abbé, "it was a consecrated host?"

"Oh, then, the angel would go down on his knees, and pray."

"Then," said the priest, rising, and in a solemn tone, "the angel must know whether or not I have a host in this box."

Mlle. Couédon dropped on her knees. Tears flowed from her eyes. The angel was speaking through her. "He knows the host is in the box, he sees it, and he adores it."

The prayers over, the Abbé Valadier said, severely: "You are not a voyante. You are not inspired. You have proved it. You see there is no host inside." Again the floodgates of Mlle. Couédon's eyes were opened, and she asked the priest's forgiveness.